109148
49
۱۸
00109148

Digitized with financial assistance from
Government of Maharashtra
on 13 March, 2020

EAST INDIA (INDENTURED LABOUR).

REPORT

TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ON THE

CONDITIONS OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS

IN

FOUR BRITISH COLONIES AND SURINAM,

BY

109148

Mr. JAMES McNEILL, INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE, and
Mr. CHIMMAN LAL.

PART I.—TRINIDAD AND BRITISH GUIANA.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

00109148

LONDON:
PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
WYMAN AND SONS, LIMITED, 29, BREAMS BUILDINGS, FETTER LANE, E.C.,
28, ABINGDON STREET, S.W., and 54, ST. MARY STREET, CARDIFF; or
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE (SCOTTISH BRANCH), 23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH; or
E. PONSONBY, LIMITED, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN;
or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies,
the United States of America and other Foreign Countries of
T. FISHER UNWIN, LONDON, W.C.

1915.

PRINTED IN INDIA.

[Cd. 7744.] *Price* 1*s*. 4*d*.

(3397—3.) Wt. 34325. 2200. 4/15. D & S. G. 1.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OF

PART I.

Page.

PARA.

1 Forwarding letter 1

2 Brief account of tour 1

3 Scope and method of inquiry 2

TRINIDAD (REPORT).

4 Housing and sanitary conditions 4

5 Medical arrangements 7

6 Tasks, hours of work and wages 15

7 Judicial administration and penal clauses of the ordinance ... 23

8 (*a*) Restrictions on movements of labourers and facilities for lodging complaints; (*b*) facilities for performing marriages and other ceremonies. 32

9 Suggestions regarding other provisions of the ordinance ... 33

10 Relations between employers and labourers... 35

11 Repatriation 38

12 Protector of Immigrants and inspecting staff 39

13 Free Indians 40

14 Education 44

(APPENDICES).

APPENDIX.

1 Regulations made by the Protector of Immigrants and the Surgeon General. 45

2 Daily Register of Indentured immigrants in the hospital plantation 46

3 Statistical abstract of all returns of diseases entered in the case books by all Government medical officers. 49

4 Estate labour and pay list for two weeks 58

5 (*a*) Repatriation 59

5 (*b*) Amounts remitted to India and amounts placed in deposit in Savings Banks. 60

6 Regulations for medical attendance on the poor 61

BRITISH GUIANA (REPORT).

PARA.

15 Housing of labourers 62

16 Medical arrangements. Birth and Death rate 62

17 Tasks, hours and wages 65

18 Administration of Justice, etc. 70

19 Provisions of the ordinance 71

20 Facilities for (*a*) lodging complaints, (*b*) meeting friends, (*c*) celebrating festivals 73

21 Relations between employers and labourers 73

22 Repatriation 75

23 Staff of the Immigration Department 75

24 Free Indians 79

25 Education 79

Appendix.		Page.
7	Medical Service of British Guiana	81
8	Table 3, showing the number of out-patients treated at estates hospital.	114
	Table 4, showing the diseases in each estates hospital and the number of deaths.	115
9	Prosecutions	133
10	Weekly average earnings per worker, 1908-1912	134
11	Extract from "The Official Gazette" of Saturday, 21st June 1913...	140
12	Repatriation	144
13	Agreement of a lease entered into betwixt the Estates Company, Limited, owners of Plantation.	145
14	Remittances by East Indians to India	146
15	Deposits in Savings Banks	147
16	Return	148
17	Assessment value of landed property held by East Indians ...	149
18	Approximate number of cattle, etc., owned by East Indians on plantations.	150

SIMLA,

June 9th, 1914.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

We have the honour to submit the following Report on the condition of Indian immigrants in the four British colonies, Trinidad, British Guiana or Demerara, Jamaica, and Fiji, and in the Dutch colony of Surinam or Dutch Guiana.

2. The following is a brief account of our tour :—

We sailed from Southampton on January 1st and arrived at Trinidad on 14th January 1913. We remained in Trinidad until 25th February, our enquiries being conducted during about one-half of the time from Port of Spain, the capital, and during the other half from San Fernando, the local business centre of the southern sugarcane area. On the 25th February we sailed from Port of Spain and on the 27th reached Georgetown, British Guiana. We remained in Georgetown till 12th March. From 13th March a halt was made for three days at Suddie, the centre of a group of estates and settlements in the Essiquibbo district north-west of the capital. We were in Georgetown again from the 16th till the 29th March when we sailed for Paramaribo in Dutch Guiana. The steamer put in at Nickeri in Dutch Guiana *en route* and reached Paramaribo on 31st March. We made our head-quarters here until 16th April when we returned by steamer to Nickeri where we halted for visits to estates and settlements until April 20th. On that date we crossed the Correntyne River into the Berbice District of British Guiana and arrived at New Amsterdam, an important town about 70 miles east of Georgetown. On 26th April we returned from New Amsterdam to the latter place whence we departed on 11th May, arriving at Trinidad on 13th May. We sailed for Jamaica on 20th May and arrived at Kingston, the capital, on 29th May. We remained in Kingston until June 1st and from the 2nd to the 13th June toured in the east of the island making halts of a few days each at three local centres in St. Mary, Portland, and St. Thomas districts. We again halted at Kingston from the 14th till the 18th June and on the 19th commenced a tour in the south-west and west of the island, making short halts of a few days each in the Vere, Manchester, and Westmoreland districts. We returned to Kingston on 30th and sailed for New York on July 17th. On September 3rd we caught the monthly steamer for Fiji at Vancouver and arrived at Suva, the capital of the Fiji islands, on September 19th. We remained in Suva till September 24th when we commenced a tour of the three islands, Viti-Levu, Vanua Levu, and Taveuni. Halts were made at Lautoka, Singitoka, and Ba in Viti Levu, Lambasa in Vanua Levu, and Waiyevo in Taveuni, the tour lasting until October 14th.

We were again in Suva from October 14th until the 17th when we went for 2 days to the Navua district returning again to Suva where we halted till our final departure. We sailed for Sydney on the 22nd and arrived on the 28th October. The quarantine restrictions imposed by the Commonwealth Government in consequence of an epidemic of small-pox necessitated a halt of seven days in Sydney and altogether seven visits to Health Offices in Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide. We arrived at Colombo on 27th November and at Tuticorin on November 29th. From Tuticorin we travelled by rail to Delhi *viâ* Bombay. Arrangements were made at Delhi for writing our report on 9th December. Our tour from the date of leaving Southampton until our arrival in India lasted for eleven months.

Our movements within the colonies were facilitated in every way by the Colonial Governments. In Trinidad we were given free passes for journeys on the Government railways and steamers. In Demerara and Jamaica motor cars were placed at our disposal. In Surinam, where communications are by river and canal, a launch was supplied, and in Fiji the steam yacht of His Excellency the Governor was always available. Much time was saved and discomfort obviated by the use of this yacht for journeys to estates, etc., within the reefs surrounding the island. We also retain lively recollections of the open sea crossings which duty compelled us to perform in this yacht.

3. Scope and method of inquiry.—In making our inquiries we were guided by the instructions contained in the memorandum transmitted to us through the Secretary of State for India and printed as Appendix A of this report. In the subsequent paragraphs we have, subject to the exceptions noted below, summarised separately for each colony the information collected under the several heads of inquiry as the conditions prevailing in each colony will be more readily intelligible if so exhibited than if under each head the ascertained facts with our comments and recommendations for all colonies together were presented. For obvious reasons, the matters treated in paragraphs 56 to 60 of this report were more suitably and conveniently dealt with for all colonies together.

We have not aimed at giving a comprehensive survey of the origin and development of Indian immigration into the colonies. The historical resumé embodied in the report of the recent Sanderson Commission obviously requires neither condensation nor elaboration. We have endeavoured ‘ to report upon the conditions of life of the Indian immigrants in the colonies and to submit recommendations considered desirable to promote their welfare ’.

We have dealt with the colonies in the order in which they were visited. As Trinidad was the first colony visited and is dealt with first we have usually given fuller explanations of proposals and recommendations included in the paragraphs referring to that colony than in subsequent sections of the report. And while in some cases we have thought it necessary to repeat recommendations it will be understood that recommendations made as regards Trinidad are intended to apply generally unless the contrary is obvious.

In each of the colonies visited the method of inquiry adopted was identical. At head-quarters arrangements were made for the supply of statistical and other documentary information; tours were planned having regard to the local distribution of indentured Indians and the location of casual or organised settlements of Indian immigrants; interviews were arranged with heads of Departments and other Government Officers as well as with representatives of the employers of Indian labour, and with Indian associations or individuals of Indian birth or extraction. From all places where we halted visits were paid to estates, settlements of Indians, schools, orphanages, and other institutions which concerned themselves with the Indian Community. Naturally most of our time was taken up with visits to estates on which indentured immigrants were employed. Such visits were usually but not invariably preceded by notice to the estate authorities. The normal routine on visiting an estate was to meet the manager, go to one or more places in the field where immigrants were working, inquire orally about their work, wages, and food, their occupations in India and reasons for emigration, and listen to all their statements. Managers gave us in this as in everything else all assistance in their power, and our conversations with labourers were rarely overheard by any one in authority on the estate. We also observed work in progress and devoted special attention to the amount of work fixed as a standard task in the various agricultural operations. Having spent from one to three hours, usually about an hour and a half, amongst the gangs of workers in the field we returned to the lines of dwellings, inspected the housing accommodation, sanitary and water supply arrangements and hospital. Then we adjourned to the Manager's office, looked at the pay-sheets, prosecution register, birth and death registers and other records, and discussed with each manager both matters brought to notice during our visit and the reasonableness and suitability of the system in general. Such visits usually occupied about four hours in the forenoon. According to the distance from our halting place and the size of individual estates one or two estates would be visited. In the afternoon the same routine might be followed on another estate, or a visit might be paid to a locality where there was a body of Indian settlers, or we held a succession of interviews with permanently or temporarily domiciled Indians. A part of most afternoons was necessarily given to correspondence and the perusal of statistics, local ordinances, reports, reference books, etc., etc. On a few occasions in Trinidad and Demerara we were accompanied to estates by officers of the local Immigration Department, but our inquiries on the spot were conducted apart unless we called these officers in to elucidate matters on which they could usefully throw immediate light. In Jamaica, Surinam, and Fiji the Immigration Agent General or an Inspector usually accompanied us as estates were more difficult to locate, but here also we habitually went unaccompanied among the workers in the field or in the dwelling quarters. Our inquiries in the field were some times made in company but more frequently we separated and compared notes later. Visits to rural settlements were made either with or without notice and were devoted to ascertaining the condition of the settlers as well as the earlier experiences of immigrants while under indenture.

The oral information obtained on estates or settlements was supplemented by no less valuable information elicited in the course of interviews with others who sought to meet us or whom we sought to meet. In each colony we were of course in constant communication with officers of the Immigration Department. Officers of the Medical, Educational and Lands Departments were consulted. Managers of estates other than those visited by us, attorneys controlling groups of estates, school managers, clergymen, magistrates, and hundreds of Indians, representing every occupation and degree of social status, including Indian employers of indentured Indian labour, supplied us with facts and suggestions. At each interview or discussion we endeavoured to elicit from the person or persons present, firstly, the information which the speaker was most anxious to impart and, secondly, such further facts as he was most likely to know at first hand. We met at formal and informal meetings members of Indian associations and representatives of the domiciled Indian community. We are reasonably confident that all valuable sources of information were tapped and that all shades of opinion found expression.

Appendix B gives for each colony a list of estates or settlements visited once or oftener for the purpose of collecting information.

TRINIDAD.

4. Housing and sanitary conditions.—The dwellings ordinarily consist of ranges of compartments constructed of wood and roofed with smooth or corrugated iron sheets, a building being divided by a central longitudinal partition forming the back wall of the rooms opening on either side. Sometimes dwellings are in single not in double rows. The location of single men and families in separate blocks is always aimed at but on small Estates with a total of 10 to 20 immigrants, accommodation in separate buildings is unusual. The floors are of wood and are raised above ground level. The sites are chosen with regard to soil and drainage facilities, the positions most suitable for dwellings being naturally those least valuable for cultivation. Responsibility for securing sanitary dwellings is divided between the Medical Department and the Immigration Department. The Ordinance (Section 85) requires the employers to provide suitable dwellings in good repair with water-proof roofs and to keep the surroundings well drained and free from vegetation. The floor space assigned by Section 86 is 50 square feet per adult, or 120 square feet to three single men or to a man, woman, and not more than two children. A copy of general rules regarding water supply and dwellings, made by the Protector and the Surgeon General is printed as appendix 1 to this report. A register of dwellings is kept on the Estate and visiting Medical Officers are required to note therein which dwellings are unfit for habitation. These Officers also make requisitions, through the Surgeon General and Protector of Immigrants, regarding the removal of sanitary defects Failure to provide suitable dwellings renders the employer liable to prosecution, while at the same time the Protector may transfer all or any of the immigrants to another Estate willing to accept them. In the more recently constructed dwellings the Immigration Department has had the internal space required by the Ordinance supplemented by a verandah 6 feet wide with space for a *chula* or. earthen cooking furnace, a store of firewood, etc. In the older buildings the width of verandah was four feet. On one Estate visited new dwellings under construction had rooms of 12 feet by 14 feet as compared with a floor space of 120 square feet in the older type. The mean height of buildings is approximately 10 feet, with one door and one window in each compartment of 12 feet by 10 feet. The accommodation on Estates is usually in excess of the statutory requirements for the average population so that two men only occupy many compartments.

The drinking water supply usually consists of rain water collected in tanks and cisterns from the roofs of houses. Water for other purposes is obtained from ponds and occasionally from streams. Drains round dwellings are almost always channels cut in earth.

The defects noted on Estates visited by us were leaky roofs, drains which did not run off water, inadequate arrangements for collecting and storing water, insufficient ventilation, absence of latrines, and the existence of vegetation in the vicinity of the buildings. These defects were of course not universal. The only general defect was the want of latrines. In other respects some estates were satisfactory, but the majority exhibited one or other of the defects above-mentioned. It is, however, just to state that the general condition of the dwellings and their surroundings was much more sanitary than that of the houses in an ordinary Indian village. Taking the defects *seriatim* the older thin sheet roofs should be replaced by stout smooth or corrugated sheets. Owners and managers sometimes wish by patching up a roof as long as possible to postpone the cost of complete renewal, and inspecting officers will occasionally assent to the work of renewing roofs or rebuilding blocks entirely being carried out not simultaneously in a group of blocks but block after block, in succession. Conformity with required sanitary standards might sometimes be enforced with more promptitude. Surface drains which are mere channels cut in the soil will seldom be satisfactory. Even with zealous supervision they tend to become a chain of small stagnant pools. Some estates have concrete channels which should be introduced generally. The drinking water supply problem in some parts of the island has, on and off rain estates, presented difficulties. Potable water can be obtained neither from streams nor from wells. In these cases the source of supply for all consumers is water collected from roofs of houses into cisterns. The rainy season extends from May to January, with occasional showers in the other months. The average annual rainfall is 62 inches ranging from about 75 inches to 50 inches in tracts of greater or less moisture. During the wet months the supply of water is good and sufficient. On some estates in the drier districts the storage arrangements might be improved by providing a larger cubic capacity, while the rigorous closing or screening of cisterns practised by the most careful employers should be generally enforced. Immigrants themselves are seldom careful to avoid fouling water, and insects and foreign matter should be excluded. In Jamaica we saw simple and effective waste prevention taps which might be advantageously adopted. No definite scale of storage capacity per unit has been prescribed, and probably a uniform scale for all localities would be unsuitable. But as the average dry season rainfall not only of a tract but usually of each individual estate is ascertainable the medical officer should prescribe the minimum storage having regard not to average conditions but to drought conditions on each estate. The collecting gutters and pipes must of course be kept always in good order and illicit interference with the supply by the immigrants themselves discouraged. It is just to add that our visit immediately followed a season of exceptional drought. The supply of water for bathing and washing purposes is sometimes a running stream or river but more usually one or more ponds. It would be easy, as in India, to recommend the observance of sanitary rules in the use and maintenance of these ponds but it seems more immediately practical to recommend that sufficient drinking water be supplied to minimise temptation to drink from them. We think, however, that for the health and convenience of the indentured immigrants regular bathing places should be provided in the immediate vicinity of the dwellings. A solid floor of cement or smooth stone surrounded by a screen 5½ feet high, would be sufficient. The superficial floor area might be from 30 square feet upwards according to the population, men and women having separate bathing places. The bathers would carry their own water where a running supply was not available.

Ventilation was not specially provided for in some of the older buildings. The door and window were regarded as sufficient channels for admitting fresh air or conveying foul air outward. It seems also that other openings were regarded unfavourably as affording ingress to mosquitoes. The immigrants themselves are disposed to keep their dwellings closed up. What is in our opinion needful is the replacement of solid roofs by "cow-mouthed" roofs or roofs with ridge ventilation. Birds and insects can be kept out by means of wire gauze. Latrines were not provided as employers and supervising officers apparently accepted the theory that Indians of the cooly class could not, without adding unduly to the already large list of prosecutions, be persuaded to use them, while it would also be difficult to find estate labourers willing to clean them. On most estates the immigrants defecate in the cane field or scrub usually at a distance from, sometimes unpleasantly near, their dwellings just as in small Indian villages. A few employers have, either of their own accord or at the instance of the Immigration Department, begun to provide latrines. From time to time the latrine question was discussed and in 1911 an amendment in the Ordinance was proposed, and has since been passed, to empower the Governor to have latrine accommodation provided. The difficulties in Trinidad seem to be no greater than in Fiji where latrines are now regularly and cheerfully used. What is needful is to fix on a type of latrine which is both sanitary and acceptable to those for whose use and benefit it is intended, to pay liberal wages to the labourer in charge of latrines and by constant supervision ensure that the arrangements are always clean and sanitary. The latrines must not be too far from the dwellings. The employers whom we met did not grudge the expense of building latrines but betrayed considerable anxiety lest they should be compelled to build latrines of a type which the labourers would not use while efforts to enforce their use and to repress old habits would lead to serious friction. Those familiar with efforts to popularise the use of latrines in Indian villages will not reject this explanation as insincere. Employers also urged that estate latrines would not effectively prevent ankylostomiasis infection as the vicinity of dwellings off estates was infected, and that partial preventive measures would be practically useless. We think that even without the adoption of general sanitary measures the erection of estate latrines would be beneficial, and that estate owners might effectively agitate to have action taken outside. The matter has been very fully discussed in the colony and action should no longer be postponed. Suitable latrine accommodation having been provided insanitary habits would soon pass away. A few refractory individuals might be slow to abandon old customs, and in the interests of immigrants in general these should be subjected to any legal form of coercion. Apart from the offensiveness of the practice of defecating all round a group of dwellings, it is here undoubtedly the cause of a great deal of chronic sickness of a disabling kind. The ground for a considerable radius round the dwellings becomes infected with ankylostomiasis. The majority of immigrants arrive in the colony infected and the uninfected minority are at once exposed to infection. With reinfection unrestricted curative treatment in hospital is a costly palliative and not a remedy. The need for a systematic campaign against the hook worm or ankylostomiasis will be referred to later, but medical authorities unanimously regard the provision of latrines as more important than any other preventive measure.

The ground in the immediate vicinity of buildings is kept clean by the immigrants. But we have seen grass, low vegetation, and even cane crops nearer dwellings than was desirable. For at least 20 yards, and preferably for 30 yards, from any range of dwellings no vegetation should be permitted. Most estates aim at keeping the surroundings clear, some are more favoured than others as regards the soil of the building sites and the local rainfall, but in no case need there be any serious difficulty in keeping the proposed space clear of vegetation and free from depressions which harbour filth and facilitate the breeding of mosquitoes. The agency employed for keeping latrines clear might keep the yard space sanitary.

In the past responsibility for keeping estates up to a satisfactory standard in sanitary matters has been in fact, if not also in theory, divided. Medical officers are required to visit estates for treatment of the sick twice in each week and, at intervals not definitely prescribed, to visit the dwellings and surroundings. They are authorised to make requisitions in respect of sanitary matters not direct to the estate managers but in a roundabout way through the Surgeon-General and the Protector of Immigrants. They also submit annually a report in a prescribed form on the hospital and the dwellings on each estate. The Protector of Immigrants in fact undertakes the responsibility of enforcing compliance with requisitions. The procedure does not in practice tend to inspire medical officers with a sense of direct responsibility as health officers nor to ensure regular and prompt attention to requisitions. Defects were pointed out but no entry of the requisitions was made in the registers or records which estate owners are bound to keep. Inspectors of the Immigration Department are not required to submit periodical reports regarding their action. The Protector of Immigrants devotes a good deal of attention to dwellings, etc., but his visits are necessarily at long intervals and in any individual case he might or might not know of a requisition or take effective action to obviate or penalise delay in compliance. The Protector, with the assistance of the Surgeon General, is empowered to make rules regarding the construction, arrangement and drainage of buildings. What is required in our opinion is that the visiting doctor as Health Officer should inspect the dwellings and surroundings at fixed intervals and enter his requisitions in a special Estate register. Subject to the right of appeal to higher medical authority or to Government these requisitions should be obeyed promptly like the orders of any Health Officer. The Government of Trinidad accept the view that requisitions on sanitary matters should hereafter be so made. Under this system the Surgeon General as head of the Medical and Sanitary Department may, with or without the assistance of the officers of the Immigration Department, enforce compliance. The Surgeon General's memorandum covering the abstracts of medical returns supplied for publication with the annual report of the Protector of Immigrants for 1911-12 concludes as follows :—

> "Dealing with the reports by Medical Officers on the estates' hospitals and barracks, water supply, etc., your attention is invited to several instances in which the insufficient and unsatisfactory character of the water supply for drinking purposes is adversely commented upon, to the condition of some of the barracks that are described as leaking, not water-tight, or otherwise unsatisfactory and even dangerous in one instance, and to the entire absence of latrine accommodation at estates' barracks."

Many, probably the majority, of employers do not wait for requisitions but voluntarily do what is necessary. Some require stimulating, and censurable delay is most likely to arise when a manager on the spot is fettered either by instructions or want of instructions from a non-resident owner. On large estates what is needed and sought for is not stimulation but expert guidance. The provision of sanitary dwellings, etc., is regarded not only as a humane duty but as good economic management. The proprietors of one group of estates arranged in 1912 for the special inspection of their properties by a non-official expert possessing the highest qualifications, *viz.*, Dr. George H. Masson, F. R. S., M.D., D.Sc., (Public Health). A copy of his valuable report was supplied to us by the attorney of this group of estates who regarded sickness as the most fruitful source of discontent and of industrial inefficiency.

We think that it would be advisable to cast on the Medical Department, subject to the control of Government, the duty and responsibility of making all rules regarding sanitation, of issuing directly individual requisitions, and if necessary of enforcing compliance. The officers of the Immigration Department would of course take notice of failure to comply with a rule or order regarding sanitation as they would notice any other breach on the part of the employers. The standard attained in practice would be raised if the Surgeon General whose visits with reference to sanitary conditions are now occasional or a selected Medical Officer specially deputed by him, were to make systematic visits to estates. District Medical Officers are not solely or mainly employed on attending to the needs of indentured immigrants. Some may be keenly interested, some may be dutifully methodical and some may be perfunctory in the discharge of their duties as Medical Inspectors. Experience in Demerara suggests that regular support and stimulus from superior medical authority is beneficial. Medical officers in that colony seem to devote a larger amount of their time and energies to estate work than their colleagues in Trinidad.

To sum up, the housing and sanitary conditions are very much better than those to which the labourers are accustomed, the standard is being raised steadily, and the only general defect is the absence of latrines which are now being generally provided. Temporary defects would be more promptly remedied by a slight change in the method of making requisitions.

5. Medical arrangements.—Dealing first with the birth and death rates, the following information is derived from the annual reports of the Registrar General :—

TABLE SHOWING THE BIRTH RATE AMONG (*a*) INDIANS, AND (*b*) ALL OTHERS IN TRINIDAD.

—	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
East Indian Population ...	100,101	102,430	104,983	107,955	112,940	112,796
Number of Indian births including—	3,471	3,842	3,857	4,204	4,051	4,082
(*a*) Boys	1,769	1,957	1,957	2,183	2,042	2,108
(*b*) Girls	1,702	1,885	1,900	2,021	2,009	1,974
Indian birth rate (per *mille*) ...	34·7	37·5	36·7	38·9	35·9	36·19
General birth rate of the colony ...	33	33	33·9	33·2	31·8	33·88
Indian still births } percentage of local births.	11·55	10·98	9·51	9·89	11·47	11·14
Other still births } percentage of local births.	6·96	6·74	6·77	5·95	6·34	6·69
Number of Indian deaths ...	2,467	3,021	2,825	2,724	2,698	2,937
Indian death rate } (per *mille*)	24·6	29·4	26·7	25·2	23·9	26·04
Death rate of general population (*i.e.*, not Indian). } (per *mille*) ...	23·9	23·9	21·4	20·3	19	22·01

The figures of population above shown are the calculated annual mean population. The figures of the year 1911 to 1912 are more nearly accurate than those of the earlier years because they are based not on progressive estimates but on the census taken on April 2nd, 1911. The statistical returns show the infant mortality in the colony but do not give separate figures for the Indian population only. The figures of still births seemed to us so striking that we thought it well to show the percentage on local births amongst Indians and amongst all others. Still births being deducted the Indians in

Trinidad are more prolific than the rest of the community. Accurate information regarding the deaths among indentured immigrants on estates is obtainable. The figures regarding births on estates as collected and published in the annual reports of the Protector of Immigrants include births among indentured and non-indentured immigrants. Separate figures for each class are not given. We recommend that this should be done in future, and that the deaths of infants under one year should be separately shown. For the information of the Government of the colony a detailed annual return of the mortality amongst the indentured labourers on each estate is prepared by the Protector. The annual mortality return published in March 1912 shows the population of, and deaths among, indentured immigrants in each of the last 5 years as under :—

Year.	Population.	Deaths.	Death rate per *mille.*
1907	10,764	171	15·89
1908	10,334	393	38·03
1909	11,620	222	19·1
1910	10,200	157	15·4
1911	10,660	122	11·4

The annual report of the Protector of Immigrants for 1908-09 states that the season was very unhealthy but gives no particulars. The years comprised in the Surgeon General's annual report ends in March and not in September so that no reliable explanation could be extracted from this source. The utility of the Protector's annual report would be enhanced if, firstly, substantial fluctuations not merely in the aggregate mortality but in the mortality under main contributing heads such as malarial fever, ankylostomiasis, etc., and, secondly, instances of sustained high death rates on individual estates, were noted and commented upon. The focussing of attention on weak spots should expedite remedial action. The separate mortality return alluded to above gives for individual estates the number of deaths, the annual percentage, and the mean death rate. The return also calls special attention to estates with high death rates for the year. Under sections 73 and 74 of the Ordinance a plantation with a mean death rate, based on not less than 3 years' figures, exceeding the general mean death rate among indentured immigrants by more than one per cent. may not be allotted additional immigrants until the health conditions are considered to be satisfactory. A few plantations have in recent years had mean death rates exceeding the average by one per cent., but the explanations and assurances given and the action taken were regarded as satisfactory and allotments were not withheld. We think that the annual report of the Protector should give fuller information regarding the application of these sections to estates. Estate owners and managers are not inhumane but like every one else they dislike unenviable notoriety and like every one else will endeavour to avoid it.

The steady decline in the death rate among indentured immigrants in recent years is satisfactory. The mean rate for the quinquennium is 18·2 per 1,000 and the rate for the last year 11·4. It is to be expected that the rate would be lower than the rate among a population with a more normal distribution of persons throughout the age periods and a larger proportion of women. The mortality of recent years amongst indentured immigrants in Trinidad compares favourably with the rates recorded in other colonies.

The recorded births and deaths on estates in each of the last five years for which statistics were collected and published were as under:—

Year.	Indentured and Unindentured Population.		Births.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.
	Males.	Females.				
1907 ...	17,675	6,753	374	15·3	387	15·8
1908 ...	17,454	8,701	370	14·1	381	14·56
1909 ...	17,583	8,576	374	14·3	344	13·1
1910 ...	16,776	8,291	345	13·7	298	11·8
1911 ...	16,938	8,568	304	11·9	250	9·8

The figures show both a very low death rate and even allowing for the disproportion of the sexes, a rather low birth rate. The reports contain no comment or explanation. On the estates visited by us the rates among the indentured were not consistently abnormal. The prescribed registers did not include statistics of the unindentured population, who were living under no restrictive control. As only workers' names appear in pay lists we could not accurately ascertain the rates among unindentured without making a special census. The statistics published in the Protector's report are probably incomplete. An estate manager is compelled by law to keep *inter alia* a list of indentured immigrants allotted to his estate and registers of births and deaths of such immigrants occurring on the estate. He is under no legal compulsion to keep accurate population registers relating to the unindentured. Managers are invariably informed by their subordinates of births in the dwellings provided for the indentured immigrants or in the estate hospital. There is no danger of omission to record deaths occurring among the indentured. The non-indentured Indians may live in dwellings near the indentured or they may live in houses on or near the small cane plots, etc., which they cultivate. Only the indentured labourers are legally entitled to free medical attendance. Other labourers residing in estate dwellings do in fact receive attendance but need not accept treatment. Consequently births and deaths on an estate among the non-indentured may easily escape record in any estate register. Moreover, children of an indentured father are sometimes born off the estate. The medical officers' annual reports, do not deal sufficiently with birth and death rates. The Inspectors of the Immigration Department do not submit annual or periodical reports. The desirability of scrutinising the birth and death rates as reflecting health conditions on estates amongst the non-indentured as well as the indentured might advantageously receive more systematic recognition. In respect of births and deaths it would be desirable to have the same statistical year recognised in the Protector's reports as in the annual reports of the Surgeon-General and the Registrar General.

The medical care of the indentured immigrants is entrusted to the Government medical officers in the districts in which the estates are situated. Usually patients are treated in estate hospitals maintained at estate expense. A few estates (twelve at the time of our visit), have no hospitals and send patients to the nearest Government hospital, the estate paying one shilling daily for each patient.

Fifty-seven estates have separate hospitals, a joint hospital usually serving two estates only, in a few cases three or four estates, and in one case five small estates. Men and women are kept in separate wards or rooms. Some hospitals are better housed or equipped than others but to the lay eye none of them fell below a satisfactory standard. The mosquito-proof gauze surrounding verandahs in Fiji and in American tropical hospitals seen by us has not yet been introduced in Trinidad and British colonies generally nor, we think, in India. The latrines were usually of the ordinary box pattern which, though kept clean, were unacceptable to Indians of the labouring class. Ordinarily hospitals are visited twice a week by the medical officer. In the case of a few hospitals drawing patients from a small estate population and situated at a considerable distance from the medical officer's residence a single weekly visit is authorised by special order of the Governor. In all cases the medical officer must visit an estate on receipt of an urgent call at any time. The resident staff of the hospital consists of as many dispensers and nurses as the average number of patients may require. These dispensers and nurses are usually black or coloured men, as are some of the outside workers on the estate and consequently of the patients. Indians are usually kept in wards or rooms apart from the latter. A hospital on a large estate or a joint hospital may have an average in-patient record of upwards of 40 patients. We thought that the larger estate hospitals should be visited oftener than twice a week and the Government of Trinidad having consulted the Surgeon-General assented to this view. We think that Indian youths, whether born in India or in the colony, should be attracted to the colonial hospitals at Port of Spain for training as dispensers. We have no reason to question the technical competence of the dispensers now employed but men of the same race as the patients, as in Demerara, would be more efficient. Hospital in-patients are nowhere characterised by reasonableness and Indian patients often express their distrust of and dissatisfaction with the treatment. A common complaint was that they did not get enough food. We found that this grievance rested on nothing more than the substitution of "low diet" (not necessarily a cheap diet) for more solid and less digestible food in the case of patients suffering from malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery, etc. A dispenser of Indian extraction would often have made the *regimen* more acceptable and would have been in a better position to deprive a patient's relatives and friends not merely of the opportunity but of the inclination to smuggle in contraband food. In the interests of the patients hospitals are required to be fenced so as to preclude ingress and egress except by a gate under control. The rule is usually but not always observed. Patients will try to go out to their dwellings which are often within 50 yards' distance, and their friends will smuggle in food occasionally with serious results. Leaving a hospital without leave is under the Ordinance an offence. Prosecutions for the offence are rare but not unknown. The Government of Trinidad assents to the desirability of placing more reliance on effective precautionary measures. A deterrent effect created by the occasional prosecution of a contumacious offender is dearly purchased. Many other immigrants regard such prosecutions as instances of callous oppression, and when some ailment necessitates their own admission to hospital are not predisposed to regard the doctor simply as a capable friend in need.

On most estates an indentured immigrant is regarded as either fit for work or a subject for hospital; a man who professes himself unable to turn out for work is ordinarily sent to the hospital at once. An exception may be made in the case of an industrious immigrant of a few years' standing. If such a man states that he is mildly indisposed his word will be taken. In adopting an almost invariable rule of sending men to hospital when they plead illness estates are endeavouring to prevent delay in treatment and to check malingering. Among 10,000 immigrants there will of course be malingerers but neither doctors nor managers are unduly hasty in diagnosing this offence. On 96 estates for which we obtained complete statistics for five years preceding our visit, there was an average of 33 prosecutions for malingering yearly or one prosecution per estate in three years. It is better for the immigrants to be sent to work if they are not unwell and do not want leave for a definite purpose. Many immigrants who do a good day's work would take a day off frequently if a casual plea of indisposition was accepted and would be clamorously dissatisfied later at the deficiency in their earnings. Officers of the Immigration Department also look askance at entries of idle days as managers are expected to find work for all who are willing. An estate which had frequent entries indicating that men were on the estate but neither at work nor in hospital would risk being suspected of slackness in providing employment.

Below are given statistics of the total number of cases and of the number of cases under each principal ailment treated on estates in each of the five years from 1907-08 until 1911-12 as recorded in the digest prepared by the Surgeon-General for incorporation in the annual report of the Protector of Immigrants. The figures relate only to the indentured population. In Appendix 3 to our report we give as a sample the latest complete statistical return from which the digest is abstracted, and shall comment on this later.

—	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Population	11,506	10,777	11,235	11,551	9,627
Total number of cases treated	28,592	25,055	25,872	21,872	24,304
Dysentery	935	701	910	860	938
Malarial fever	10,248	8,716	8,491	6,300	8,433
Rheumatism	758	624	468	489	514
Anaemia	1,499	1,429	1,087	1,122	744
Ankylostomiasis... ...	121	994	1,420	1,596	1,113
Local injuries	759	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Respiratory System ...	785	786	760	934	781
Digestive system ...	2,120	1,988	1,692	1,679	1,647
Parasites	1,258	843	884	578	820
Ground Itch	456	376	468	357	478
Skin Diseases	4,527	3,567	4,076	2,996	3,766

It will be seen that malarial fever accounts for about one-third of the total cases, and that skin diseases and diseases of the digestive system are next in importance. It might be well to regard anaemia and ankylostomiasis together because there is reason to think that many cases classed comprehensively as anaemia are due to ankylostomiasis. Cases returned as skin diseases may also be ankylostomiasis. As regards diagnosis the following remarks are extracted from the memorandum of Dr. Eakin, Acting Surgeon-General, forwarding the abstract for 1908-09 :—

> "Nine hundred and ninety-four cases of ankylostomiasis were recorded as against 121 cases during 1907-08, while the following group of diseases Anaemia, Ground Itch, Parasitic Skin Disease (in which are probably included cases of ankylostomiasis) yielded 6,213 cases as compared with 7,740 cases during the previous years' contrasts which are of interest as indicating more careful diagnoses."

In that year and in two succeeding years ankylostomiasis cases showed a steady increase. In 1911-12 these cases showed a decrease but again Dr. Clare, the Surgeon-General comments as follows :—

> " There are recorded 1,113 cases of ankylostomiasis with 26 deaths assigned to that cause. It is probable, however, that amongst cases of Anaemia 744, Parasites 820, Skin diseases 3,776, and Ground Itch 478, which together account for 5,808 cases, there is included a considerable amount of ankylostomiasis which escapes statistical identification."

In the hospitals on Trinidad estates the dispensers generally did not appear to have been so systematically trained as subordinates in Demerara estate hospitals to assist medical officers in detecting ankylostomiasis by an examination of the patients' stools. It is obvious that a busy medical officer in charge of several hospitals cannot personally perform all these examinations.

All estates are anxious to combat malarial fever, but all do not take equally systematic measures. Some estates try to eradicate mosquito breeding grounds. On some quinine is distributed more or less regularly, while on others it is supplied on demand. On one estate the owner—manager, who had come to the colony as an indentured labourer, told us he gave out quinine to all labourers daily in the morning. Besides adopting all sanitary measures to destroy mosquitoes and keep dwellings mosquito proof, the practice of inducing both labourers and their children to take quinine daily or at short intervals, at least during seasons when infection is probable, might with advantage be adopted generally. In British Guiana it has apparently worked well on a large scale. When hospital returns clearly showing the daily sickness rate for this and other diseases are introduced managers of estates with an unsatisfactory record will not wish, even if they are permitted, to leave any preventive or remedial measure untried.

The organisation of measures to reduce ankylostomiasis seems to have received prolonged consideration. The following extract from Dr. Masson's report abovementioned incidentally explains the nature and effects of this disease :—

> " The mouth of this small creature (*i. e.*, the hookworm or ankylostoma duodenale) is provided with a fringe of hooks by means of which it attaches itself to the inner lining of that portion of the small intestine which is in immediate continuity with the stomach. It lives on the blood which it sucks from the bowels. The females are usually more numerous than the males, and after impregnation they lay a prodigious quantity of eggs which, happily, do not hatch in the intestine of the infected person, but pass out of his body in the stools. Once deposited in damp soil, the eggs, which may rapidly be recognised under a low power of microscope, hatch out little larvae which grow for a while, and then develop a protective capsule in which they lie dormant, until swallowed by men, in food or water, or through the medium of soiled hands. The disease set up by the worms is apt to run a chronic course, owing to constant reinfection. The gastric irritation caused by the worms, and sometimes by other intestinal parasites as well, is not infrequently associated with a depraved state of the appetite in which the patient craves for dirt. This condition is known as geophgia or allotriophagy, and as the dirt eaten is often contaminated with the eggs of the hookworm, reinfection is indefinitely kept up. When trodden upon by bare feet the larvae sometimes burrow into the skin and produce the form of irritation known as ground itch. The profound anæmia of estate coolies is, in most cases, due to hookworm diseases and so also the bulk of the digestive or "belly" troubles which go to swell the number of hospital admissions. I must confess to some difficulty in understanding why planters patiently suffer 4,000 and odd coolies, otherwise valuable labourers, that is to say, more than two-fifths of the whole indentured population to be put out of action yearly by this most preventable of diseases. In 1896, 85 per cent. of the miners round about Brunnberg, a large mining centre in Austria, were found to be infected with ankylostomiasis. As a result of medical treatment and the adoption of preventive measures, the percentage of sufferers was reduced to 47 per cent. in 1898, 26 per cent. in 1899, 23 per cent. in 1900, 12 per cent. in 1901, and 8 per cent. in 1902.
>
> " In England a similar outbreak recently occurred in a Cornish mine, and was the subject of investigation and report by an inspector of the Local Government Board. The cause of the disease was the same as in Trinidad, *viz.*, ignorance and filthy habits on the part of the miners and the failure of the mine-owners to provide proper sanitary conveniences for the men underground ".

On one large estate we were told that three-fourths of the immigrants arrive from India infected and were at once sent to hospital for treatment, and it may be safely said that more than half of the total number of immigrants bring the infection. The medical officers in charge of immigrant ships apparently hold that they cannot deal with the disease on board ship, partly because a complete cure could not be effected in the time available and partly because the medical staff, even when the majority of immigrants cease to suffer from sea-sickness, is otherwise fully employed. It may be necessary to accept this view but certainly not hastily nor without regret. The infected immigrant is quite unconscious of his pathological condition. He arrives in a state of cheerful excitement and is allotted to an estate where he hopes to earn and save money from the outset. He is on arrival given light work and within a few days is subjected to examination for hookworm. His work and opportunities of saving are stopped and he is sent to hospital, put on low diet, and given unpleasant medicine at intervals. If he is very intelligent he may understand that he is being cured of an ailment which he brought with him but even then his first experience of the colony is unhappy. Most immigrants will vaguely credit the colony with the immediate need for hospital treatment of a novel kind and tend to side thenceforward with the grumblers whom they have met among their predecessors. Again, the voyage lasts about 6 weeks. Ten days or a fortnight will ordinarily be needed to overcome seasickness. A month of idleness remains. It is true that it is a month of improvement in general condition in most cases, but this is more than counterbalanced by the loss of wage-earning time later. A complete cure in 3 or 4 weeks is not possible in most cases. The parasite is not expelled by a single treatment. But a great deal can be done in 3 or 4 weeks. The immigrant will arrive in a really, though not perhaps apparently, healthier condition. He will see hundreds of fellow patients on the voyage and he will readily understand that he and they did not at any rate contract the disease in a country which they have not yet seen. As regards the possibility of treatment on board ship we can see no insuperable difficulty. A few dispensers, trained to assist in this treatment, might be needed to reinforce the ordinary medical staff. Before the treatment of immigrants on the voyage is regarded as impossible it would be in our opinion desirable to depute a medical officer from the Demerara staff, together with two or three dispensers, to make a voyage as additional medical officer from India to Trinidad or Georgetown. His report would be a valuable preliminary to any conclusion for or against ankylostomiasis treatment on the voyage. The medical officers now employed on immigrant ships may without discredit have never had personal experience of what might be called wholesale treatment of ankylostomiasis. The deputation of a medical officer from Demerara is suggested because the staff includes several officers who have specialised in the treatment of this disease among immigrants to the very great profit of the latter and perhaps also to the advancement of medical science. The experiment would be worth making in the interest of all the West Indian colonies receiving immigrants and all might share in the expense. Whether or not curative treatment is to be undertaken on board ship or after arrival the principal sanitary measure needed is, as already stated, the provision of latrines which the Government of Trinidad recently decided to expedite.

We found on one small estate that the manager had supplied all his indentured immigrants, men and women, with boots which protect the wearers not only from small cuts which, if neglected, may develop into disabling sores, but also from exposure to one of the sources of infection. We do not feel justified in recommending that this practice be universally followed partly because we were told that other managers failed to get labourers to wear boots regularly and partly because we do not know to what extent boots are protective. Some of the large estates, which are willing to try any hopeful experiment, might provide boots for a substantial number of their labourers and have the results carefully noted and compared with the results among the bootless over a lengthy period. Some estates tried the effect of supplying kerosine oil tar, and mixtures of tar and oil, etc., into which the labourers might dip their feet in the early morning. The results were inconclusive.

There has been a good deal of inquiry, discussion, searching of minds, and outlay of money in Trinidad in the effort to solve health and sanitation problems but hitherto with less practical result than in British Guiana. Returning to the statistics of sickness we are faced by the regrettable fact that they convey very little definite meaning to ourselves. As regards mere case numbers we have no standard with which to compare figures because these cases represent not voluntary but compulsory attendance for medical treatment. On our visits to individual estate hospitals we endeavoured to understand exactly what the sickness meant to the average immigrant in days of inability to work and to earn wages. We found that the detention in hospital per immigrant unit on estates from which information was obtained was from two to four weeks yearly and that men were longer under treatment than women. After we had visited some estates we explained to the Surgeon General our difficulties regarding the existing method of registration, tabulation, etc. We found that Dr. Clare had already taken up the question and was consulting authorities including one of the schools of tropical medicine. As he manifested willingness to take account of our special suggestions a series of conferences with him at intervals during our stay in the colony resulted in the drafting of the hospital forms and returns shown in Appendix 2 of this report. The diseases shown as headings of columns in the returns are entered for purposes of illustration. They will be prescribed by the Surgeon General having regard to the importance of particular diseases from time to time. They have, we believe, now been introduced in estate hospitals in Trinidad and Demerara. We were agreed that the existing annual report return (Appendix 4 of our report) contained both less and more than was required in statistics published for general information or for the guidance of sanitary authorities. In drawing up the forms we aimed at securing an easily kept record of the principal diseases affecting the health and contentment of immigrants, exhibiting in a readily intelligible form their effect on working efficiency, showing the incidence of sickness amongst immigrants at successive stages during the indentured period, and giving separate particulars regarding men, women, minors, and children. The existing returns in themselves would not for instance show up continued bad health among children on an estate though the medical officer's annual report on that estate would probably bring the fact to the notice of the Surgeon General. What is needed is the presentation of really instructive facts in published returns available to all medical officers, estate managers, and officers of the Immigration Department as well as to the colonial and Indian Governments. A commentary might illuminate the position still further. A comparison of the health records of different estates will be valuable and is calculated to draw attention to remediable defects in either medical or sanitary arrangements. Moreover, colony can be compared with colony. Although such inter-colonial comparison might involve careful consideration of differences in the organisation and working of medical arrangements, there would at any rate be reasons for thorough inquiry, if one colony had an average sickness record of 15 days while another had a record of 25 days per unit per annum. It would be better to know the fact and the explanation than to remain in ignorance. A comparison of case totals is practically unprofitable. We have discussed this question of medical statistics at considerable length because our experience in Trinidad led us to believe that discontent among immigrants, apart from dissatisfaction arising out of petty and sometimes formal grievances, was usually accompanied by an indifferent health record. In some cases a high prosecution record was possibly an accidental and possibly a consequential accompaniment of unhealthy conditions. An immigrant's unwillingness to work or impatience of reasonable disciplinary control may be due not to laziness or moral depravity but to the nervous consequences of physical weakness. If the published medical records give more readily intelligible information regarding preventible ailments of each class of immigrants on each estate, the sanitary and other measures required to promote the health, wage-earning efficiency, and general contentment of the indentured labourers will be more surely and promptly introduced.

The treatment of the sick in hospital is supplemented by a system of dealing with invalids as out-patients. Immigrants with trivial ailments are treated as ordinary out-patients as at any other hospital or dispensary. Any indentured immigrant who on first arrival or subsequently is for any reason incapable of doing the ordinary task may be put on the "Invalid List". Such immigrants are entitled to daily rations and to be given work suitable to their condition receiving such wages as the Protector thinks proportionate to their work. "Rations" in the Ordinance means a prescribed quantity of various specified kinds of food, but in practice we found that in interpreting the word as applicable to immigrants leaving hospital some medical officers understood it as including any kind of solid or liquid food they thought suitable.

Managers always accepted this liberal interpretation which the Trinidad Government agrees to legalise. On states visited by us the treatment of patients out of hospitals varied. One medical officer might order discharged patients to be put on light work while another made no specific direction. Managers usually visit hospitals daily and know the condition in which a patient is discharged. Having regard to the reducing effects of some ailments it is desirable that persons convalescing after these ailments should be considerately treated. It is for every reason necessary to restore the workers to full vigour as speedily as possible. We think that when a discharged patient is not able to do a full day's work—a very ordinary occurrence—the medical officer should have power to direct that he be given for so many days such diet as may be needful and *in addition* for so many days not exceeding a quarter day's work or quarter task, for so many a half day's work, etc., at ordinary time or task rates. The diet should be in addition to wages until normal strength returns. The cost of ordinary rations issued to all invalids at present is apparently deducted from earnings subject however to the limitation imposed by section 91. The adoption of our proposal may add slightly to wages bills of estates but money spent on expediting the recovery of a labourer's full strength is not a net increase of cost. A labourer discharged from hospital after a smart attack of malaria should not be compelled to do normal work too soon. Half a task will frequently exhaust him as much as a full task will an able-bodied man, but he will earn half the latter's wage or just about enough to keep himself. If he tries to save part of his earnings or by over-exertion to increase his earnings he will injure himself. Both his own health and spirits and the goodwill of his neighbours will improve if the estate helps him on the way to normal health. We detected no trace of the exercise of compulsion to undertake full tasks at once, but we think that the risk should be minimised. As regards the present practice of putting persons of inferior physique on the invalid list we have no other comment to make. Medical officers adequately use their power to prevent men who are normally weak being called on to work in excess of their strength. We have seen technical invalids who voluntarily exceeded their limited tasks and earned full wages without undue effort.

Variations in the condition of a labourer and his fitness to do daily work involving from 6 to 8 hours of physical exertion are generally reflected in his weight. At least during the first year immigrants should be weighed once a fortnight and the medical officer should inspect them at least once a month. The immigrants are living under new conditions and their food is different in some respects. They have fewer cereals to choose from and vegetables though abundant are often strange to Indian palates and stomachs. The work involves more active muscular exertion than that to which Indian agricultural labourers are accustomed. Individuals suffer at first from more or less pronounced home-sickness. During acclimatisation and training into being good workmen systematic medical supervision of *all* immigrants is desirable. It is not sufficient to wait till a man or woman is incapacitated or reports sickness, which might be obviated by periodic examination and the supply of additional food, tonics, etc., at the expense of the estate. The Government of Trinidad agrees to the introduction of a monthly medical inspection of all first year immigrants and their fortnightly weighment.

6. Tasks, hours of work, and wages.—The important provisions of the Ordinance as regards tasks are :—

"*Section 115*".—

> No task shall be of greater extent than can be performed by the immigrant to whom it is assigned within one working day of seven hours without extraordinary exertion.

"*Section 117*".—

> The rate of wages for any description of task work performed shall not be less than that ordinarily paid for the same description of work to the Creole and other unindentured labourers working on the same plantation; and if there are no such labourers, or if they are paid less than the average rate paid for the same description of work

to such labourers on neighbouring plantations, then not less than such average rate; and if there are no such labourers performing the same description of work on neighbouring plantations then it shall not be less than that ordinarily paid for the same description of work to indentured labourers upon neighbouring plantations. Provided that the money wage agreed upon for a task shall in no case be less than the minimum amount of day wages payable for time work.

The important provisions relating to time work are :—

"*Section 116*".—

(1) The employer shall pay to every indentured immigrant employed in time work day wages at the rate, for each day during which such immigrant has been present at work and has worked with ordinary diligence for the full time prescribed by this Ordinance, of not less than one shilling and one half-penny if he is indentured as an able-bodied adult immigrant, and not less than eight pence if he is indentured as other than an able-bodied immigrant. Provided that if any indentured immigrant is, in the opinion of the Government Medical Officer, physically incapable of earning the minimum amount at the ordinary rates of wages, the Government Medical Officer may direct that his name be placed on a list to be called the "Invalid List" and any immigrant whose name is entered on this list shall receive daily rations and be given work suitable to his condition and be paid such wages proportionate to the work as may be approved by the Protector, or the Protector may, if he thinks fit and with the consent of the employer, cancel the indenture of any such immigrant and provide him, if he so desires, with a return passage to the port or place from whence he came.

(2) The employer shall keep a pay list or labour book in the prescribed form of all wages paid to indentured immigrants on his plantation.

"*Section 125*".—

(1) An indentured immigrant may, by agreement with his employer, work extra time in the field. Provided that the description of work to be assigned to him during such extra time shall be expressly stipulated beforehand.

(2) An indentured immigrant may, by agreement with his employer, work extra time in the buildings, and the employer may assign to him during such extra time any work in the buildings which he is physically competent to perform.

"*Section 126*".—

All extra time work shall be paid for by the hour, at a rate not less than that at which ordinary time work is paid for: and the same provisions, remedies, and penalties in respect of the due performance of work and payment of wages shall apply to service as a watchman and to extra time work, whether under agreement or otherwise, as are contained in this part with reference to ordinary work.

"*Section 127*".—

It shall not be lawful for any employer to employ any immigrant under indenture for more than fifteen hours in any one day, and no immigrant shall be compelled to work for more than nine hours.

Every employer who employs any immigrant contrary to the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance and shall on conviction thereof forfeit any sum not exceeding two pounds.

The following provision governs time and task work :—

"*Section 114*".—

Subject to the provisions for leave of absence from the plantation hereinafter contained, every indentured immigrant shall be present at the work assigned to him on every day (except Sundays and authorized holidays), for nine hours: provided that no immigrant employed in field labour who has been present at the work assigned to him for forty-five hours or has earned, if able-bodied, five shillings and two-and-a-half pence wages, or if other than able-bodied, three shillings and four pence wages during the week, shall be compelled to be again present at work during that week, except during the reaping of the crop, when he shall work six days in the week: provided that every immigrant shall be allowed at least half-an-hour daily for the purpose of eating and resting when he has been at work for four hours and-a-half, such half-an-hour to be included in the aforesaid nine hours."

By far the greater part of the work, from 80 to 90 per cent., is done by task. Almost all field work is task work. Forking and weeding provide the bulk of the employment, the former for ordinary men and the latter for men of inferior physique and women. Draining provides a smaller amount of employment usually for skilled men who earn very good wages. Grooms, watchmen, stock-keepers, carpenters, blacksmiths, etc., are usually paid by the week or fortnight at wages exceeding the ordinary daily rates by 50 to 100 per cent. Work in buildings and miscellaneous outdoor jobs, given either (*a*) to skilful workers or (*b*) to weak labourers unable to do work requiring steady effort, are paid for as day work. On cocoa estates the work of picking and breaking cocoa pods and 'dancing' the beans occupies the labourers for half the year, while cultural operations are almost uninterrupted. Tasks are fixed carefully and reasonably. Managers, who have been a few years on an estate either as managers or as overseers, *i.e.*, assistant managers, know the texture of the soil of each field and can gauge with approximate accuracy its friability at any time. They must know its state as regards weeds. Some managers are more careful than others in originally laying down tasks, the more careful making their own estimate in the field before work is begun, the less careful relying at the outset on the statements of a trusted subordinate to supplement their own general knowledge. But, however the task has been estimated originally, it will be checked during the progress of work by the manager. We have never heard of a task being enhanced by a manager and know that it is sometimes reduced. Occasional complaints were made to us about tasks but in only one case of ordinary field work did we think the task stiff. In that case the manager was ill, and work in the field was just begun. In the case of one work of a special kind undertaken during a few weeks in the crop season there was some genuine discontent. During crop season on one group of estates men earned good wages, 30 to 35 cents and sometimes 40 cents daily by "heading" canes into trucks, that is by carrying them from the field where they were cut to a light railway for transport to a central mill. The rates varied with the lead. The men on one estate complained that when the lead was long, *i.e.*, over 3 chains the work was excessively arduous. It did not seem that the trouble lay in the employment being uninterruptedly exhausting, but that when the lead was long on undulating ground the strain lasted too long at a time. We discussed the matter with the manager of the estate and were unable to appreciate the practical difficulties in the way of dividing the lead or substituting vehicular transport. Unfortunately we were unable to discuss the question subsequently with the attorney or general manager whose sympathetic fair-mindedness was recognised by all classes of Indians. A minor complaint was that empty trucks were not always available so that the hours of the men were prolonged by involuntary intervals of idleness. We understood that both these matters were being taken up by the local Inspector, an experienced and capable officer. We mention these grievances as the only instances of apparent hardship which were observed in the ordinary working of an estate. The men at the same time earned good wages and the estates had a good health record. Our visits to fields, which were numerous, usually took place between 8 and 11 A.M. We knew the men had begun work between 6 and 6-30. It was easy to see what proportion of each individual's task had been done up to the time of our inspecting the work of a gang of men. If we spent upwards of half an hour in a single field we could also easily ascertain what amount of work was done before we left by the men whose work had first been interrupted by our conversation with them. We have seen tasks completed by very good men as early as eleven o'clock, while men of very inferior skill or industry might not finish their tasks till 4 P.M. We inquired if anything like an average scale could be prescribed, each kind of work being assigned a standard quantity. This, however, is quite impossible. From field to field, from season to season, and even from week to week, the task must be modified A shower of rain, an unusual baking of the sun, an enforced delay in weeding operations, variations in crop growth, etc., etc., are seriously disturbing factors. The scale could lay down only maxima and minima, and within the two extremes there would be ample room for hopeless mismanagement. While we are satisfied that tasks are now reasonable we also observed that the unit task, for which 25 cents or one shilling and one-half penny are paid, was on most estates rarely exceeded by any large number of able-bodied men employed on ordinary work. A few men would perform a task and a quarter or a task and a half and we have known a man to perform two tasks in a day. Men doing work requiring strength and special skill usually exceed tasks. We have noted fortnightly earnings of drainers up to 6·80 dollars, *i.e.*, 27⅕ths times 25 cents earned in at most 12 and probably in 11 working days. Having ascertained that although the tasks were reasonable comparatively few men regularly exceeded the tasks we tried to ascertain why many others of apparently equal strength and skill restricted themselves to the unit. The labourers themselves threw no light on the matter. We discussed the point with many managers and suggested that as the men were anxious to earn and save there was some reason, possibly fear of tasks being increased, which induced many able-bodied men to restrict themselves habitually to a single task per diem. Some managers thought that distrust was at the bottom of the restricted output. In former years, *i.e.*, 15 to 20 years ago when sugar estates were struggling with adverse conditions tasks seem to have been temporarily pushed up. When they were reduced again the disinclination to show capacity to exceed the normal task seems to have taken root. The custom remains and is regretted by many, and doubtless by all, managers. No manager wishes to pay for importing, housing, and doctoring 50 men to do the work of 40. This state of affairs is in marked contrast with that observable in the neighbouring colony, British Guiana, where the task unit, though no lighter apparently, is habitually exceeded. There is this practical difference in the two colonies. In British Guiana managers often set a task after taking a time test of half an hour or more in the field. Both in Trinidad and British Guiana the Ordinances provide for appeals to a magistrate by immigrants dissatisfied with wages tendered for time or task work. Such appeals are made from time to time in British Guiana but are uncommon in Trinidad. We do not attribute the comparative frequency of appeals in British Guiana to carelessness or unfairness in the setting of task, but think it is probable that the labourer who wants to put out his energies fully is more critical of task rates than the man who habitually leaves a margin of energy unused. We discussed with managers and with officers of the Immigration Department the utility of empowering the latter to take time tests and adjudicate if complaints were made, without referring immigrants to the Magistrate. The weight of opinion was against this procedure mainly on the ground that it would have an unsettling effect and would suggest that existing tasks were regarded as likely to be excessive. It may be conceded that a ripple of interest and perhaps widely optimistic expectation would be the first result. Probably for a time labourers on most estates would think it wise to apply for tests. But a little patience, tact, and firmness on the part of Inspectors and managers would calm the initial excitement. Subsequently, the fact that Inspectors inquired into tasks regularly would create confidence where there is now apparently distrust or at any rate an undesirable custom which about fifteen years ago originated in distrust. The Government of Trinidad assent to the proposal abovementioned and also to the issue of formal instructions to Inspectors directing them to assist immigrants if formal complaints of a *primá facie* reasonable kind are made in Court against employers regarding tasks, wages, etc. It is obviously bad for everyone to let matters stand, and in this case the healing effect of time has operated with disappointing slowness. We did not find that tasks were fixed unreasonably or had undergone any recent change, but that the strong and skilful labourer was not induced to exert his full strength and skill and that managers recognised and regretted the fact but proposed no remedy. We think that, apart from adjudicating on complaints, Inspectors by going more frequently than they now do into the fields will obviate complaints both by inspiring confidence in the labourer and securing the reasonableness of tasks under all conditions and on all estates.

A reference to section 115 of the Ordinance, as set forth above, will show that strictly speaking, the task should vary with each individual worker. It is not so varied. The average worker's capacity is taken as the standard, and we think that this is necessary. Thirty men working together as piece-workers cannot have thirty separate rates, nor, except possibly in Utopia, will a good worker be content with the wage paid to another whose daily output of work is invariably less than the former's by 25 to 50 per cent. Under this section as now interpreted and applied there is a danger that the new-comers may suffer. On most, probably all, estates new-comers are for a few weeks employed as time workers till they get accustomed to the new conditions and novel field work. The majority of immigrants, though of the agriculturist class, have had no experience of working on five or five and a half days weekly for seven hours a day at work which requires constant muscular effort. They are accustomed to long hours at a slow pace with irregular breaks. When a worker is put on task work he is often put to work side by side with an old hand who will help and encourage him. Our scrutiny of books at estates visited indicated that men in their first year of indenture earned from 10 to 15 per cent. less than the older hands. We think it unreasonable to ask that the earnings be equalised but we think the practice which is common in Jamaica of paying a new-comer for three months a shilling a day (in the case of women 9 pence) as a minimum, even though his work at task rates justified a reduced payment, might be more generally adopted. It obviates querulousness and despondency, which easily grows into discontent. The new-comer, instead of comparing reduced receipts with his expectations and the promises held out to him, finds he has what is to him ample money to spend, recognises that he is not getting it on his merits as a workman and is concerned with fitting himself to earn it as of right and not by favour after the three months expire. He sees clearly that he is inefficient and that his employer is treating him generously in ignoring his palpable inefficiency. Neither men nor women like being kept on time work. The task worker is superior in status, and relegation to time work is a recognised punishment for slackness or unruliness even though earnings are not reduced.

The hours of work for all workers usually commence between 6 and 6-30. About 10-30 A.M. a break is made for the mid-day meal. Legally, this stoppage must last for at least half an hour. In practice it lasts for about an hour. Task workers begin to drop off and return to their quarters soon after two o'clock, the slow workers and men working in excess of the standard task usually finishing by four o'clock. The less efficient are not only slower while at work but take more frequent casual halts to have a drink or merely to rest. Time workers usually stop about 4-30 P.M. We observed that on cocoa estates time workers were sometimes kept longer, the usual recompense being, we were told, some form of remuneration in kind. We were assured by managers that the workers cheerfully agreed to this prolongation, but were not convinced of the spontaneity of this agreement in *all* cases. The Ordinance (sections 125 and 126) provides for labourers being employed with their own consent on overtime work at not less than ordinary time rates. The Government of Trinidad is willing to insert a provision requiring all overtime, to be paid for at the rate of one cent. per 12 minutes of overtime, that is at a definite rate substantially higher than ordinary time wages. Such a rule is simple and minimises the risk of misunderstanding and suspicion.

Complete and accurate information regarding the wages on estates is not available because the Immigration Department in Trindidad had not, prior to our visit, arranged for the compilation of a wages return in the form recommended by the Sanderson Commission. In other colonies this was done promptly, and during our stay in Trinidad the Protector of Immigrants arranged for its preparation henceforward. On each estate a register of the daily wages earned by each indentured immigrant is kept in the form printed as appendix 4 to this report. We examined these registers on estates visited. The only official return relating to wages was an annual return showing for each estate the percentage of adult male immigrants whose earnings fell below six pence daily, that is for all days and not merely working days. If thirty per cent. of the adult males on an estate earn less than six pence daily, no immigrants may be allotted by the Protector in the following year, unless the Governor on inquiry is satisfied that good reason for the deficient earnings is shown (*vide* section 70 of the Ordinance). We visited three estates on which more than 30 per cent. of the male adults earned less than six pence daily and found that sickness had been exceptional on two, and in the case of the third bad management as well as sickness contributed to the result. This estate was warned by the Immigration Department to amend its ways speedily. A scrutiny of estate registers supplemented by oral statements of employers convinced us that, in the year preceding our visit, earnings on most estates were slightly lower than usual. During a long drought, described sometimes as 'unprecedented,' it was more difficult to find useful work than in normal years. While work was always provided, casual holidays were granted freely and excuses for casual absence were more readily accepted. On many, probably most, estates this depressed average earnings. The absence of any return showing average daily earnings accurately and precisely doubtless accounts for the omission of any reference in the Protector's annual report to the consequences of a very unpleasant visitation from which both employers and labourers suffered. From 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the indentured immigrants would gladly limit their work to three or four days weekly, the earnings for three and a half tasks enabling them to subsist comfortably, while if sick they are maintained at no cost to themselves. When the employer does not press for regular work, labourers of this kind will take frequent holidays and grumble at the smallness of their wages.

While in the absence of reliable information as regards average wages, no confident statement regarding estates generally can be made, the earnings on estates visited by us averaged about four shillings and three pence per week for indentured men. On a few of the best the earnings were a little under or over five shillings and on one estate under four shillings. All days including days lost by sickness, bad weather, desertion, imprisonment for any offence, attendance in Court, etc., are included. A steady man of ordinary industry and physique works on about 260 days in the year. Average earnings for women varied very greatly because firstly women cannot be ordered to work after three years' residence and secondly, throughout the five years of their indenture, the employer seldom uses pressure to exact work except to reinforce the wishes of the husband. Their earnings were normally about one-half to two-thirds of those of the male immigrants. The numbers were of course much less and on a small estate irregular work on the part of one woman greatly reduces the estate average. Amongst the male workers, the seasoned immigrants usually earned from 10 to 20 per cent. more than new-comers, but much would depend on the liberality of the estate in assigning work to the latter. The earnings are not uniform throughout the year. In the wet months rain interferes occasionally with certain operations on all estates. On sugar estates, the cutting and crushing season and the early weeding season, corresponding roughly to February, March and June, were most remunerative. The Ordinance (section 114) authorises an employer to call upon a labourer to work six days in a week in crop time, the ordinary limit being five days or five tasks, but the workers are probably less conscious of this provision than of the long established custom of doing extra work and, getting extra pay at this season. Extra wages are on many estates supplemented by small doles in kind and petty concessions to evoke willing and cheerful work at a time of stress. We noticed that during the crop season there was less sickness and thought that the recognition of sickness might be impeded by the pressing demand for labour, but inquiry and careful scrutiny of registers on several estates indicated that there was no ground for anxiety. The health record remained favourable long after the pressure had slackened and was affected by climatic conditions. Single men, unless physically weak or incorrigibly lazy, can keep themselves and save money steadily. We ascertained that the food of an industrious man with a healthy appetite would cost from two shillings and nine pence to three shillings a week, and that all other expenses might raise the total to three and six pence. Thrifty men, intent on saving money, keep well within this weekly expenditure.

A good worker can easily save two shillings a week, and all but inferior workers can save on the average about a shilling a week. Men employed on special work at special rates of pay can of course save more than ordinary field labourers. Sickness means only curtailment of savings. Women earn from half-a-crown to three shillings weekly on the average and their wants will cost from half-a-crown upward. A few men whose earnings on ordinary or special work are much above the average permit their wives to stay at home and devote themselves solely to domestic work including the care of their children. The best women workers earn almost as much as the average man. The less efficient women are in part supported by their husbands. It was usually difficult to get accurate and complete information regarding expenditure. The reports of the Immigration Department do not deal with the question of the cost of living. Managers' estimates seldom went closely into details. The immigrants were naturally concerned to shew that the cost of living was very dear and that necessaries included items which seemed to be comforts and petty luxuries.

While good or average workers can and do save we believe that the average earnings are lower than in British Guiana. We could not obtain complete figures in Trinidad but we are reasonably certain that our conclusion is correct. We also think that an average of five shillings and six pence weekly for able-bodied males should be aimed at. If better sanitation and a substantial reduction in the number of prosecutions do not in themselves produce this result, either the wage unit should be raised for all workers or a fortnightly or monthly bonus added to the earnings of the steady workers. We think that average weekly earnings of able-bodied males should exceed reasonable expenditure by two shillings. Possibly the cost of living may be reduced if the recent discoveries of mineral wealth enable the Government of the Colony to modify its tariff on foodstuffs. The staple food is rice which is sold retail at about two pence per pound. Though rice is locally cultivated the imports are large and steadily increasing. An import duty, slightly exceeding 20 per cent. of the import value, is levied. On dhall, another large item of Indian consumption, the tax is approximately 12 per cent. Whether the gain to the consumer would in all cases be proportionate to the reduction in the wholesale price resulting from a reduction of the duty is perhaps doubtful. But as labourers frequently combine to buy a bag of rice at a time at least a very considerable part of the reduction should be transmitted. Neither our instructions nor our knowledge justify our entering into the details of the fiscal arrangements of the colony, but as these may in the near future be modified by the exploitation of mineral oils we think a passing reference to the incidence of the present tariff on the Indian consumer is not inappropriate. Of course others also are affected by the tariff on all foodstuffs.

In Trinidad, unlike Demerara, there are few opportunities for adding to the ordinary earnings. A few estates allow immigrants to keep cows and to cultivate small plots of lands out of ordinary working hours and on holidays. We think, that except for special reasons, no immigrants should be allotted to estates that do not provide small plots and give facilities for cow keeping to indentured immigrants in the fourth and fifth year of their indentures. Cows, besides being profitable to their owners, supply milk which contributes to the health of the immigrants generally but more especially of the children. Some employers are liberal and even generous in the matter of supplying milk but a recognised system would be more generally beneficial. We do not recommend that all immigrants be entitled to keep cows but that the most deserving should be granted this concession in the latter part of their indentured service. If some trouble is involved, there will be to the employer also some compensation in the fact that all his immigrants will be more contented, and disciplinary control will be strengthened if industrious and well-conducted men, and these only, are specially rewarded. Only a comparatively small number of picked men can be given special jobs on high wages. Small plots of land should be systematically given to other deserving men, the employer deciding as to the merits of individuals. The Immigration Department would merely see that the employer was not too exacting in fixing his standard of merit as indicated by the proportion of men allowed to keep cows or cultivate plots. The proposal amounts to a recommendation that pressure be exercised on all employers to keep up to the standards voluntarily adopted by the best employers. The absence of a recognised system of rewards to set against the well defined system of punishments is, we think, productive of some discontent and impatience of reasonable discipline. The lowest class of coolies do not find continuous work for good wages monotonous but the better class of labourers do. The immigrant is called upon to make special exertions when the employer's intrests are affected. All employers may reasonably be called upon to give special recognition to the best of the workers and to enhance their own authority in doing so.

Indentured labourers and free labourers are ordinarly paid at the same rates for task work. The free labourer's advantage lies in superior skill. As regards *time* work a higher wage is usually paid to the free man. Sometime the free man is paid more because he is more efficient by reason of superior physique or of years of training, *e.g.*, in pruning cocoa trees. But apart from superior physique or skill he often gets from 5 to 15 cents more daily because he is employed casually. Estates cannot expect to pay the same rates for occasional labour as for labour engaged for a long period. Nor can labourers who must be paid continuously if willing to work expect the same rates as men who are engaged by the day. Moreover, if a number of casual labourers are employed all will be paid alike and the rate may in some cases have to attract men daily from a distance of 2 to 5 miles.

The provisions of section 117 of the Ordinance are as follows :—

> " (*a*) The rate of wages for any description of task work preformed shall not be less than that ordinarily paid for the same description of work to the Creole and other unindentured labourers working on the same plantation ; and if there are no such labourers or if they are paid less than the average rate paid for the same description of work to such labourers on neighbouring plantations, then not less than such average rate; and if there are no such labourers performing the same description of work on neighbouring plantations then it shall not be less than that ordinarily paid for the same description of work to indentured labourers upon neighbouring plantations : Provided that the money wages agreed upon for a task shall in no case be less than the minimum amount of day wages payable for time-work.
>
> (*b*) In the computation of the average rate of wages payable for task work for the purpose of the preceding section, there shall be taken into account the value of free quarters for and medical attendance on immigrants during their terms of service, upon such scale as may be fixed from time to time by the Governor in Executive Council."

The proviso (*b*) was added in 1908 as the representatives of Creole labour urged that—

> "The indentured labourer who received free quarters and medical attendance, costs his employer more than his actual wages ; that it is impossible for the employer to increase these wages ; and that as a result the Creole labourers who decline to work at the rate fixed for the indentured immigrants, cannot be employed at all."

The allowance now recognised by the Governor in Executive Council under the proviso is 17 cents daily. We did not find differential task rates in force. The free Indian labourer worked at the same task rate as the indentured Indian, whether the former lived on or off the estate. The black or coloured Trinidadian was usually employed on tasks where his greater strength told in his favour. The recent proviso has done and can do no harm to any class of Indian. But we think that it may be inadvisable to accept unreservedly the view that housing and medical accommodation may be regarded as a part of the indentured labourer's wage. These benefits may be set off against the temporary restriction on the indentured labourer's liberty of selecting his residenee or work. Discrimination on the ground of the length of the engagement, security from dismissal, and nearness of work cannot reasonably be questioned. And provided the Indian immigrant receives a wage which enables him to live comfortably and save money he cannot grumble if account is taken of the cost of his importation and repatriation in fixing rates paid to other labourers. However, in practice, the proviso has had no effect on the immigrants' wages, while the Creole labourer is satisfied that his wages are not now depressed merely by reason of the statute.

We have recommended that during the first three months of his indenture a labourer should, as regards wages, be treated liberally, perhaps generously, by his employer. It is right to acknowledge that in fact the provisions of section 91 of the Ordinance augment the labourer's earnings appreciably above the amount payable on task or time scales. An employer must for at least six months supply 'rations' to newcomers, deducting 6 cents or 3 annas for each day's rations in the case of adults and minors, while infants' rations are issued entirely at the employer's expense. The scale of rations prescribed by the Governor in Executive Council costs the estate 8 cents or 4 annas and would cost still more purchased in small quantities so that the issue of rations now benefits the recipient by upwards of 2 cents or 1 anna daily on every day for at least six months. Immigrants put on rations by a medical officer also benefit in the same way. The Immigrant does not always appreciate the fact. The Ordinance penalises the sale or barter of rations so issued to prevent the newcomer being cheated. We think that the purchaser only should be penalised, and that a labourer should not be liable to punishment for being a fool and being easily duped. The penal section (section 93) was framed solely in the labourer's interest and we found no trace of its having been put in operation. Only the clause prohibiting persons to take rations by barter or purchase from immigrants should be retained. If the curtailed section becomes operative it will do nothing but good.

7. Judicial administration and penal clauses of the Ordinance.—The aim of all Courts is unquestionably to administer justice impartially, and the equitable working of the Courts in the case of Indians who have completed their indentures is not questioned. It was represented to us that indentured Indians accused of offences by their employers labour under the following disadvantages. They cannot afford to pay for legal advice and assistance and do not know how to defend themselves. Usually the only witnesses they can call are their fellow workers who are unwilling to appear against their employer. Magistrates attach undue weight to the statements of the estate officers and if inexperienced in the ways of immigrants are unduly prejudiced by irrelevant volubility. Interpreters are occasionally incompetent. Officers of the Immigration Department do not attend Courts sufficiently often to watch over the interests of the immigrants or actively to defend them. Immigrants complaining against employers are handicapped by poverty and the difficulty of getting witnesses to come forward. It was also pointed out to us that certain sections of the Ordinance provided unduly severe penalties, others were too restrictive, and that Magistrates sometimes awarded excessive punishments.

The criticisms embodied in the last sentence only are in our opinion justified and the defects may easily be remedied. We have discussed the conduct of cases in Court with judicial officers of all grades, with Indian and other members of the legal profession, with employers, and with all classes of Indians, and think that in so far as there is ground for dissatisfaction with the hearing of cases the only remedy required is the compulsory reduction of prosecutions. Our inquiries satisfied us that the trouble was not in the prosecution and conviction of the innocent but in overreadiness to prosecute technically guilty persons and in the discretionary powers of punishment conferred on Magistrates. Taking seriatim the criticisms which we do not uphold, obviously the indentured immigrant is in just the same position as a free Indian labourer as regards legal assistance and possible misunderstanding by the Magistrate. Our personal experience did not suggest that immigrants were too timid to say what might displease their employers. They are by no means in a state of terrified subjection. As regards interpreters, we found that some used solecisms and would not have passed an exacting literary test. At the same time an interpreter with higher literary qualifications might require their assistance if required to interpret the language spoken. The local dialect of Hindustani which an immigrant speaks on arrival is rapidly modified and amplified by words and phrases of local currency and of English, French, or Spanish origin. There are Tamil and other interpreters also, but soon after arrival all immigrants learn plantation Hindustani. Officers of the Immigration Department cannot obviously attend any large proportion of cases if the present figures are maintained. In any case they cannot both attend Courts frequently and actively supervise estates. Magistrates do not ordinarily see eye to eye with immigrants regarding the time needed for inquiry into a simple issue of fact. One of the leaders of the domiciled Indian community told us that Magistrates often treat these cases as morning cases are treated in a London Metropolitan Police Court. Other petty cases are dealt with similarly.

In the annual reports of the Protector of Immigrants no statistics of prosecutions are given prior to 1911-12. The tabular statement given in that report is reprinted below :—

Offences.	Years.			
	1909-10. No.	1910-11. No	1911-12 No.	Total 3 years.
Desertion	567	582	519	1,668
Absence from work without lawful excuse ...	481	592	393	1,466
Absence from estate without leave	66	104	85	255
Refusal to obey lawful order	105	91	75	271
Neglect to obey lawful order	238	149	216	603
Vagrancy and refusing to give particulars ...	347	290	346	983
Breach of hospital regulations	167	61	118	346
Malingering	56	96	35	187
Persuading immigrants to desist from work ...	21	20	11	52
Using threatening words, etc., to those in authority	138	123	94	355
Habitual idler	137	147	128	412
Refusing to register marriages	16	2	4	22
Harbouring immigrant's wife	10	12	12	34
Enticing away immigrant's wife	6	4	3	13
Immigrant threatening his wife	2	2	2	6
Drunk when at work	2	3	2	7
Damaging employer's property	19	28	24	71
Molesting Inspector while making enquiries ...	1	...	...	1
Employing indentured immigrants	...	1	...	1
Cohabiting with wife of immigrant	3	...	...	3
Using false certificates	2	3	...	5
Endangering property of employer	1	6	7	14
Refusing to begin or finish work	410	417	298	1,125
Threatening to murder	5	3	1	9
Total ...	2,800	2,726	2,373	7,899

Results.	Years.			
	1909-10 No.	1910-11 No.	1911-12 No.	Total 3 years.
Number discharged for want of prosecution, or want of evidence.	540	496	405	1,441
Number of cases dismissed on the merits ...	54	83	82	219
Number fined	750	736	523	2,009
Number convicted and reprimanded or discharged ...	347	319	361	1,027
Number imprisoned	597	538	397	1,532
Number sent to hospital	27	21	33	81
Number sent back to estates	142	96	230	468
Total ...	2,457	2,289	2,031	6,777

Statistics of prosecutions are not compiled in the Protector's office, and no periodical returns from estates or from Inspectors are received in that office. The above tables are compiled from the records of the Magistrates' Courts. It appears that the number of offences exceeds the number of cases because one prosecution may involve two offences. To obtain further information especially as regards the prosecution of cases contributed by offenders prosecuted twice or oftener, we applied first to the Protector and later obtained permission to examine magisterial records. The form in which the latter were kept was such as to render the abstraction of information regarding separate estates impossible within any reasonable time. We were compelled to ask the Protector to obtain copies of the prosecution registers kept by all estates for subsequent abstraction and tabulation. Complete returns from 98 out of 122 estates reached us before our departure from the West Indies, and from these the following abstract for the last five calendar years has been made:—

—	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.
(A.)						
Desertion	395	350	423	324	586	2,078
Absence without leave ...	290	313	395	244	266	1,508
Refusal to work	160	180	241	151	179	911
Neglect to finish work ...	128	169	133	160	155	745
Refusal to obey lawful order ...	53	66	59	46	32	256
Abusive or threatening language to superior.	35	72	58	32	45	242
Vagrancy	62	66	59	37	57	281
Malingering	41	49	31	13	31	165
Misconduct in hospital ...	35	18	11	6	10	80
Larceny	30	37	28	43	35	173
Common assault	21	47	33	30	16	147
All other offences	98	114	144	105	191	652
Total ...	1,348	1,481	1,615	1,191	1,603	7,238

—	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.
(B.)						
Convictions with fine ...	643	706	748	574	764	3,435
Convictions with imprisonment	507	418	485	331	380	2,121
Conviction with reprimand ...	132	267	189	181	272	1,041
Dismissals	23	20	42	23	22	130
Withdrawals	21	48	88	66	99	322
Result not clearly stated ...	24	22	63	16	66	191
Total ...	1,350	1,481	1,615	1,191	1,603	7,240
(C.)						
Persons prosecuted once ...	733	900	912	711	1,092	4,348
Persons prosecuted more than once.	617	581	703	480	511	2,892
Total ...	1,350	1,481	1,615	1,191	1,603	7,240

The cases are classified as to (*a*) nature of charge, (*b*) result, and (*c*) the criminal record of the accused person. Both sets of statistics show that desertion, unlawful absence, and vagrancy constitute one-half of the total number of offences. Vagrancy is unlawful absence under another name. If the accused goes away for one or two days and returns voluntarily he may be charged with unlawful absence. If he is apprehended while away he may be charged as a vagrant. In our classification as regards disposal it will be seen that nearly one-fourth of the cases end in conviction with reprimand, dismissal or withdrawal. Conviction with reprimand almost always means that the manager or overseer states in Court that the offence could not be overlooked in the interests of discipline, or words to that effect but that he does not press for any specific penalty. Dismissal and withdrawal usually mean that the offender promises to amend his ways and the employer is induced to abandon proceedings before going to Court or more rarely while in Court. Dismissal may also mean dismissal on the merits, *i.e.*, failure of the prosecution. On many estates it is the practice to withdraw the case or ask for a nominal conviction in the case of first offenders. We think that the disadvantages of this course outweigh the advantages. If labourers know that a manager's reproof or warning may be ignored without serious consequences at least until a summons has been taken out the reproof is discounted. A manager who intends a prosecution to be a warning and regards such a warning as necessary before invoking a substantive punishment will be more ready to file a complaint. The record of prosecutions is thus increased by over 20 per cent. Admitting that in some cases the manager's contention as to the corrective value of this magisterial warning is well founded there are the more serious drawbacks that the individual accused is often rendered sulky and that all immigrants naturally dislike the aggressive obtrusion of the penal clauses of the Ordinance. The relations between a labourer who has been reprimanded in Court and the headman of his gang are seldom bettered if the charge relates to disobedience or neglect of work. In the majority of cases, however, offenders are not prosecuted unless the employer thinks that something more deterrent than any kind of warning is requisite. The attendance in Court of a manager or overseer with the estate register is for the estate a troublesome and costly method of enforcing discipline. But, allowing for the difficulties of managers with no power of fining, dismissing, or inflicting any punishment on their labourers, some of whom are idle and some downright rascals, the number of prosecutions has risen to an objectionably high figure. It will be seen that desertion heads the list of offences. Absence without leave for 3 days constitutes desertion and the Ordinance requires a manager under heavy and accumulating penalty to prefer a charge against a deserter within 15 days after the desertion occurs. The object of this mandatory provision of ancient origin was to prevent managers from quietly getting rid of inefficients. There is now-a-days no need for a provision which has survived from a time when supervision and control were not organised. The result of the survival is seen in the statistics. No manager wants the provision. Some confessed that they disregarded it at their own risk. Some immigrants go away of their own accord or under outside suasion in the hope of finding more freedom and enjoyment among the domiciled Indian community and after a short absence during which their expectations are not realised return repentant. Some stay away until they are recognised and apprehended as deserters. No manager wishes to be compelled to prosecute even the apprehended deserter, and we think the mandatory provision regarding prosecutions for desertion (section 144) should be repealed. The object aimed at by the provision would be equally attained by compelling managers promptly to report desertion and, if necessary, to offer a small reward, say five shillings, for information leading to their apprehension. It is desirable to apprehend deserters speedily not merely as a deterrent but because deserters are not usually the men whose indentured period is soon to expire but the more recent arrivals, and such men living a stealthy existence often on scanty earnings rapidly decline in health. As regards other offences against labour laws we have after careful consideration come to the conclusion that prosecutions should be reduced by direct interference of the Immigration Department. Reliance on the Courts to maintain discipline seems to have grown into a habit of mind with the majority of managers. Their defence is that in every allotment of coolies a number are not only idle themselves but lead others astray unless they are firmly dealt with, that contumacious disobedience must be penalised not for vindictive reasons but to prevent its spread among people who often misunderstand and misinterpret leniency, and that the Immigration Department holds employers responsible unless earnings are satisfactory. But the most capable managers maintain discipline with a much smaller number of prosecutions than the average, respect and regard for the employer contributing at least as much to cheerful efficiency as dread of the penal consequences of disobedience. We had many talks on the subject of prosecutions not only with managers and indentured labourers but with men who, having arrived as indentured labourers, have prospered as landowners, business men, etc. All agreed that discipline could not be maintained without a certain number of prosecutions, but the intelligent representatives of the Indian community thought that the numbers would be much less if managers exercised more control over the overseers and headmen who immediately supervise the labourers. The headmen are sometimes Indians and sometimes Creoles. We cannot formulate proposals for making all managers equally capable of exercising authority over Indian immigrants either directly or through their subordinates. The most practical remedy is to give more control and more responsibility to the Immigration Department. We think that except in the case of desertion and breaches of provisions relating to sanitation no complaint for an offence punishable under the Ordinance should be filed before a Magistrate without the previous sanction of an Inspector of the Immigration Department. The Protector of Immigrants and the Inspectors should also, as in Jamaica, be empowered to deal with complaints, their jurisdiction being concurrent with that of the Magistrates. As regards the first of these proposals provision might be made for exempting from the general rule estates which had a low average of prosecutions. We think it would be better for all parties if the bulk of the complaints could be disposed of by Inspectors when visiting estates. Amongst other consequences the preliminary prosecution would disappear. Some managers feared that if Inspectors disposed of complaints the immigrants might regard them with distrust. There seems to be no reason for this anxiety. In Jamaica, the Protector who disposed of many complaints was liked and trusted. Domiciled Indians suggested that the Inspectors should more frequently attend Courts and assist accused immigrants. It is better that their knowledge and experience should be used at first hand and that immigrants should be kept out of Criminal Courts as much as possible. Apart from assisting immigrants, complainants or accused in specially important cases, the most useful service Inspectors can render regarding cases disposed of by Courts is to file appeals against occasional severe sentences by inexperienced Magistrates. An Inspector on first appointment or an officer temporarily officiating might not deserve to be invested immediately with quasi-judicial functions, but the individual Inspector's fitness would be gauged by his own Government. When a manager elected to go to Court without waiting for the Inspector's visit he would have to send a *primâ facie* case to the Inspector first. The latter would know the manager and the condition of the estate, and would be in a position to send a reply promptly. We recognise that these are drastic proposals but as managers who have no wish to be harsh and exhibit in many ways personal interest in the welfare of their labourers, have for years accepted a prosecution record of 20 per cent. as a regrettable necessity the remedy must come from outside. If the small proportion of managers who seem to exercise no personal influence and to manage their estates through the Courts are led by the proposed restrictions to relinquish the management of indentured immigrants the latter will not be the losers. The best managers should not be affected by the change. We can suggest no means of doing away with prosecutions entirely. It is not merely that individuals must be compelled to do what is fair and reasonable but that the example of a few must not be allowed to corrupt a large number.

We have stated above that certain criticisms appeared to us to be reasonable. The maximum penalties provided in the Ordinance are in some cases excessive and while Magistrates of judgment and experience are not thereby misled into imposing severe penalties less experienced Magistrates are influenced partly by the penalty provided and partly by the local custom, into imposing substantial fines as deterrents in ordinary police court cases. The ordinary punishment inflicted for offences other than desertion seems to be five shillings or in default seven days' imprisonment. Desertion is usually punished with fines of ten shillings to one pound or in default one month's imprisonment. In some cases we have found that a substantive sentence of imprisonment was inflicted for desertion, and in one case a fine of £2 was inflicted for a first offence apparently in spite of an appeal from the prosecuting employer. We understand that the Government of the colony is willing to rectify these defects and to reconsider the scale of penalties, and do not propose to initiate detailed proposals. What seems to be needed is that for minor offences the maximum substantive punishment for a first offence should not exceed five shillings and for a subsequent offence the maximum fine should be ten shillings. The lower maximum corresponds to one week's pay. For more serious offences these penalties might be doubled. The present maximum fines range from £1 to £5 and imprisonment may be awarded as a substantive punishment for minor offences. For some unknown reason a Court is empowered to deal with vagrancy either by sending the accused unpunished to his estate or by sending him to prison. The third course of fining him is not authorised. The Court could of course convict for unlawful absence. The imprisonment in default of payment of fine might be at the rate of two days for each shilling. Fines should be payable in instalments of not more than two shillings weekly if the accused is unable to pay at once, and employers might be authorised if not compelled to deduct the sum to be paid. The latter will not like the duty but they may reasonably be expected to assist as in fact they do in Fiji. The object in view is to facilitate payment of fines and obviate imprisonment. An immigrant whose wages are subjected to a fine deduction for a few weeks will serve as a warning to his neighbours. When an immigrant goes to jail the warning may seem more impressive but it arouses keen resentment if imprisonment seems to be the consequence of a heavy fine coupled with an inconsiderate method of recovery. Immigrants are as a class credulous and excitable but are neither habitually unreasonable nor opposed to the just and firm exercise of lawful authority. Neither work nor discipline benefit by allowing the worker to brood over needless hardships.

As the copies of estate registers did not always show whether fines were paid, we referred to the Inspector of Prisons for information as to the number of immigrants imprisoned for breaches of the Ordinance. We also visited the prison In the last official year 840 immigrants underwent imprisonment. the number having fallen steadily for ten years. The great majority were imprisoned for periods of between one week and one month. The prison authorities endeavour to keep these prisoners apart from others but complete isolation is not possible in an ordinary prison. If our recommendations regarding (*a*) reduction of maximum penalties, (*b*) payment of fines by small instalments, (*c*) investiture of Inspectors with judicial authority, (*d*) repeal of the mandatory provision regarding prosecution of deserters, and (*e*) need for sanction to prosecute in most cases are accepted, no immigrant need go to prison. But as some may nevertheless go to prison we make a further recommendation that they serve their term of imprisonment in a separate prison or place of detention. The construction of quarters near the Government Agricultural Farm about six miles from Port of Spain would seem to be the most suitable arrangement. The culprits would have to work for their food and would be under lock and key at night. Persistently contumacious offenders might be sent to the ordinary prison.

The following sections of the Ordinance are unduly restrictive or otherwise objectionable:—

Section 136.—

"No person shall employ any immigrant under indenture until such immigrant has produced his certificate of exemption from labour, and every person who receives into his employment any such immigrant before such certificate has been so produced shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds."

Section 140.—

"Where any immigrant is found on a public highway or on any land or in any house not being the land or house of his employer, or in any ship, vessel or boat within the waters of the Colony, any of the following persons, that is to say—

(1) the Protector or any person authorized in writing by him ;

(2) any estate constable attached to the plantation to which the immigrant is under indenture ; and

(3) the employer of the immigrant or his manager or overseer, may without warrant stop such immigrant, and in case he fails to produce a certificate of industrial residence or of exemption from labour or a ticket of leave may, if there is reasonable cause to suspect the immigrant is under indenture, arrest him and take him to the nearest police station, there to be detained until he can be taken before a Stipendiary Justice of the Peace.

If upon such immigrant being brought before a Stipendiary Justice of the Peace it appears in respect of what plantation his services are due, and he fails to prove that at the time of his being arrested he was absent from such plantation by virtue of a ticket, the Stipendiary Justice, if he deems fit, may order such immigrant to be returned to the estate to which he is indentured or to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding 7 (seven) days ; but if it does not appear in respect of what plantation the services of such immigrant are due, and such immigrant does not prove to the satisfaction of the Stipendiary Justice that he is not an immigrant within the meaning of this Ordinance or that he has completed his term of industrial residence, the Stipendiary Justice may if he sees fit make an order for the imprisonment of such immigrant with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months.

The Stipendiary Justice may from time to time remand any immigrant brought before him under this section for such reasonable time as he sees fit, for the purpose of inquiry being made in respect of what plantation the services of such immigrant are due.

If it appears to the Stipendiary Justice that any employer, manager or overseer has arrested an immigrant without reasonable or probable cause, the Stipendiary Justice may order the person making the arrest to pay to the immigrant by way of compensation any sum not exceeding twenty pounds and any such order shall be a bar to any action for the same cause."

Section 144.—

(1) "If any indentured immigrant without leave absents himself for three days from the plantation whereon he is under indenture, he shall be taken to be a deserter from the plantation ; and the manager shall thereupon prefer a charge against him in that behalf before the Magistrate and apply for a warrant for his apprehension, and shall also report the same in writing on the prescribed form to the Inspector of the district, and also to the Immigration Office.

(2) Such warrant shall be granted free of cost and shall be directed to all constables.

(3) A copy of such warrant shall be forwarded by the Magistrate to the Inspector-General of Police within three days on which such charge is made, and any copy thereof, certified under the hand of the Inspector-General of Police, shall be executable in the same manner as the original warrant."

Section 150.—

"If any immigrant, on being brought to the Protector, or to an Inspector or to a police station by any police constable, wilfully refuses to give his name, the name of the ship in which he was introduced into the Colony and the name of the estate to which he is indentured, or any other information that may reasonably be required by the Protector or by the Inspector, or by the police constable in charge of the police station, for the purpose of identification, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding fourteen days."

Section 151.—

"If any indentured immigrant, while an inmate of the Immigration Depôt, without leave absents himself therefrom for three days, he shall be taken to be a deserter, and the Protector shall thereupon prefer a charge against him in that behalf before the Magistrate and apply for a warrant for his apprehension. Such warrant shall be granted in the same manner as is hereinbefore provided with respect to a deserter from a plantation."

Section 156.—

"If any indentured male immigrant is absent from work without lawful excuse for twelve days in any one month or in any two consecutive months, he shall be deemed a habitual idler, and shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months."

Section 210.—

"In reckoning the term of service of any immigrant under indenture for the purpose of ascertaining the time when such indenture determines, all periods of time shall be excluded during which the immigrant has been absent from his work for any one of the following causes, that is to say—

(1) imprisonment : Provided that imprisonment shall not, for the purpose of this section, include detention in respect of any proceeding which results in the acquittal or discharge of the prisoner, whether from want of prosecution or from any other cause ;

(2) desertion ; and

(3) unlawful absence duly certified as such by the Protector :

Provided that no indentured immigrant shall be deemed to have been absent from his work within the meaning of this section on account of any desertion, unless such immigrant has been duly convicted of such desertion : Provided also that this section shall not apply to any imprisonment, desertion or unlawful absence which is not duly recorded in the Register of Defaulters."

The object of section 136 seems to have been to bar the employment of deserters. It was enacted when the number of ex-indentured Indians was few and the supervision of estates was not organized. With a population of more than 120,000 Indian immigrants, of whom a large number are unskilled labourers the provisions of the section are not and could not be enforced. We understand that the Government of Trinidad do not wish to retain it. Its survival seems to have been the result of its desuetude.

Sections 140 and 150 are also survivals. No immigrant should be required to produce documentary evidence of his identity to prevent his apprehension on the general suspicion that he is a deserter or an absentee without leave. It is reasonable that (*a*) the Protector of Immigrants, (*b*) an Inspector of

Immigrants, and (*c*) any person authorised in writing by either of those officers should be empowered to apprehend any one reasonably believed to be an indentured immigrant absent from an estate without leave. It is also reasonable that an employer or a person authorised in writing by him should be empowered to apprehend an immigrant unlawfully absent from the employer's estate. It is in our opinion desirable that the person apprehended should be sent forthwith to the estate to which he belongs, or to an Immigration Depôt or office for detention over night in case he cannot reach the estate by day-light, and only if neither the estate nor an Immigration Office can be reached by day-light should he be lodged temporarily in a police station. Despatch to a police station seems to have originated at a time when police officers might arrest immigrants on suspicion. That power has been withdrawn and except for safe custody at night, no detention in a police station is necessary.

Production before a Magistrate without reference to the employer is also neither necessary nor desirable. No immigrant should be penalised merely for refusing to disclose his identity nor compelled to prove that he has completed his industrial residence before *primâ facie* credible evidence of his having committed an offence is recorded. We received no complaints of reckless arrests under this section but many resident Indians protested that under existing conditions the retention of the section cast a slur on all domiciled immigrants. We believe that the Government of Trinidad do not wish to retain the existing section. Under section 144 absence for three days or more constitutes desertion. In other colonies one week's absence is necessary to constitute desertion. If, as we recommend, managers are no longer compelled to prosecute in all cases, the length of the period becomes of less importance, but the longer period is preferable if employers are to be permitted to prosecute without previous sanction and desertion is to be regarded as a graver offence than unlawful absence, and if managers are to be compelled to notify desertion. In the case of this offence particularly the punishment for a first offence should be much less than for a subsequent offence as it is frequently if not usually an offence of the ignorant and inexperienced who envy the freedom from all restraint enjoyed by hundreds of Indians in the vicinity. In Fiji a substantive sentence of imprisonment cannot be passed until a fourth conviction for desertion has been obtained. The harbouring of deserters should render an offender liable to substantial punishment, because harbourers sometimes instigate credulous immigrants to desert and exploit them subsequently, while evidence sufficient to justify a conviction is obviously difficult to procure.

Section 156 penalises habitual idling which consists of unlawful absence from work for not less than twelve days altogether within two consecutive months. As each individual absence is unlawful there is no need to constitute a separate offence with an enhanced punishment. If an immigrant is allowed to absent himself unlawfully at intervals for twelve days altogether it is unfair to punish him for this laxity of supervision. The provision is calculated to prompt an indifferent manager or overseer to atone for his own slackness by making an example of some one else.

Under section 210 the exclusion of absent days should be permitted and not prescribed rigidly. In practice the section is seldom put in operation and the Protector of Immigrants should have power to include all absent days in the term of service, whether the employer assented or not. If a man is idle, lazy, or disreputable his employer is glad to be rid of him. If he is otherwise it is right that the Protector should make such allowances as the record of the man or of the estate may suggest. During our stay in the colony a deserter who had disappeared as a youth reappeared as a middle-aged man and gave himself up. His indentures were cancelled and he was not prosecuted.

We did not find that the labourers met with any difficulties in prosecuting their employers. No register of complaints filed by labourers against employers is kept either by the Immigration Department or on estates. Such cases are very rare, so rare that in the interests of everyone a register should be kept and detailed reference made to them in the Protector's annual report. A knowledge of facts may dispel suspicion, and publication of the facts of all such cases is on all grounds most desirable. Inspectors are instructed to assist immigrants in

Court when a *primâ facie* case of misconduct against an employer or superior is made out.

8. (a) Restrictions on movements of labourers and facilities for lodging complaints; (b) facilities for performing marriages and other ceremonies.—(*a*) Indentured immigrants are entitled by the Ordinance to leave for one day and one night for each fortnight of satisfactory work. The immigrant may demand a pass for leave due from his employer. In practice there is no difficulty about leave. Saturday afternoon, Sunday, and general holidays are ordinarily spent in shopping and visiting friends in the vicinity. A man who finishes a task early may and often does enjoy his afternoon and part of the evening off the estate. Immigrants going to a distance sometimes obtain a pass, but more often do not. We have already recommended that omission to obtain a written pass should not in itself render an indentured immigrant liable to apprehension or detention when found away from his estate. On working days leave cannot be had for the asking but it is not unreasonably refused. An immigrant, even if his employer refuses leave is entitled to go to a Magistrate to complain against his employer or to the Protector to make any complaint or obtain advice. On estates the labourers sometimes complained that the Protector was at a distance while domiciled Indians represented that passes were refused when the applicant's object was to complain against estate authorities. This latter representation seems to have been based on a misunderstanding as no pass is required in such cases nor can omission to obtain a pass be penalised. It is true that the Protector at headquarters is at a distance from the southern part of the island but there are two Inspectors, one for the Central and one for the Southern group of estates, and their offices are easily accessible to all but the outlying estates in their districts. There are eight Courts with resident Stipendiary Magistrates and these Courts are well distributed for the convenience of immigrants as well as others. Road communication is good. Complaints and requests are made both to the local Inspector and to the Protector at headquarters, and absence for the *bonâ fide* purpose of making a complaint to an Inspector is regarded as lawful though the Ordinance refers only to complaints to "the Protector" or a Magistrate. The wording of the Ordinance should be altered to legalise the current practice. What seems to be required is that one day in each week, probably Monday, should be specially set apart for the entertainment of complaints by the Inspector personally. In his absence a clerk or interpreter will on any day make a note of complaints or requests made by immigrants. But most immigrants want to address the officer and not an office when they have a distinct grievance. When they want assistance in the writing of letters or the sending of a remittance or information of a formal kind they are content with any official guidance. In matters about which they feel strongly they like to be sure that their case is placed before the Protector or the Inspector personally. Some immigrants on outlying estates complained to us that they were not sure of finding an Inspector or the Protector after a journey of ten, fifteen, or twenty miles. In the case of officers who are constantly travelling on inspection duty it seems desirable to have one day fixed for personal interviews. Time patiently spent either in office or on an estate in listening to complaints or requests will not be wasted, though some of the complaints may be trivial or vexatious and some of the requests utterly unreasonable. We were told by immigrants that they wanted to be heard more freely and we are inclined to think that undue reliance has been placed on routine methods of dealing with their representations. It is not merely an outwardly business-like system that is needed but a system adapted to their temperament and understanding. Our impression was that troubles which would have almost vanished in the telling were magnified merely because immigrants did not feel that they could easily unburden themselves to Inspectors or to Managers.

(*b*) All facilities are given to immigrants for the performance of marriages and other ceremonies and for celebrating religious festivals. Material for mandapams or temporary pavilions is often, possibly always, lent by employers to indentured and free immigrants at times of marriages and festivals. Want of consideration in these matters was never suggested.

9. Suggestions regarding other provisions of the Ordinance.—The provisions of the Ordinance relating to (*a*) commutation of indentures, (*b*) transfer of immigrants from one estate to another, and (*c*) marriage, should, in our opinion, be modified.

(*a*) The ordinary period of indenture is five years. It may be but rarely is lengthened owing to unlawful absence, desertion, and imprisonment. It may be shortened by the period remaining after an immigrant has earned $350, which is the sum which an immigrant will earn by performing 5×280 tasks. Immigrants are entitled to commute their indentures on payment of commutation money under certain circumstances. A man or woman marrying an immigrant on another plantation may commute. A mother may have an indentured minor's indenture commuted. An immigrant may not ordinarily commute without his or her employer's consent. The rate for commutation is five shillings per month for each month wanting to make up five years residence plus two pence half-penny per day for each working day endorsed (for absence) on the indentures. We recommend that an immigrant should be able to claim to commute as of right on payment of commutation money, which would at the outset be the total cost of his importation and incidental charges and would be reduced by one-sixtieth for each month of indentured service. The employer's consent should not be necessary. The only restrictions needed are that in the case of women the Protector's consent should be necessary and that commutation as of right should be restricted to ten per cent. of the population of an estate in a single year. The Protector will never prevent a husband's payment of commutation money for his wife. In the case of girls or widows he should have authority to exercise his discretion in the best interests of the female immigrant herself. We do not think that a large proportion of labourers will commute but it is just possible that the first few years after the rule is brought into force individual estates might have a rush of commutations. While commutation as of right might be restricted to ten per cent. of the indentured population of an individual estate, applications in excess of that percentage should require the Protector's sanction. The effect of this change will be to expose estates to the loss of some of their best men. An Indian settled on the land will often be glad to pay the commutation of a son-in-law who will help him. But it is best that an immigrant should be able to insist on the determination of the indenture when he can pay off the cost of his importation. Even if it is at times inconvenient it is a more equitable arrangement than any other alternative. A good worker, unassisted, will be able to curtail the indentured period by one-half, and if after commutation he is going to live solely or mainly by manual labour he will have gained by spending upwards of two years in learning local agricultural methods and in being trained to work.

(*b*) Transfers from one estate to another may be made at present only with the consent of the estate receiving immigrants (*vide* sections 190, 203, 204, 208 of the Ordinance). The right of transfer from an estate is necessary. The relations of an immigrant with his employer, headman, etc., as well as with other immigrants may become such that a transfer to other surroundings will obviate serious trouble. Under the existing law another employer may object to receiving a transferred immigrant, who must be kept in a depôt till some employer is induced to take him. We think this is a very one-sided arrangement. The Protector who is responsible for the well-being of all immigrants under indenture should have authority both to take an immigrant from an estate and compel another estate to accept him. An employer who thinks the right of transfer should be used to ensure peace on his own estate should be willing to facilitate peacemaking elsewhere. We have noticed in several colonies that some managers refuse to accept transferees, while others with less obstinacy and more consideration assist the Immigration Department in the smooth working of the system by taking them. It is more equitable to empower the Protector to make transfers and intertransfers to and from estates irrespective of the employers' consent. There is no risk of unreasonableness or partiality in the Protector's action.

(c) The law of the colony regarding marriages operates unsatisfactorily. It may be summarised as follows :—

(1) Immigrants who arrive married may register their marriages before the Protector on arrival without cost or trouble.

(2) Indian Christians are subject to the same marriage laws as other Christian residents of the colony.

(3) Non-Christian marriages not registered before the Protector on arrival must be registered before the Registrar of the district. The latter before registering the marriage must satisfy himself that the marriage actually took place between the persons appearing to claim registration and, if one or both of the applicants are not of full age, satisfy himself that proper persons appear as guardians.

(4) Any person may contract a civil marriage under the marriage Ordinance of the colony.

As regards marriages registered before the Protector on arrival there is no trouble. Very few non-Christian marriages are registered subsequently. They are celebrated by hundreds, just as marriages are celebrated by Hindus or Musalmans in India with all publicity, but they are seldom registered. The consequence is that the marriages have no legal validity, and in the case of intestate succession to property of any value a higher succession tax has to be paid. The Colonial Government might but never does claim the property as being without legal heirs. The children are illegitimate in law and the compilers of vital statistics record their births as illegitimate. No reason was given for the almost total abstinence from registration except that Indians were not accustomed to it and did not like appearing before the Registrar after their own priest or kazi had married them. This state of affairs is unsatisfactory from every point of view. What would meet all requirements would be the recognition of a number of Hindu priests and Musalman kazis as marriage-registrars, bound to register marriages performed by them and issue certificates. One month's notice of their intention to solemnize a marriage should be given to the Protector and some form of local public notification should be required. The law of the colony would not recognise the validity of a marriage performed between persons below a certain age or during the lifetime of the undivorced husband or wife of either party. The Indian community in Trinidad would welcome the recognition of marriage registrars among non-Christian Indians. We think that divorces should be established in the Courts.

The provisions of the Ordinance relating to non-Christian marriages are restricted in their application to marriages performed subsequent to July 1st, 1881. We were informed that both parties to a number of such marriages performed prior to that date were still alive and did not know how to obtain legal recognition of their marriages. It would seem desirable to empower Stipendiary Justices of the Peace for a period of two years to order the registration of non-Christian marriages proved in a summary inquiry to have been performed prior to July 1881. This special provision would obviously affect a very limited number of persons, but to them it would mean a great deal while the whole community to which they belong would be gratified. The only persons who might be dissatisfied are the relatives of the men concerned and these, in almost all cases residing in India, have no moral claim to consideration as against the wives and children of the men concerned. The colonial revenues will lose a few pounds in reduced succession duties but that objection will not be raised.

10. Relations between employers and labourers.—An estate is ordinarily controlled by a manager, aided by overseers in charge of a number of gangs of workmen, each gang being immediately supervised by a headman. On a large estate there may be a deputy manager, while on very small estates no overseers are needed between the manager and the headman. A manager almost always learns his work as an overseer. All overseers cannot however be regarded as embryo managers. As a class they show considerable variations in character, temperament, and education. The great majority exercise authority justly, considerately, and without friction. Some create trouble and incur censure by expressing their impatience at disobedience, idleness, or neglect in direct, terse, and vigorous language. From time to time individuals have been violent in act as well as in word and have been punished. Happily such cases are rare and both managers and the colonial authorities vigorously repress violent ill-treatment. The headmen are sometimes Indians and sometimes coloured Creoles, the majority of those whom we saw being Indians. The contentment of immigrants depends to a great extent on the proper selection and control of these men. They supervise and exact work in the field and practically all complaints about work originate with them. Some inspire trust and cheerful obedience, while others seem to be aggressively authoritative. But it is fair to recognise that their attitude towards labourers is not uninfluenced by that of higher authority. Some seem to exact petty personal services out of hours. One gang of men complained that a former headman had levied contributions towards the expense of building a mosque and was removed in consequence to other work. They did not add what we learnt subsequently that he was dismissed by the employer on the facts becoming known but was reinstated and placed in charge of the 'free' labourers because of the repeated requests of the whole estate population including those who were originally aggrieved. On the whole headmen, as a body, seem to be upright and humane. If they sometimes assert their authority aggressively they have a proportion of perverse labourers to control, and they have the unpopular duty of checking laziness and slovenliness on its first appearance. If they are wanting in zeal or if their zeal is excessive they may be discredited or dismissed. A revengeful immigrant or a gang of labourers acting under a burst of passion may inflict serious or fatal injuries on them. They have been promoted for industry, intelligence, and skill, and the principal headman on a large estate is a well paid and responsible member of the staff. One headman whom we met was also a substantial landowner.

The relations between employers and labourers would be generally satisfactory but for the number of prosecutions. On well managed estates where prosecutions are few the relations are excellent. The employer resembles the head of a patriarchal community. His authority is willingly recognised and the estate labourers lay all their troubles and difficulties before him. He exercises quasi-judicial authority in disputes between immigrants, is entrusted with the temporary care of their savings, and acts as confidential adviser. On badly managed estates, of which there are usually one or two, the employer seems to regard the Ordinance as fully defining the relationship between himself and his labourers. He is bound to keep his buildings up to requirements, to provide medical relief and to pay each individual strictly according to his work and he is satisfied that he does so. He is aggrieved because out of every score of immigrants two or three are below a fair standard of efficiency owing to their inability or disinclination to work regularly or to attain a reasonable degree of skill within a reasonable time. Disputes among his labourers are another source of annoyance, as he wants peaceful and not quarrelsome people as workers. Evasive and untruthful answers paralyse his critical faculties. He is sensitive to what he calls interference from the Immigration Department, with the officers of which his relations are not cordial and he is reluctant to believe that a headman's unpopularity is ever due to anything but his conscientiousness. He gives a troublesome labourer a warning or two and then almost mechanically files a prosecution. Happily such employers are very few and the Immigration Department tempers their administration. If remonstrance is not effective, the owners are addressed. The consequence of persistent disregard of official remonstrance is a decision that the manager is not a proper person to have charge of immigrants. Such extreme measures are rarely necessary but immigrants were removed a few years ago from one estate on this account. It is impossible that each individual out of 122 managers, a body constantly changing its personnel, should be above reproach, but it is satisfactory that formal observance of statutory liabilities is not accepted as sufficient. Putting aside the few managers who are in trouble until they change their ways or their occupation as employers of immigrants, the remainder may be classed either as unexceptionable or as reasonably good. If our experience of a comparatively small number of estates may be taken as a guide the numbers are about equal. We encouraged immigrants to speak freely and found that the only serious cause of discontent was the possibility of being imprisoned for offences which were not crimes. Many immigrants referred to the dearness of food as compared with India but where earnings were good and prosecutions were few this was regarded less as a grievance than as a drawback in weighing the pros and cons of emigration. The recruits whom we met in depôts in India were often very well informed as regards prices and those who seemed to have given no previous thought to the subject received information with indifference. On some estates the absence of anything corresponding to a regular orderly room for dealing with complaints or noting requests seemed to be felt. Accessibility at an unmistakeable time and place was desired. Managers who listen patiently when they are caught are sometimes hard to catch. Some managers have a fixed time daily for listening to all complaints. With them a groundless complaint will bring no rebuke unless it is also probably dishonest and vindictive. Overseers and headmen will understand that an appeal against their orders is in no sense insubordination, and even when the appeal arises from a feeling of irritation and not a sense of real wrong it will be disposed of like others. Other managers appoint no fixed time and adopt no regular procedure. This regular orderly room system should be universal on large estates. On small estates the manager is in closer touch with his labourers. But as regards conditions of employment on estates the only grievance which occasions any real feeling is the liability to imprisonment. Even indentured immigrants who resent a suggestion that they themselves might have incurred liability to prosecution regard with strong disfavour the risks incurred by their weaker brethren under existing arrangements. Neither on nor off estates did the feeling exist that no immigrant should under any circumstances be imprisoned, but it was felt that only the real black sheep should be in danger. The company of thriftless and idle, vicious or cantankerous immigrants is not desired by immigrants generally. The latter sympathise with the man who is not perverse but weak, or negligent, or irresponsible. He may require reproof or correction but he should not be imprisoned. A man who has undergone imprisonment may, but does not always, bear a grudge against his own employer. It is felt that the system is bad and oppressive and might lose most of its rigour without losing its efficiency.

The immigrants on arrival are disposed to be unquestioning in their obedience. A short residence in their new surroundings disposes them to take a clearer view of their own rights. The majority pass through a period of homesickness which will last a longer or shorter time according to the individual's health and working capacity. If a labourer is earning good money and saving or remitting money to India he is not dissatisfied. If his health is not good or his physique poor or his muscles untrained to steady work he will recall with regret the cheap food and the laxer discipline and less strenuous if more protracted work of his native country. It is very desirable that in his first few months he should be broken into harness gently and paid for his efforts rather than their results. On most large estates there are a few old hands who are restive under any control or discipline. They are dangerous mentors to new-comers and may inoculate the latter with sullenness and querulousness. The best immediate antidote is the employment of good headmen who know what is happening in the dwelling quarters and can dissipate imaginary or trivial grievances. At all stages of their industrial service immigrants are very excitable and it is important that erroneous impressions should be promptly removed before they create serious misunderstanding. Again, the advantage of a regular orderly room is that trouble is probed to the bottom at once. Even a trivial grievance unredressed may impel immigrants suddenly to formulate unreasonable demands and to put these forward clamorously or even threateningly. A good manager is seldom so surprised, but, if he is, he will not only quell the tumult and do what is right but inquire why the grievance did not promptly come to his notice and take steps to prevent his being kept in ignorance in future. Many managers will remove the grievance and regard the clamour as one of the characteristic traits of the Indian cooly, which is a true but incomplete judgment. An inferior manager will regard only the clamour and threats and may refuse to listen to requests so presented and will be too ready to threaten or apply legal coercion as the only reply to illegal coercion. While we recognise that discontented men can exercise a bad influence over newcomers we think there is a tendency on the part both of estate authorities and of the Immigration Department officers to attach too much importance to the influence of individuals in fomenting disturbances on estates. There are people on and off estates who from motives of ill-will towards a manager, an overseer, or headman, will foment trouble. It is sometimes necessary to transfer a man to another estate. But it is usually a very imperfect inquiry which traces the trouble no further. There is always some tinder for the spark, and while the spark may not be under control the tinder should not have been ready to hand. The conditions of restraint under which immigrants live, their ignorance, and their excitable temperament render it necessary not merely to discover mischief-makers but to be vigilant and prompt in dispelling noxious elements in the atmosphere of an estate. On rare occasions the root of the trouble may be of a social or religious kind which is beyond the control of the most capable manager, but even in that case influence which is based on knowledge and character may often be effectively exercised. Trinidad has had comparatively little serious trouble in the form of strikes or tumultuous violence. A few years ago an Indian headman was beaten to death by workers, and a few years earlier a European overseer was beaten to death. In each case sentences of imprisonment for a term of years on several members of the gang were inflicted, the Courts taking the view not that there was provocation which reduced the offence to manslaughter but that murder was not intended. On another estate several years ago a European overseer who was attacked by a gang of men drew a revolver and shot two of his assailants. He was tried and held to have exercised justifiably his right of self defence. Though the judicial decision was accepted as correct it was thought improper that the overseer should subsequently exercise authority over Indian immigrants. Last year an Indian overseer was beaten by labourers apparently owing to a dispute about tasks.

Our detailed references to causes and manifestations of discontent and suggestions for improvement may create a mistaken belief that there is a general absence of good-will between employers and labourers. This is not the case. Daily life on most estates is marked by acts of personal kindness and consideration by employers and by manifestations of trust or gratitude by labourers. All employers do not understand their labourers equally well but, notwithstanding the prosecution record, the relationship between employers and labourers on all but a very few estates includes more intimacy and mutual good-will than in most systems of employment of bodies of men within our cognisance.

In this as in other colonies irregular relations between members of the superior staff of an estate and Indian women, whether born in India or the colony, are not tolerated. The formation of any such relation is regarded as an absolute disqualification to the exercise of authority over indentured Indians. No record of cases of this kind in which inquiry was made or action taken is available. We understood that cases were rare, and not a single complaint of the existence of such relations was made to us.

11. Repatriation.—The arrangements for repatriation are satisfactory. The only complaint made by immigrants was that applications for passages, together with deposit of passage money when payable, had to be made some months in advance. As the contracts to be entered into depend on the passengers to be carried it is necessary to require those intending to take return passages to give reasonable notice of their intention. Moreover, it is necessary in each case to ascertain under what terms as regards passage money a passenger is entitled to travel, to provide clothing and food, and to receive deposits of cash and jewellery from those who wish to have the former remitted and the latter carried in safe custody. The despatch of a return ship implies a good deal of work besides issuing tickets to passengers. We visited the Protector's office in Port of Spain while returning immigrants were arranging about their passages, and subsequently returned to Port of Spain for a day to see a return ship, the S.S. Indus, receive its load of passengers and depart. The office and embarkation arrangements were well devised and the accommodation suitable. The space between decks was divided off into quarters for single men, single women, and married people. The hospital accommodation for men and women was very good, and the Captain knew his business and his passengers. The numbers repatriated in each year since 1890, the amounts deposited by them in the colonial treasury for payment on arrival in India, and the sums consigned to the care of the Surgeon Superintendent on board are shown in the table printed as Appendix 5 (*a*). Immigrants who arrived before August 1898 are entitled to free passages. Immigrants who arrived after that date must pay, in the case of males one-half and in the case of females one-third of the passage money. Children of returning immigrants travel free. A small charge is made for warm clothing on the voyage the clothing being retained by the immigrant. Every year a certain number of invalids, mendicants, etc., are given free passages. The number varies partly with the demand and partly with the accommodation but has of recent years increased. In January 1912, 195 passages were given to paupers, invalids, etc. Domiciled Indians pressed for still more liberality. We believe that it would be well to give Inspectors the right of issuing orders for such passages. In each of the three districts there are a number of immigrants who owing to bad health, intemperance, or general shiftlessness, drift into mendicancy. Most Indians would rejoice at their departure. Each Inspector might be authorised to give up to twenty-five passages. A central office cannot deal with such cases so efficiently or systematically as an officer on the spot. Though a House of Refuge takes in the needy and decrepit, the latter would be happier in India. So also would those of the wandering beggar type, whose presence in the colony only tends to discredit their fellow countrymen. The steady increase in the number of paid passages indicates a steady increase in the prosperity of the Indian community. Paying passengers include both those who have once enjoyed a free passage and persons who came orginally as business men and not as indentured immigrants. The change from free to assisted passages has only begun noticeably to reduce the number of those returning to India. Of those who returned in former years a number re-emigrate yearly to this or other colonies notwithstanding an instruction ordinarily to regard "returns" as undesirable recruits. It may be convenient here to express our dissent from the view that re-emigration should be discouraged by Emigration Agents. No doubt some of those seeking to re-emigrate are more adventurous than industrious and orderly, but after a good deal of discussion with managers in all colonies visited we are convinced that the average "return" immigrant is superior to the average original recruit. We have heard of more than one case in which a man after a short residence in India has written to his former employer begging the latter to secure his allotment to his old estate if he returns. Such men are trained workers and accustomed to the food, law, and customs of the colony, and are superior to mendicants, barbers and others who seldom develop into steady agricultural labourers or industrious and enterprising settlers. Experience shows that a small percentage of each ship's complement of new emigrants are unsuitable. It is hard, too, on the man seeking to return to be rejected. He has spent ten of the best years of life learning to live under one set of conditions and frequently, if not usually, finds it difficult to re-accommodate himself to his earlier surroundings. As a matter of fact hundreds do re-emigrate yearly, some avowedly as re-emigrants others unavowedly. In the year preceding our arrival the immigrants to Trinidad included 88 persons who were re-emigrating, 22 having formerly been in Trinidad. It is true that the colony, by encouraging re-emigration, also encourages repatriation wholly or partly at its own expense. But as the colony needs immigrants re-emigration is a good advertisement and the presence of re-emigrants in the depôts may help to dispel suspicion regarding deceit practised on those emigrating for the first time.

12. Protector of Immigrants and Inspecting Staff.—The Protector of Immigrants has under the Ordinance powers which enable him to secure the welfare of indentured immigrants. He is assisted by a staff of three inspectors, each supervising one of the three groups of estates, northern, central, and southern, into which the properties employing labour are divided. The actual amount of inspection performed is not recorded in the annual reports and the Inspectors submit no periodical diaries or reports to the Protector. Each estate should be visited at least once in six weeks and oftener if necessary. Inspectors note their visits in the estate register. In the registers of the larger estates we noticed frequent entries. Smaller outlying estates seemed to be visited less regularly.

It appeared to us that so far as business was to be transacted at headquarters; *e. g.*, landing and shipping of immigrants, dealing with remittances disposal of any businsss of an individual immigrant in office, etc., the Protector's arrangements were good. But we think that he trusted too much to general knowledge and general impressions gathered on inspection tours for obtaining needful information on matters of great importance. In this colony alone we could ascertain from the Immigration Department records neither the average earnings of immigrants on each estate nor the prosecution record of each estate. These are matters about which opinions can have little value unless based on figures, which must not only be tabulated but very carefully examined. So also the routine work of Inspectors cannot be effectively controlled or directed if they submit neither diaries nor periodical reports. The Protector's annual report is much less informing than the annual departmental report of other colonies. We believe that the mere publication of figures regarding the earnings, sickness, and prosecution on individual estates would have a beneficial effect. We have elsewhere stated why we consider the bulky medical statistics now given to be of little practical utility. Commander Coombs has in the last seventeen years improved the organisation which he took over but appears to have placed undue reliance on a system of personal administration of which the methods were unsystematic while the results eluded precise estimation.

The three permanent Inspectors were senior officers with long experience and so far as we could gather moved actively about in their districts. We thought that their visits to estates should include not only scrutiny of registers inspection of dwellings, and formal entertainment of complaints or other applications, but also in most cases an adjournment to the fields where labourers were working. An Inspector's visit is usually made after short notice and labourers seeking for interviews come to the estate office. It is in our opinion desirable that the Inspector should see not only those seeking his assistance but the ordinary labourers at work. He should not merely have general grounds for believing that tasks and the conditions of work generally are satisfactory. He should satisfy himself and show the immigrants that he does know. Many petty matters will come to his notice and immigrants will, as is desirable, feel that they are protected rather than indentured. We have elsewhere recommended that one day a week should be set apart for office interviews. On the days remaining for inspections as well as other miscellaneous duties an Inspector should be able to pay a routine visit to each estate in his charge *at least* once in six weeks. A hard and fast rule enforcing frequent visits to estates with a very small population; say less than 15, may be undesirable. It would often be better to require a monthly visit to an estate with 400 indentured immigrants than to insist on eight formal visits yearly to a small estate with a few labourers under an employer with a widespread reputation for benevolence.

The Immigration Department undertakes the administration of the estates of deceased indentured immigrants and takes care of their orphan children. Where no Indian is fit and willing to take charge of these orphans they are sent to one of two public orphanages. On the death of one parent the other has been known to place the child in an orphanage for the sake of the free maintenance and education.

13. Free Indians.—An Indian, whose indenture has expired, is in the same position as the rest of the population. A gentleman of pure Indian descent, by profession a barrister, is now one of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of the colony. We had several opportunities of meeting him and are much indebted to him for assisting us in our enquiries. After his five years' industrial service an Indian has many choices of occupation. The majority subsist by farming or agricultural labour. All large estates have regular gangs of free Indians who continue to do the same work as that performed during their industrial service. They are housed and given free medical treatment. They are usually under separate headmen, and Indian headmen are recruited from their ranks. Some of them are given plots of land on which they grow cane which is sold to the employer either at a fixed rate or a rate which rises or falls with the market price of sugar. There were over 6,000 Indian cane farmers in 1912. Many estates employ free labour only. Their task rates of pay seem to be the same as those paid to indentured immigrants. The time rates are usually higher by 5 to 15 cents, but the labourers at time rates are seldom housed or provided with free medical attendance by the employer or maintained while sick. Their condition in no way differs from that of ordinary labourers in any industry. Some Indians gain a livelihood as owners of carts or carriages, the initial cost of which may be met from savings or partly by borrowing. Carts are usually owned by the driver or a relative. In 1912 licenses were issued in Port of Spain, the capital, to 4 hackney carriage proprietors, 4 carriage drivers, and 635 cart drivers. In rural districts 237 licenses were issued to carriage proprietors, 280 to carriage drivers, and 973 to cart drivers. In Port of Spain carters earn from 5 shillings to 8 shillings daily, one-third of the earnings being regarded as the driver's pay. A few Indians are employed as police constables on salaries of £45 rising to £75. The Public Works Department employs a considerable number of unskilled Indian labourers, the daily average being about 1,300 mainly employed in the south of the island where Indians are most numerous. They earn from 30 to 50 cents (1 cent=$\frac{1}{2}$ anna) daily, a few receiving 60 cents. In addition a good deal of petty contract work under Government is undertaken by Indian contractors. Some hundreds find steady employment in clearing forests and planting out cocoa by contract, the work lasting for nearly five years and being paid for, as regards cash remuneration, by a fixed sum, usually 25 cents per tree. Those who buy land frequently accumulate a little capital in this way. The payment for an acre fully planted out being about 40 dollars. Besides the cash payment the contractor takes crops of Indian corn and ground provisions from the land under plantation. Some immigrants work for private employers as gardeners, grooms, porters, watchmen, etc. Many are shopkeepers, including a fair proportion of prosperous traders. A large number are landowners. The area of Crown Land granted to Indians from 1869 to 1876 and from 1885 to 1912 is 89,222 acres. The figures from 1877 to 1884 are not available. Until 1876 grants were made in lieu of return passages. Statistics of land purchased by private treaty are not available and the area now in Indian ownership is not accurately known. The Crown Land is alienated in perpetuity, the earlier price of £1 per acre having risen to £1-10-0, and in 1903-04 and 1904-05 to £2 and again in 1905-06 to £2-10-0, the present price. The enhanced price however, now covers a survey fee which was formerly charged for separately.

Land is surveyed and demarcated as required. The acreage sold to and the amounts paid by Indians in the last ten years are as follows :—

Year.		No. of grants.	Area.	Amount.		
				£.	s.	d.
1902-03	...	346	2,796	4,194	0	0
1903-04	...	532	4,165	8,330	0	0
1904-05	...	646	4,898	9,796	0	0
1905-06	...	544	4,102	10,255	0	0
1906-07	...	493	3,306	9,015	0	0
1907-08	...	475	3,186	7,965	0	0
1908-09	...	651	4,802	12,005	0	0
1909-10	...	430	2,976	7,440	0	0
1910-11	...	232	1,283	3,207	10	0
1911-12	...	101	252	630	0	0
			Total ...	72,837	10	0

For about 20 years one-third of the total area alienated annually has been taken up by Indians. The area granted to all persons in recent years has been reduced as the Government of the Colony was conducting negotiations for the exploitation of mineral oils by an agency or agencies possessed of the capital and skill required to operate on a large scale. About two-thirds of the land available for sale was very prudently and justifiably reserved pending the conclusion of negotiations and issue of licenses to prospectors. The land outside the oil area, about 184,000 acres, contains much land suitable, for cultivation. Portions of it are situated in localities with few or no Indian residents and most immigrants are unwilling to settle far from Indian communities. But there are in our opinion two unnecessary obstacles which separately and in combination retard the settlement of Indians on the land, namely, the payment of the whole occupancy price in one sum before a grant is made and the fixing of a minimum grant at 5 acres. We were informed that a generation or more ago some grantees cleared the timber of land alienated on easy terms and then abandoned their grants. It does not appear that they were Indians. There is very little danger of Indians abandoning land for any other reason than infertility and there would be no danger if Indians applied in the first instance to Inspectors of Immigration and not directly to the Lands Department. Any Inspector could find hundreds of good men, whose record he knew, anxious to get plots of land on reasonable terms. The price is by no means excessive. Hundreds of Indians would take up grants if the portion of the occupancy price immediately payable were reduced to ten shillings or even one pound per acre. The balance might be recoverable in annual instalments of ten shillings or a permanent rent of one dollar per acre might be substituted. Possibly if the occupancy price is recovered in instalments the minimum area need not be reduced. We understand that the Government of Trinidad is unwilling to give special concessions to Indians or to any other section of the community. Disinclination to make distinctions in dealing with applications for land is intelligible but the Indian applicant has very strong claims to special consideration. He is brought to the colony by the Government of the colony in the interests of the colony, serves an agricultural apprenticeship under official supervision, and at the close of his apprenticeship the majority want only one qualification to make them desirable settlers, namely, the possession of sufficient capital to pay down a substantial occupancy price, maintain themselves until land is cleared and becomes reproductive (five years in case of cocoa), and erect buildings. A settler may be helped slightly by the sale proceeds of timber and by growing ground provisions until his plantation is in bearing, but even for this he has to wait. A man who remits money to India during his indentured employment cannot reasonably be expected to be a petty capitalist. The best of the immigrants want to settle on crown land. They are almost the only cultivators of rice in swampy lands but they also want other land suitable for cocoa or coffee cultivation, and we are strongly of opinion that facilities and not merely opportunities for its acquisition should be afforded. In fact, the continuance of emigration should be conditional on land being granted on such terms, involving no loss to the colony, as would facilitate its acquisition by industrious and well-behaved immigrants. Some of the immigrants who settled on land after their indentures expired have been surprisingly prosperous. The income of one who is now an employer of 60 indentured labourers, probably exceeds £2,000 yearly. He holds over 500 acres of land, mostly under cocoa. He began remitting to India about 40 years ago while under indenture and has done so ever since, annual remittances in recent years amounting to hundreds of pounds. Several others have upwards of 100 acres, with annual incomes of £500 to £1,250 from land, house property, and trade. We met one with an income of about £1,000 from land, and the sons of another whose income exceeded that sum. The majority are holders of from 5 to 20 acres cultivated partly by household labour and partly by paid labourers, most of the latter being Indians. They enjoy a good deal of comfort and bring up large families of children whose physique and appearance resemble not the average but the best Indian types. Their daughters inter-marry either with Indians of colonial birth or rearing or with young men under indenture. The father-in-law in some cases pays for commutation of indenture. The field for settlement in Trinidad is very good indeed.

The following table extracted from the Protector's report for 1912 gives the amounts deposited in the Government Savings Bank by East Indians for the last ten years :—

Years.	Average amount per head to credit at end of each year.	Number of depositors.	Amount deposited each year.	Balance to credit on 31st December of each year.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1902	18 0 0	5,646	59,725 13 9	102,629 15 3
1903	18 17 8	5,654	59,156 15 4	106,769 9 9½
1904	17 14 9	5,842	61,287 7 1	103,612 10 0
1905	16 11 10	6,092	64,076 18 11	101,094 15 1½
1906	16 4 2	5,888	67,508 7 1½	98,408 0 8
1907	17 11 1	6,361	74,822 8 7	111,675 6 11½
1908	16 10 0	6,983	86,557 11 0	115,224 18 11½
1909	15 11 8¾	7,553	76,863 4 1	117,728 11 10½
1910	14 10 2½	8,568	84,740 6 2½	124,326 1 5½
1911	12 16 10½	9,973	81,403 13 5	128,090 12 1

It will be seen that while the number of depositors has nearly doubled the average per head has declined by only one-third. In the case of remittances to India, exclusive of sums taken by those repatriated, the number of remitters fluctuates from year to year but the average amounts sent by individuals tend steadily to rise. These remittances are made partly by indentured and partly by 'free' Indians. Particulars for the ten years ending 1911 are given below.

Years.	Amount remitted to India.	Number of remitters.	Average per head.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1902	2,416 0 2	853	2 16 7¾
1903	2,478 18 0	905	2 14 9¼
1904	3,013 14 3	1,208	2 18 7½
1905	3,413 7 10	1,053	3 4 9¾
1906	2,872 15 10	888	3 4 8¼
1907	3,227 0 2	1,003	3 4 4
1908	3,491 13 4	1,072	3 5 1½
1909	3,800 7 4	1,056	3 11 11½
1910	3,990 0 4	1,116	3 11 6
1911	3,624 18 3	936	3 17 5½

There is only one serious drawback to the contentment of the Indian whose indenture has expired. While under indenture he learns to appreciate medical treatment, and subsequently whether he acquires land, goes into business, or works as a day labourer he wants to have medical aid readily available and at a cost which he can pay. The Regulations for medical attendance on the poor are printed as Appendix 6 to this report. They would meet all requirements if the certificates required to ensure that medical aid will be obtained free or at reduced rates were easily obtainable. Many medical officers habitually dispense with certificates but some require their production. To obtain a certificate application must first be made to the Warden, *i.e.*, the executive district official, or a Sanitary Inspector. The Warden or Sanitary Inspector naturally requires the applicant to be identified and this often or usually involves the production of a respectable guarantor. A labourer requires medical aid more often than people more comfortably circumstanced. The total number of certificates issued last year in some of the districts, *e.g.*, Oropuche and La Brea, would seem to be considerably less than the poor Indian population alone would require. A recipient of a poverty certificate must pay for advice and medicine one shilling, or about one day's income. To a man with a wife and children the cost of medical aid is a considerable item, even when he gets a poverty certificate. We do not recommend that medical aid be given at the expense of the medical officer who is paid an official salary on the assumption that fees will be levied, nor that Indians be treated differently in this respect from the rest of the population. We do not know how the certificate system affects other sections of the community but we think an alteration is required if Indians are to receive adequate medical aid. We would suggest that free medical relief as out-patients be given to persons with incomes of less than £ 30 yearly and that the issue of certificates be entrusted to a larger number of persons, official or non-official. If this adds to the work and curtails the income of the medical officer the remedy is simple. The colony does not gain by a palpable reduction of the industrial efficiency of its labouring population. If immigrants profess the same concern about medical relief in their letters to India as they did orally to us their communications will not promote immigration. We are not unaware of the fact that some Indians, like some others, can but are unwilling to pay for medical aid. We refer to those who can pay nothing or very little, are in most danger of sickness, and suffer a loss of income for each day of sickness. It seems also desirable to consider whether certificates should not be valid for at least six months.

The sums remitted annually to India and the amount deposited in the Savings Bank by immigrants annually since 1890 are shown in Appendix 5 *(b)*.

14. Education.—Elementary education in Trinidad is imparted in schools managed for the most part by denominational bodies. The latest annual report showed that 52 Government and 200 denominational schools assisted by Government grants, were in operation. In schools under denominational management religious instruction is given at a stated time and children may not at any time be placed under religious instruction contrary to the wishes of parents. No fees are levied. More than one-fourth of the estates, and those above the average in population, have schools on or very near the estate. More than one-half of the estates are within one mile of a primary school. Of the remainder the majority are within 2 miles of school and of the ten estates having no school within 2 miles, some have very few and some have no children. Estates do not ordinarily make any contribution towards school expenses. A few of the large estates contribute to schools attended by children of indentured parents, and some have given land free for schools. Forty-three schools, of which forty are managed by the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, two by the Anglican, and one by the Roman Catholic Church, are special Indian schools at which both Urdu and English are taught. Indians send their children more willingly to schools for Indian children only. The attendance of Indians at all schools is not known, but the Canadian Presbyterian Mission schools, situated in small and large centres of Indian population, attract about 90 per cent of the school-going Indian children. The reports show a total roll of more than 8,000 and an average attendance of 4,542. The schools have an excellent reputation for efficient teaching and all classes of Indians speak highly of the educational work of this Mission. The indentured Indians are much more indifferent about sending their children to school than the free Indians. The second generation are fully alive to the value of education. The fact that children on estates can often earn a few pence daily by cutting grass tempts parents to keep them from school. The number of Indians who go to secondary schools or leave the island to go to Universities is still small but is increasing. Indians of colonial birth are seeking outlets for their energies in all promising channels.

APPENDIX 1.

Regulations made by the Protector of Immigrants and the Surgeon General.

1. On every plantation there shall be maintained a sufficient supply of good water for the use of, and in such proportion to, the number of persons residing on such plantation as the Protector may direct. Such supply may be maintained either by a stream of running water, or by a pond where no animal shall at any time be washed or permitted to drink, or into which no lees nor any vegetable nor animal impurity shall have been allowed to enter; or by rain water stored in iron tanks, or other proper vessels.

2. All dwellings appropriated for the accommodation of Indentured Immigrants shall be properly drained, the drains to be concreted when so required by the Protector. They shall be floored with wood, if so required by the Protector, and kept in proper repair to his satisfaction.

3. All such dwellings shall be white-washed, on the inside and outside, once at least in every six months, and a note of this being done and the date shall be made in the Labour Book.

4. These dwellings shall not be covered with galvanized iron, unless ceiled, or unless the height from the floor to the plate be at least nine feet, and the space between the roof and a line drawn from one plate to the other be well ventilated, so that a free current of air do pass through the upper part of the room or rooms to the satisfaction of the Protector.

5. Indentured Immigrants shall not be lodged in dwellings of more than one storey.

6. Barracks containing a single range of rooms shall have a gallery along one side of at least four feet wide, and where the range is double, a gallery of the same width along both sides, such gallery or galleries to be boarded up to a height of 4 feet if required by the Protector.

7. No cooking is to be done inside the dwellings, but in the galleries or outside.

APPENDIX 2.

Form A.

Daily Register of Indentured Immigrants in the Hospital Plantation.

Year.	Month.	Date.	Malarial Fever including Febricula.				Ankylostomiasis.				Pneumonia.				Bronchitis, including Bronchial Catarrh, Asthma, and Chronic Bronchitis.				Skin diseases.				Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Enteritis.				Other diseases.					Total.					Medical Officer's initial.
			Adults.		Minors.	Infants.	Adults.		Minors.	Infants.	Adults.		Minors.	Infants.	Adults.		Minors.	Infants.	Adults.		Minors.	Infants.	Adults.		Minors.	Infants.	Adults.		Minors.	Infants.		Adults.		Minors.	Infants.		
			M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.				M.	F.				
		1st ...																																		
		2nd ...																																		
		3rd ...																																		
		4th ...																																		
		5th ...																																		
		6th ...																																		
		7th ...																																		
		8th ...																																		
		9th ...																																		
		10th ...																																		
		11th ...																																		
		12th ...																																		
		13th ...																																		
		14th ...																																		
		15th ...																																		
		16th ...																																		
		17th ...																																		
		18th ...																																		
		19th ...																																		
		20th ...																																		
		21st ...																																		
		22nd ...																																		
		23rd ...																																		
		24th ...																																		
		25th ...																																		
		26th ...																																		
		27th ...																																		
		28th ...																																		
		29th ...																																		
		30th ...																																		
		31st ...																																		

Note.—"Infant" includes every child under the age of 10 years, of either an indentured man or woman.

"Minor" includes every child of the above under the age of 15 years and of or above the age of ten years.

"Adult" includes every person of or above the age of 15 years.

—	Adults.		Minors.	Infants.	Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.			
1. Total indentured population of estates on last day of month					
2. Total days of sickness during the month					
3. Average days of sickness per adult—Male					
Remarks— Female					

APPENDIX 2.

Form B.

RETURN OF SICKNESS OF INDENTURED IMMIGRANTS TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL AT PLANTATION________________FOR THE QUARTER ENDING

Indentured population including children of indentured adults at the end of the quarter.				Total number of days of sickness of all classes.				Average quarterly number of days of sickness per head of all diseases.				Total number of days of sickness due to each of the principal diseases among adults only.															
												Malarial Fever including Febricula.		Ankylostomiasis.		Pneumonia.		Bronchitis, including Bronchial. Catarrh, Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis.		Skin diseases.		Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Enteritis.		Other diseases.		Total of adults only.	
Adults.		Minors.	Infants.	Adults.		Minors.	Infants.	Adults.		Minors.	Infants.	Adults.		Adults.		Adults.		Adults.		Adults.		Adults.		Adults.		Adults.	
M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.

Note.—" Infant " includes every child under the age of ten years, of either an indentured man or woman.
" Minor " includes every child of the above under the age of 15 years and of or above the age of ten years.
" Adults " include every person of or above the age of 15 years.

APPENDIX 2.

Form C.

RETURN OF SICKNESS AMONG ADULT INDENTURED IMMIGRANTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PERIODS OF INDENTURED SERVICE, TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL AT PLANTATION__________FOR THE MONTH OF__________19 .

	Malarial Fever including Febricula.		Ankylostomiasis.		Pneumonia.		Bronchitis, including Bronchial Catarrh, Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis.		Skin diseases.		Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Enteritis.		Other diseases.		Total.		Total Adult Indentured Population at end of the month.	
	Adults.		Adults.		Adults.		Adults.		Adults.		Adults.		Adults.		Adults.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(*a*) Under 6 months																		
(*b*) Under 1 year																		
(*c*) Under 2 years																		
(*d*) Under 3 years																		
(*e*) Under 4 years																		
(*f*) Under 4 years																		
Total ...																		

Note.—"Adult" includes every person of or above the age of 15 years.

APPENDIX 3.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF ALL RETURNS OF DISEASES ENTERED IN THE CASE BOOKS BY ALL GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS, PREPARED BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 133 OF ORDINANCE NO. 161, FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.

DISEASES.	SUGAR ESTATES.																											Total Diseases.	Total number of Immigrants.	Percentage of Sickness.
	St. Joseph.		Tacarigua.		Arima.	Chaguanas.		Couva.			Pte.-a-Pierre.		Guaracara.	North Naparima.				South Naparima.				Princes Town.	Ind. Walk.							
	Mon Jaloux.	Frederick.	Orange Grove.		La Florissante		Perseverance.	Sevilla.	Exchange.	Waterloo.	Esperanza.	Mt. Pleasant.	Brothers.	Cedar Hill.	Harmony Hall	Petit Morne.	Reform.	Picton.	Bronte.	Bien Venue.	Union Hall.	Buen Intento.	Hindustan.							
Number of Immigrants	...	587	286	...	85	...	532	682	629	478	519	193	272	348	362	741	63	593	261	619	392	121	59	...	...	...	...	...	7822	...
GENERAL DISEASES.																														
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·01
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dengue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	1	...	...	3	...	28	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	31	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	1·18
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Febricula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	·05
Mumps	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	·17
Dysentery	...	74	26	...	2	...	85	101	36	117	90	33	51	32	4	32	1	...	...	32	...	23	3	...	...	...	...	742	...	9·48
Yellow Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malarial Fever:																														
(*a*) Intermittent	...	305	255	...	7	...	667	699	528	602	713	427	224	90	322	235	28	504	198	1048	167	197	8	...	...	...	...	7224	...	92·35
(*b*) Remittent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	·04
(*c*) Pernicious Remittent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Water Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	·02
Septicæmia	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·01
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	·02
Tubercle	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	·06
Leprosy:																														
(*a*) Tubercular	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	·04
(*b*) Anæsthetic	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	·06
Carried forward																														

APPENDIX 3—*contd.*

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF ALL RETURNS OF DISEASES ENTERED IN THE CASE BOOKS BY ALL GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS, PREPARED BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 133 OF ORDNANCE NO. 161, FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.

DISEASES.	SUGAR ESTATES.																											Total Diseases.	Total number of Immigrants.	Percentage of Sickness.
	St. Joseph.		Tacarigua.		Arima.	Chaguanas.		Couva.			Pte.-a-Pierre.		Guaracara.	North Naparima.				South Naparima.				Princes Town.	Ind. Walk.							
	Mon Jaloux.	Frederick.	Orange Grove.		La Florissante		Perseverance.	Sevilla.	Exchange.	Waterloo.	Esperanza.	Mt. Pleasant.	Brothers.	Cedar Hill.	Harmony Hall	Petit Morne.	Reform.	Picton.	Bronte.	Bien Venue.	Union Hall.	Buen Intento.	Hindustan.							
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yaws	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	·04
Syphilis :																														
(*a*) Primary	...	...	2	...	...	...	16	90	4	46	...	...	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	...	2·32
(*b*) Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	·35
(*c*) Tertiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa	...	24	11	...	...	...	43	45	36	15	3	...	10	5	5	16	1	25	5	9	14	5	1	...	...	...	...	273	...	3·49
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
elirium Tremens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
heumatism	...	6	38	...	1	...	35	39	15	11	23	17	8	19	45	34	2	19	6	36	57	16	...	...	...	...	...	422	...	5·39
herited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
næmia	...	44	23	...	...	38	22	80	55	22	22	...	...	...	7	...	31	26	140	117	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	651	...	8·32
kylostomiasis	...	6	...	...	6	7	37	44	90	19	29	56	40	12	89	4	48	26	185	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	717	...	9·1
abetes Mellitus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
bility	...	10	16	...	2	13	15	11	24	65	16	5	11	36	38	2	...	4	7	3	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	...	4·27
LOCAL DISEASES.																														
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.																														
Sub-Section I.																														
ses of the Nerves :																														
euritis	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	·08
eningitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·01
yelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

OTHER DISEASES.

Sub-Section II.

Functional Nervous Disorders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·01
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	38	7	...	17	6	1	...	1	1	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	1·08
Neuralgia	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	21	5	8	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	...	9	8	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	1·32
Hysteria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·01
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	·06
Sub-Section III.																															
Mental Diseases:																															
Mania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·01
Dementia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	·08
Delusional Insanity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·01
Diseases of the Eye	...	...	6	23	...	1	...	17	9	5	7	13	8	3	13	17	12	...	1	6	16	5	12	...	...	...	1	...	175	...	2·23
„ „ Ear	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	6	1	4	5	...	4	1	5	3	...	1	1	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	·57
„ „ Nose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mental Diseases:																															
Idiocy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Circulatory System	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	8	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	1·02
„ Respiratory „	...	...	18	81	...	2	...	43	79	28	125	33	28	38	15	16	16	1	14	17	22	12	38	5	...	...	...	...	631	...	8·06
„ Digestive „	...	...	19	52	...	1	...	140	69	77	49	93	65	17	28	137	114	5	79	31	194	101	27	9	...	...	...	...	1307	...	16·70
„ Lymphatic Glands	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	11	1	...	7	...	4	4	9	...	...	...	7	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	·77
„ Urinary System	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	·24
„ Generative System	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	11	...	27	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	·84
„ Male Organs	...	...	16	4	...	...	...	9	22	20	2	12	16	6	...	4	4	...	14	5	61	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	201	...	2·56
„ Female Organs	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	13	2	...	...	5	3	...	2	2	...	1	8	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	53	...	·67
„ Organs of Locomotion	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	9	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	·29
„ Cellular Tissue	...	...	31	27	...	6	...	40	87	3	20	2	70	...	36	34	34	3	36	7	23	28	30	2	...	...	...	...	519	...	6·63
„ Skin	...	...	89	151	...	1	...	338	379	523	251	331	130	27	48	85	119	25	100	77	532	27	150	6	...	...	...	...	3389	...	43·32
General Injuries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	18	21	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	1·57
Local „	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	28	56	28	19	40	7	19	44	82	49	2	...	...	18	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	453	...	5·79
Surgical Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poisons	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	·10
Parasites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	35	3	9	11	...	...	117	184	165	15	...	...	...	2	190	4	...	...	...	...	751	...	9·60
Ground Itch	...	...	60	...	...	2	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	38	97	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	429	...	5·47
Abortions	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	·04
Pregnancy	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	·23
Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	8	1	3	8	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	39	...	·50
Malingering	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	·12
Nil	...	...	36	...	...	1	...	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	103	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	...	5·08
Bubonic Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scorpion Sting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	·06
Chiggoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	·53
Tape Worms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	·08
Itch	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	63	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	...	3·28
Ground Worm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	·02
Varicella	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ring Worms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	·14
Ulcers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	...	2·60
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·01
Totals	...	...	822	785	...	41	...	1924	1860	1503	1484	1511	896	673	512	1022	997	94	1201	572	2668	842	802	45	...	...	...	...	20254	...	...

APPENDIX 3.

(2.)

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF ALL RETURNS OF DISEASES ENTERED IN THE CASE BOOKS BY ALL GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS, PREPARED BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 233 OF ORDINANCE NO. 161, FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.

COCOA ESTATES.

DISEASES.	St. Cruz.	Arima.					Manzanilla.								
	Maracas Bay.	La Reunion.	Verdant Vale.	San Antonio.	Talparo.	La Compensacion.	St. Louis.	Sin Verguenza.	St. Marie.	Monte Christo.	San Remo.	La Josefina.	Nonpariel.	El Reposo.	Santa Estella.
Number of Immigrants ...	24	114	68	57	59	35	12	30	77	28	37	56	186	15	45
GENERAL DISEASES.															
Chicken Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dengue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	3	16	2	14	2	1	6	1	2	...	2	...	6	1	...
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Febricula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	8	13	1	6	5	3	1	1	18	1	2	10	19	...	6
Yellow Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malarial Fever:															
(a) Intermittent ...	46	48	21	34	60	8	10	22	30	10	16	101	41	...	20
(b) Remittent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Pernicious Remittent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septicæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tetanus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leprosy:															
(a) Tubercular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Anæsthetic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DISEASES.	Gran Couva.										
	Santa Louisa.	Tortuga.	San Jose.	San Pedro.	La Vega.	San Juan.	La Mariquita.	El Salvador.	San Pablo.	Santa Maria.	El Dorado.
Number of Immigrants ...	17	44	60	26	20	49	39	29	38	38	30
GENERAL DISEASES.											
Chicken Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dengue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	1	2	1	...	1	4	4	...	...	2	1
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Febricula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	1	3	...	2
Yellow Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malarial Fever:											
(a) Intermittent ...	1	...	20	1	16	45	7	...	9	6	12
(b) Remittent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Pernicious Remittent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septicæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tetanus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leprosy:											
(a) Tubercular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Anæsthetic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DISEASES.	Guaracara.						Indian Walk.	Rock River.	
	Mararaval.	El Dorado.	San José.	Santa Rita.	El Morichal.	Guaracara.	Rio Claro.	Henry.	San Antonio.
Number of Immigrants ...	29	47	18	35	49	17	159	117	76
GENERAL DISEASES.									
Chicken Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dengue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Febricula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Dysentery ...	8	6	11	3	...	2	43	14	2
Yellow Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malarial Fever:									
(a) Intermittent ...	7	9	6	2	2	8	59	108	51
(b) Remittent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Pernicious Remittent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septicæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tetanus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leprosy:									
(a) Tubercular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Anæsthetic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DISEASES.	Oropuche.			Cedros.	Erin.	Bocas.	Mayaro.			
	Patna.	Perseverance.	La Siparia.	Constance.	Annandale.	Chaguaramas.	Nariva Cocal.	Total Diseases.	Total Number of Immigrants.	Percentage of sickness.
Number of Immigrants ...	53	37	94	67	32	41	47	...	2151	...
GENERAL DISEASES.										
Chicken Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·04
Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dengue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	3·90
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Febricula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	7	...	·32
Dysentery ...	6	7	8	12	...	1	3	241	...	11·20
Yellow Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malarial Fever:										
(a) Intermittent ...	143	112	66	20	18	8	3	1206	...	56·06
(b) Remittent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Pernicious Remittent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septicæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tetanus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leprosy:										
(a) Tubercular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Anæsthetic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GENERAL DISEASES.																																													
Yaws	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	·32
Syphillis:																																													
(a) Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	2	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	·93
(b) Seconday	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	·12
(c) Tertiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Inherited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	7	3	11	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	5	...	...	2	4	2	2		...	1	...	...	8	9	3	1	2	8	2	2	...	...	88	...	4·09
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delirium Tremens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism	...	5	9	3	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	4	1	...	1	...	6	...	4	2	...	1	2	5	4	3	4	10	9	2	2	2	...	92	...	4·27
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New, Growth (non-malig'nt)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·04
,, (malignant)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	23	4	5	16	8	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	5	2	...	93	...	4·32
Anchylostomiasis	...	17	49	39	12	5	12	9	69	...	1	...	75	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	5	5	...	2	2	24	12	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	396	...	18·41
Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes Insipidus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debility	1	2	2	...	3	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	7	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	11	...	3	...	1	...	...	57	...	2·65
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Water Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	·32
LOCAL DISEASES.																																													
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.																																													
Sub-Section I.																																													
Diseases of the Nerves:																																													
Neuritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Abscess of the Brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Congestion of ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sub-Section II.																																													
Functional Nervous Disorders:																																													
Apoplexy	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	·08
Paralysis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	·07
Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	·41
Neuralgia	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	7	1	9	...	1	...	...	33	...	1·53
Hysteria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	·08
Other Diseases	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	·08
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 3 (2)—*contd.*

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF ALL RETURNS OF DISEASES ENTERED IN THE CASE BOOKS BY ALL GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS, PREPARED BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 233 OF ORDINANCE No. 161, FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.

COCOA ESTATES.

DISEASES.	Santa Cruz.	Arima.				
	Maracas Bay.	La Reunion.	Verdant Vale.	San Antonio.	Talparo.	La Compensaçion.
Number of Immigrants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...
LOCAL DISEASES. *Sub-Section III.*						
Mental Diseases:						
Idiocy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melancholia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dementia	...	1	1	...	...	...
Delusional Insanity	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of the:						
Eye	2	3	5	2	3	...
Ear	...	...	1	...	1	...
Nose	...	...	...	...	...	...
Circulatory System	...	...	1	...	...	...
Respiratory „	2	5	6	11	8	1
Digestive System	4	9	15	8	9	2
Lymphatic Glands	...	1	...	1	...	1
Urinary System	...	...	...	...	...	...
Generative System	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male Organs	2	3	12	3	...	1
Female „	1	5	3	...	2	...
Organs of Locomotion	...	...	1	...	1	...
Cellular Tissue	1	7	6	4	3	...

DISEASES.	Manzanilla.								
	St. Louis.	Sin Verguenza.	St. Marie.	Monte Christo.	San Remo.	La Josefina.	Nonpareil.	El Reposo.	Santa Estella.
Number of Immigrants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LOCAL DISEASES. *Sub-Section III.*									
Mental Diseases:									
Idiocy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melancholia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dementia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Delusional Insanity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of the:									
Eye		...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...
Ear	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Nose	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Respiratory „	4	3	5	...	6	13	4	...	1
Digestive System	11	9	33	...	4	17	6	...	11
Lymphatic Glands	2	3	5	...	1	...	2	...	...
Urinary System	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Generative System	2	4	3	...	4	2	8	...	1
Male Organs	...	12	3	...	4	6	10	...	3
Female „	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Organs of Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cellular Tissue	...	1	3	5	...	1	5	...	2

DISEASES.	Gran Couva.										
	Santa Louisa.	Tortuga.	San José.	San Pedro.	La Vega.	San Juan.	La Mariquita.	El Salvador.	San Pablo.	Santa Maria.	El Dorado.
Number of Immigrants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LOCAL DISEASES. *Sub-Section III.*											
Mental Diseases:											
Idiocy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melancholia	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dementia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delusional Insanity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of the:											
Eye	...	...	1	-	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Ear	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Nose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Circulatory System	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
Respiratory „	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	1	...	...
Digestive System	1	2	2	...	2	5	1	1	1	6	...
Lymphatic Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urinary System	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Generative System	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Male Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Female „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organs of Locomotion	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cellular Tissue	1	...	10	7	1	20	...	...	3	...	8

DISEASES.	Guaracara.						Indian Walk.	Rock River.	
	Mararaval.	E. Dorado.	San José.	Santa Rita.	El Morichal.	Guaracara.	Rio Claro.	Henry.	San Antonio.
Number of Immigrants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LOCAL DISEASES. *Sub-Section III.*									
Mental Diseases:									
Idiocy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melancholia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dementia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delusional Insanity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of the:									
Eye	...	3	3	...	...	...	4	1	...
Ear	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Circulatory System	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Respiratory „	...	5	1	...	1	2	4	20	...
Digestive System	...	...	1	...		2	41	22	30
Lymphatic Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...
Urinary System	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Generative System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2
Male Organs	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	4	...
Female „	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Organs of Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Cellular Tissue	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	25	23

DISEASES.	Oropuche.			Cedros.	Erin.	Bocas	Mayaro.			
	Patna.	Perseverance.	La Siparia.	Constance.	Annandale.	Chaguaramas.	Nariva Cocal.	Total Diseases.	Total Number of Immigrants.	Percentage of sickness.
Number of Immigrants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LOCAL DISEASES. *Sub-Section III.*										
Mental Diseases:										
Idiocy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Melancholia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dementia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	·12
Delusional Insanity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Disease of the:										
Eye	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	43	...	1·95
Ear	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	15	...	·69
Nose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·04
Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	·45
Respiratory „	11	2	20	2	4	...	...	150	...	·69
Digestive System	25	13	40	4	3	...	...	340	...	15·80
Lymphatic Glands	8	8	3	1	...	...	...	47	...	2·18
Urinary System	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	...	·65
Generative System	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	44	...	1·99
Male Organs	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	77	...	3·57
Female „	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	20	...	·93
Organs of Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	·08
Cellular Tissue	6	4	12	1	3	...	...	168	...	7·81

Skin	4	9	1	2	15	...	4	24	5	1	2	18	68	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	45	25	11	13	28	61	14	1	4	3	377	...	17·52
General Injuries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	·45
Local ,, ...	1	9	10	3	4	...	2	6	7	3	2	...	7	...	...	...	2	4	1	1	6	3	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	7	10	5	2	9	24	1	1	...	1	139	...	15·76
Surgical Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Parasites	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13	2	3	23	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	69	...	3·20
Abortions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·04
Parturitions	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	12	...	·55
Malingering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	·23
Nil	...	8	4	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40		1·85
Snake bites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	·18
Scorpion Stings	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	·18
Chigoes	...	8	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	...	·59
Ground Itch	...	19	11	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	2 27
Scabies	...	7	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	·60
Ascarides	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·04
Tape Worms	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·04
Ring Worms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Poisons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	·12
Ulcers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	·88
Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·04
Totals	81	198	174	150	151	24	62	117	190	22	65	183	279	5	74	8	8	102	18	30	169	37	7	24	35	35	27	58	34	19	7	24	270	297	143	275	217	297	61	42	19	12	4050	...	...

APPENDIX 3.

(3.)

Digest of Abstract of Cases treated in Estates' Hospitals during 1911-12.

Total number of Cases entered in Case Book during year 24,304.

PRINCIPAL DISEASES TREATED.

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	Diseases.	No. of Cases.
Dysentery	938	Respiratory System	781
Malarial Fever	8,433	Digestive System	1,647
Rheumatism	514	Parasites	820
Anæmia	744	Skin Diseases	3,766
Ankylostomiasis	1,113	Ground Itch	478

DISTRICTS.	Estates.	Population.	Total cases treated.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fever.	Rheumatism.	Anæmia.	Ankylostomiasis.	Local Injuries.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Parasites.	Ground Itch.	Skin Diseases.	Mortality.
St. Joseph ...	Frederick ...	587	822	74	305	6	44	6	48	18	19	...	60	89	·85
Tacarigua ...	Orange Grove ...	286	785	26	255	38	23	...	...	81	52	...	...	151	1·39
Chaguanas ...	Perseverance ...	532	1924	85	667	35	38	7	28	43	140	16	70	338	1·69
Couva	Sevilla ...	682	1860	101	699	39	22	37	56	79	69	35	...	379	·58
	Exchange ...	629	1503	36	528	15	80	44	28	28	77	3	...	523	1·11
	Waterloo ...	478	1484	117	602	11	55	90	19	125	49	9	...	251	1·88
Pointe-à-Pierre	Esperanza ...	519	1511	90	713	23	22	19	40	33	93	11	...	331	1·92
	Mount Pleasant ...	193	896	33	427	17	22	29	7	28	65	...	...	130	3·10
North Naparima	Petit Morne ...	741	997	32	235	34	7	89	49	16	114	165	...	119	1·07
	Harmony Hall ...	362	1022	4	322	45	...	12	82	16	137	184	...	85	1·38
	Cedar Hill ...	348	512	32	90	19	...	40	44	15	28	117	...	48	·28
South Naparima	Union Hall ...	392	842	...	167	57	117	18	...	12	101	2	87	27	1·53
	Picton ...	593	1201	...	504	19	31	48	...	14	79	...	75	100	·67
	Bronte ...	261	572	...	198	6	26	26	...	17	31	...	38	77	1·14
	Bien Venue, &c., &c.	619	2668	32	1048	36	140	185	18	22	194	...	97	532	4·68
Princes Town ...	Buen Intento ...	121	802	23	197	16	24	...	11	88	27	190	...	150	4·95
Guaracara ...	Brothers ...	272	673	51	224	3	...	56	19	88	17	...	...	27	1·10

H. L. CLARE,
Surgeon-General.

APPENDIX 3—*contd.*

(4.)

Comparative Statement of Principal diseases treated in Estates' Hospitals during the years 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12.

DISEASES.	SUGAR ESTATES.			COCOA ESTATES.		
	Number Treated 1909-10.	Number Treated 1910-11.	Number Treated 1911-12.	Number Treated 1909-10.	Number Treated 1910-11.	Number Treated 1911-12.
Influenza	219	254	93	17	39	84
Dysentery	748	674	742	162	186	241
Malarial Intermittent Fever ...	7,454	5,276	7,224	916	571	1,205
,, Remittent ,, ...	97	10	3	15	440	...
,, Pernicious Remittent Fever ...	7	...	...	2	3	...
Primary Syphilis	121	134	182	10	7	20
Gonorrhœa	214	168	273	62	41	88
Rheumatism	401	439	422	67	50	92
Anæmia	806	924	651	281	198	93
Ankylostomiasis	1,319	1,270	717	101	326	396
Debility	556	322	334	87	119	57
Neuralgia	173	148	104	16	28	33
Diseases of the Eye	144	164	175	27	20	43
,, ,, Respiratory System ...	658	786	631	102	148	150
,, ,, Digestive ,, ...	1,454	1,459	1,307	238	220	340
,, ,, Male Organs ...	190	141	201	28	57	77
,, ,, Cellular Tissue ...	443	512	519	139	171	168
Skin Diseases	3,577	2,791	3,389	499	205	377
Local Injuries	588	549	453	111	128	132
Parasites	830	506	751	54	72	69
Ground Itch	425	816	429	43	41	49

H. L. CLARE,
Surgeon-General.

APPENDIX 3.

(5.)

Comparative Statement of communicable Diseases treated on Estates during years 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12.

DISEASES.	Cases treated 1909-10.	Cases treated 1910-11.	Cases treated 1911-12.
Chicken Pox	...	...	..
Influenza	236	293	177
Typhoid Fever	...	...	4
Erysipelas	5	4	2
Tuberculosis	10	...	5
Leprosy	3	4	8
Yaws	28	6	8
Syphilis	207	160	233

H. L. CLARE,
Surgeon-General.

APPENDIX 4.

THE__________ ESTATE LABOUR AND PAY LIST FOR TWO WEEKS ENDING THE______________19 .

Ship.	Name of Immigrant.	MONDAY.		TUESDAY.		WEDNESDAY.		THURSDAY.		FRIDAY.		SATURDAY.		Amount this week.	MONDAY.		TUESDAY.		WEDNESDAY.		THURSDAY.		FRIDAY.		SATURDAY.		Amount this week.	Amount last week.	Totals.	*Dr.*	*Cr.*	To whom paid.
		Occupation.	Amount.	Occupation.	Amount.	Occupation.	Amount.	Occupation.	Amount.	Occupation.	Amount.	Occupation.	Amount.		Occupation.	Amount.	Occupation.	Amount.	Occupation.	Amount.	Occupation.	Amount.	Occupation.	Amount.	Occupation.	Amount.						

APPENDIX 5 (*a*).

REPATRIATION.

Year.	Number of Return Passages each year.						Total souls statute Adults.	Amounts deposited for remittance.	Amounts deposited with Surgeon Superintendent.
	Free after 10 years.	Ass'td. after 10 years.	Sent back as unfit.	Rejected.	Paid passages.	Children.			
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1890	471	...	...	...	3	123	597 535½	7,809 7 6	68 14 2
1891	545	...	...	...	36	104	685 633	10,781 19 1	327 15 10
1892	556	...	...	...	10	131	697 631½	9,181 12 6	118 19 11
1893	609	...	...	...	34	97	740 691½	8,933 10 6	116 8 9
1894	590	...	...	...	...	117	707 618½	10,863 1 9	300 0 0
1895	798	...	...	...	1	147	946 872½	11,077 5 10½	105 0 0
1896	572	...	...	...	15	125	712 649½	9,635 4 0	111 0 0
1897	605	...	...	1	...	141	747 676½	7,091 9 2	40 0 0
1898	605	...	4	...	...	137	746 677½	10,797 15 10	66 4 4
1899	597	...	4	...	20	99	720 670½	10,096 13 4	292 0 0
1900-01	578	...	14	...	5	113	710 653½	8,688 19 2	97 0 0
1901-02	587	...	17	6	1	124	735 673	9,102 18 4	134 17 1
1902-03	532	...	6	14	5	193	750 653½	9,095 3 9	126 16 3
1903-04	562	...	9	11	1	138	721 652	9,171 5 5	150 0 0
1904-05	563	...	13	15	4	133	728 661½	9,078 19 2	204 5 0
1905-06	696	23	20	8	3	154	904 827	14,560 0 0	306 0 0
1906-07	472	119	40	8	16	128	788 719	10,005 12 6	119 0 0
1907-08	382	185	24	1	40	120	752 692	13,578 11 10½	306 0 0
1908-09	372	157	27	...	57	113	726 669½	17,426 0 10	286 5 10
1909-10	260	137	32	6	66	87	588 544½	13,656 17 6	208 9 7
1910-11	233	136	74	3	80	93	622 575½	10,525 12 6	196 19 0
1911-12	214	118	51	6	87	50	526	9,046 5 0	90 11 8

APPENDIX 5 (*b*).

AMOUNTS REMITTED TO INDIA AND AMOUNTS PLACED IN DEPOSIT IN THE SAVINGS BANK BY INDIAN IMMIGRANTS ANNUALLY SINCE 1890.

Year.	Amounts remitted.	Number of remitters.	Savings Bank deposits.
	£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*
1890	2,213 10 5	608	34,915 1 1
1891	1,468 10 2½	382	30,987 11 4
1892	2,074 12 7½	559	36,938 17 9½
1893	2,510 15 5	654	37,772 7 7
1894	2,545 1 2½	688	36,200 4 3½
1895	2,829 17 5½	879	47,938 12 7
1896	4,542 18 11	1353	46,057 7 8½
1897	3,616 11 2	1213	38,877 11 2
1898	2,781 16 7	998	40,570 10 7
1899	2,910 12 0	903	55,273 14 0
1900-1	2,960 3 9	1029	59,907 19 5
1901-2	2,314 4 5	883	65,023 3 0½
1902-3	2,416 0 2	858	59,725 13 9
1903-4	2,478 18 0	905	59,156 15 4
1904-5	3,013 14 3	1028	61,287 7 1
1905-6	3,413 7 10	1053	64,076 18 11
1906-7	2,872 16 10	888	67,508 7 1½
1907-8	3,227 0 2	1003	74,822 8 7
1908-9	3,491 13 4	1072	86,557 11 0
1909-10	3,800 7 4	1056	76,833 4 1
1910-11	3,990 0 4	1116	84,740 6 2½
1911-12	3,624 18 3	936	81,403 13 5

APPENDIX 6.

Regulations for Medical Attendance on the poor.

1. The Government Medical Officer of the District attends at the times and places appointed for the purpose, to prescribe for poor persons presenting themselves for medical advice and treatment.

2. Any pauper producing a certificate of pauperism from the Sanitary Inspector of Port-of-Spain or San Fernando or the Warden of any District is prescribed for, and treated gratuitously, and the medicines ordered are furnished free of charge.

3. Persons unable to pay for private medical attendance, producing a certificate of poverty signed by a Warden or Sanitary Inspector, are prescribed for, and treated on pre-payment to the District Medical Officer of a fee of sixpence each time prescribed for, and the medicines ordered each time is supplied on pre-payment of sixpence.

4. The District Medical Officer must report to the Surgeon-General any irregularity or impropriety that he may discover in the issue of any certificate of pauperism or poverty.

5. The District Medical Officer will visit the sick poor when necessary at their homes on presentation of a pauper or poverty certificate and an order to visit signed by the Warden or Sanitary Inspector.

6. He is responsible for prompt attendance, whether prepaid or not in all cases of urgency when duly notified thereof, or summoned hereto, by any Magistrate, Warden, Ward Officer, Member of the Constabulary Force or Sanitary Inspector.

7. The pre-payment of any fee, or the presentation of any certificate, or order to visit is not to prejudice the Medical Officer's further legal claim for remuneration from the person attended.

8. If the District Medical Officer is of opinion that any pauper prescribed for, or visited, according to the foregoing Regulations, requires hospital treatment, he shall order his removal to hospital.

9. Certificates of pauperism are available for one month only and of poverty, for a fortnight only from date. Any order or certificate to visit is available for one week only from date.

10. No certificate of pauperism exempts any person receiving medical relief from his liability for subsequent payment for such relief according to his means.

11. Sick persons provided with certificates of pauperism or poverty signed by the Warden may present themselves for treatment to the nearest District Medical Officer. Those who require to be treated at their homes, however, must be attended by the Medical Officer of the District.

All questions arising in respect of the foregoing Regulations may be decided on the authority of the Governor.

BRITISH GUIANA.

15. Housing of labourers.—The general rules regarding accommodation, sites, drainage, are substantially the same as in Trinidad. Both dwellings and yards are inspected monthly by the local Immigration Agent as well as by the Government Medical Officer who is in charge of the estate hospital. The Immigration Agents in their monthly reports keep the Immigration Agent General informed of the state of buildings, etc. The medical officers submit monthly reports to the Surgeon-General, the form prescribed being included in Appendix 7. The Surgeon-General, or an officer specially deputed by him, inspects the dwellings and yards of each estate once in six months.

The dwellings are on the same general pattern as those in Trinidad but are better ventilated. The arrangements for irrigating and draining estates have been described in detail in Surgeon-Major Comyn's report and need not here be repeated. After a number of experiments a simple and serviceable type of latrine has been constructed over the estate drainage trenches, emptied daily, and these latrines are now in general use. The drinking water-supply arrangements consist of open ponds as well as of barrels or cisterns for the collection of rain water from roofs. In some cases special cisterns have been constructed for storing and purifying water introduced in pipes from an outside source of water-supply. Unremitting efforts are made to raise the standard of purity of water from whatever source it may be derived. Even where no indentured Indian labourers but large numbers of free labourers are employed considerable sums are spent on drinking water-supply arrangements. Receptacles for water were carefully screened, and the space round buildings was kept clean. Much has been done in recent years to remove defects and we found unmistakable evidence of active co-operation between employers and medical officers in devising and carrying out improvements. Though the distance from buildings to main drainage trenches is short and ordinary surface trenches for storm-water are easily kept clean cement-lined channels might perhaps be advantageously substituted. A memorandum regarding the organisation of medical and sanitary work on estates was drawn up for our information and is printed as Appendix 7 to this report. We have only to add that our experience indicated that an admirably close correspondence has been established between practice and theory. Bathing places, consisting of cement floors surrounded by any kind of effective screen, would be an improvement.

16. Medical arrangements. Birth and death rate.—For detailed information reference may be made to Appendix 7. Estates in this colony employ large numbers of labourers and the separate hospital on each estate is visited at least once in 48 hours by the Government Medical Officer, a trained dispenser with a nursing staff being always on the spot. Where the hospital is near to the medical officer's residence it is often visited daily both in the morning and in the afternoon. No distinction is made between the free and indentured labourers residing on an estate. The latter cannot be ordered to go to hospital but require no pressure to accept medical treatment which they have learnt to value. They do not however always apply promptly for treatment and may exercise an unwise discretion about compliance with dietary instructions. Of recent years quinine has been supplied by Government at cost price to estates and is distributed to labourers. Medical officers and managers of all estates have, with varying degrees of success, tried to induce all labourers to take small doses regularly. In every estate hospital visited the dispensers were trained specially to assist in the treatment of ankylostomiasis patients and the medical reports indicate that this has been done generally. The hospitals, 37 in number with 2,360 beds, are suitable and well equipped. The medical officers who visit the dwellings monthly seemed to know not only the ailments but often the personal history of the residents. Generally we regard the medical arrangements on estates as beyond our criticism.

The memorandum, Appendix 7, contains the rules relating to the medical treatment of poor persons off estates. It will be seen that certificates entitling persons to treatment either gratis or at reduced fees may be issued by a number of residents of each locality. Most Government medical officers dispense with certificates and treat Indians free unless they know them to be well off. On settlements at a distance from the residence of a Government Medical Office

Indian settlers sometimes complained that medical aid was not sufficiently accessible. In one locality we found that an allowance had been granted to defray the cost of a motor launch to enable the medical officer to travel up a creek twice a week to an Indian settlement of rice growers and cattle owners. It seems impossible to send fully qualified medical officers to every locality to which settlers are spreading, but we think that the prevailing conditions render desirable the entertainment of a small staff with qualifications similar to those of sub-assistant surgeons in India. The Indian population in villages and settlements accustomed to medical treatment on estates and appreciating its value needs local and prompt treatment of ordinary ailments. Dispensaries in charge of men of the sub-assistant surgeon class would be very useful if out-door patients received gratuitous treatment and visits to patients' homes in the vicinity of the dispensary were covered by a very small fee. It is possible that young Indian licentiates of medicine and surgery would be attracted by the offer of salaries of 50 dollars a month, and on resignation after 10 years' service a bonus of one month's pay per year of service. Leave might be given at intervals of four years with arrangements for passage as assistant medical officer on emigrant steamers. Not only Indians but all labourers would benefit by the establishment of dispensaries in populous localities situated at a distance of more than 6 miles from any existing centre of medical relief. It would also be well to exempt from payment of medical fees persons whose yearly incomes did not exceed £30. Though certificates of poverty may be obtained more easily than in Trinidad a general rule of this kind will often obviate the need for obtaining a certificate. The suffering and privation due to sickness amongst the very poor in tropical countries call for the administration of medical relief free from harassing restrictions.

The figures in Table V of Appendix 7 show that the death-rate of the indentured on estates varied in the 5 years ending in 1911-12 from 14·6 to 21·1 per 1,000, and that the death-rate amongst unindentured Indians on estates varied from 26·4 to 35·8. The Immigration Agent General's annual report for 1912-13, received during the compilation of this report shows that the low rates of 1911-12 have not only been maintained but improved upon. The following figures for the estate population in the last three years are noteworthy:—

Year.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Infantile mortality.	Total population.
1910-11	24·3	30·8	215	62,197
1911-12	28·1	24·8	178	63,945
1912-13	34·3	17·5	138	66,134

In the year 1912-13 the death-rate among indentured Indians was the lowest known, *viz.*, 13·3.

Malaria, bowel complaints, and pneumonic diseases have in the past been most fatal on estates. During the last three years the variations recorded on estates are as follows:—

Year.	Malaria, Coma, Convulsions, etc.		Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colitis, etc.		Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1910-11 ...	22,335	212	3,841	200	6,321	445
1911-12 ...	15,825	167	3,216	215	4,376	289
1912-13 ...	7,134	66	2,708	141	5,078	258

The results achieved by well directed and zealously executed measures, both sanitary and medical, on estates in recent years are very satisfactory.

The Registrar-General's latest report showed that the general Indian birth-rate on and off estates, was 26 per 1,000, and that in the preceding quinquennium the mean rate was 26·7. The proportion of Indian males to females in 1911 was 4 to 3. If all persons below 15 years of age are excluded the proportion exceeded 3 to 2, and excluding all those below 20 years of age the proportion approximated 5 to 3. Under the circumstances a low birth-rate must be expected. The death-rate among Indians generally was 32·6, 33·7, 37·6 and 32·1, respectively, in the years from 1908-11. The mean death-rate for the whole population in the quinquennium 1906-10 was 32·2, and in 1911 was 31·7. The Indian death-rate is slightly higher than the general rate. The following table gives details of mortality among the various races :—

Races.	Rate per 1,000 of population.					
	1909.		1910.		1911.	
Europeans other than Portuguese	15·0	24·6	16·5	25·4	13·0	22·8
Portuguese	34·3		34·3		32·7	
East Indians	33·7		37·6		32·1	
Chinese	40·3		37·0		34·7	
Aborigines	53·8		67·1		63·4	
Africans	59·1	44·9	89·1	61·8	113·5	72·5
Blacks	30·8		33·5		31·5	
Mixed races	17·4		19·7		24·4	

The Indian death-rate is stated to be highest among the rice-land cultivators, and if the fact is established the argument for organising special medical relief measures is strengthened. Experience on estates in recent years indicates that the death-rate may be reduced and the birth-rate increased by improving sanitation and medical aid. A reference to the Vital Statistics for India (1913) will show that birth-rates and death-rates of districts in the United Provinces, which is the largest supplier of emigrants to the colonies, do not always contrast favourably with the rates above recorded. In the ten years ending 1911 the death-rate of all India exceeded 35 per 1,000, and the birth-rate very closely approximated 39 per 1,000.

The Surgeon-General arranged to introduce hospital forms, similar to those proposed in Trinidad, in order to show the average number of days of sickness per head, the number of days of sickness contributed by each of the diseases contributing most largely to the total, etc. As in Trinidad the statistics of sickness in existing forms are very complete medical returns but are of small value to the layman, who wishes to know exactly the incidence on each estate, the diseases affecting large numbers of patients, and the explanations of abnormal rates or the remedial action taken. The last year's returns are printed as Appendix 8. From the annual report for 1911-12 it appears that out of 9,492 indentured labourers the daily average number in hospital was 494, equivalent to 5·3 per cent. The average number of days sickness per head per annum is therefore 19·4, the maternity cases being included. The average worker is unable to earn money and is maintained free of cost on these days. The percentage of sickness per head on individual estates in 1912-13 is given in the Work and Wages Return in the annual report received by us in March 1914. For details see Appendix 10. It would be imprudent to draw confident conclusions from the figures of a single year, but clearly when the sickness percentage of an estate is double the average percentage there is need for inquiry. It may mean unhealthy conditions but may also mean only a high birth-rate and considerate treatment of maternity cases or the presence of one or two chronic invalids who were never fit for work and never would be. So also if a single disease shows an abnormal rate on an estate, whatever the total sickness may be, the cause should be known. It may be defective sanitation or merely variations in medical treatment but a definite and not a conjectural explanation is needed.

17. Tasks, hours and wages.—The provisions of the Ordinance differ very slightly from those in Trinidad, even verbally. The only noteworthy difference is that in British Guiana a working day for the time-worker consists of 7 hours, exclusive of stoppages. It may in practice result in a shortening of the time in the field as compared with Trinidad, but time-work is a trifling percentage of the labour in British Guiana. In Trinidad time-workers are most in evidence on cocoa plantations, where work is less monotonous and much cooler than in the open. We found no cases of excessive hours and had no complaints from time-workers, but think our proposal regarding overtime payments in Trinidad should be generally applied.

The following remarks are extracted from a memorandum of the Acting Agent-General. We have converted dollars and cents into Indian coinage when this seemed likely to be a convenient aid to readers familiar with the latter. We endorse the statements made with the following exceptions. Firstly, we doubt if the trained ex-indentured labourer can earn as much in 3 days as an average indentured man in 5 or 6 with the same effort. It seems safer to state that the comparative efficiency is not less than 4 to 3. A good number of the men in the last half of their indentured service are as good as the ex-indentured man. We have seen indentured men in British Guiana earn two shillings (= Rs. 1-8-0) a day on ordinary task-work. Such men are often bracketted in the field with a newcomer to bring him along. Secondly, we see no difficulty in properly appreciating the daily earnings as set forth in the appendices to the Fiji and Jamaica reports, the latter giving complete details. We have, however, made a general recommendation in paragraph 62 of this report regarding the form in which labourer's earnings are shown.

> " Immigrants as a rule get to work at 8 A. M. and leave the field at about 4-30 P. M., 7½ hours at task work (allowing an hour for meals).
>
> " The weekly average per worker (including females as well as males, children, invalids and convalescents) for the last four years has been $1·17½. On the assumption that the workers all worked 6 days the daily average is 19·6 cts. (= 9·8 annas).
>
> " There are four females to every ten males. The minimum for a woman is 16 cts. (= 8 annas) a day, for an able-bodied man 24 cts. (= 12 annas) a day ; therefore a group of 14 persons consisting of 4 females and 10 males should earn :—
>
> 4 × 16 = ·64 cts.
> 10 × 24 = 2·40 „
> $3·04 „
>
> or per unit 3·04 ÷ 14 = 21·71 cts. (= 10·85 annas).
>
> " The above 19·6 cts. compares favourably with the above 21·71 cts. when it is considered that in practice the workers do not work more than five days a week at most (½ day Monday and ½ day Saturday) and that there are included workers who have worked only portions of the week but whose time has been counted as a whole week. Further, as already mentioned, invalids and convalescents,—not to mention 'new coolies' who are strange to the work,—are included in the calculation. For example, assuming for a fact, as it is, that the immigrants do not work more than five days a week on an average, the weekly average of $1·17½÷5 gives an *all round* daily average of 23·5 cts. (= 11·75 annas).
>
> " On each monthly visit to an estate the Immigration Agent takes the 10 highest earnings of the shovel gang and a similar number of the weeding gang, which is composed of men and women, for the week immediately preceding his visit.
>
> " In 1912 there were 30 estates which employ indentured labour; the total selected highest earnings for 1912 amount to $13,166·16 ; this divided by 20 × 12 × 30 = 7,200 gives practically the highest weekly average per unit. This

refers only to field work earnings in the factory not being dependent on rates. Of the above amount, $7,588·98 was earned by 3,600 shovelmen, $5,577·18 by 3,600 women and weakly men, showing a weekly average of $2·11 (= Rs. 6-9-6) for shovelmen and $1·55 (= Rs. 4-13-6) for the others. Taking both together the weekly average per unit was $1·83 (= Rs. 5-11-6).

" It may be mentioned that a comparison of the price of food stuffs ruling now and in 1872-73 when the shilling minimum was fixed by law, shows that the purchasing power of money is greater now. This applies with greater force to other commodities, such as clothing, etc.

" From the above taken together with the general health and condition of the immigrants it would seem that tasks are fairly moderate, hours of work suitable, and wages adequate.

" It may be well to describe here the procedure adopted when complaints are made by a body of immigrants as to insufficiency of rates. The District Immigration Agent at once proceeds to the estate and makes inquiries with a view to adjusting the price of the work to a rate fair to both parties. If such a course should appear desirable (if, for instance, one of the parties cannot be persuaded to accept the Agent's recommendation) the Immigration Agent may advise and assist the immigrants to lay their case before the Magistrate for arbitration, and this is done in some cases although the earnings of the complainants show a good average, when the immigrants continue dissatisfied and desire such a course.

" The arbitrators appointed by the Magistrate usually apply the time test and this, when carefully carried out and due allowance is made for flagging energy during the course of the day, is probably the most accurate and fair method of ascertaining whether the statutory minimum wage can be earned within the time and under the conditions laid down in the Ordinance.

" Two or three workers are selected by the employer and a similar number of volunteers from among the complainants are selected and set to work. An equal portion of work is given out to each and the time is taken at the beginning and finish of each man's work and his possible earnings in 7 hours ascertained.

" As a rule, of course, the "Strikers" in such a test work slowly but the mean between the time they take and that taken by the others is regarded as an indication of what an able-bodied man *ought to be able to do* ' without extraordinary exertion '.

" If an immigrant working leisurely takes 8 or 9 hours to finish a task for 24 cents which a willing and industrious worker can easily complete in 7 hours it is his own concern but he cannot complain that the rates are insufficient."

Earnings of Indentured and Free Labourers.

" Unindentured immigrants work at the same rate as indentured for the most part. Employers, however, sometimes have work which, if it can be accomplished fairly cheaply, they will get done, but not otherwise ; and sometimes offer this work successfully to applicants for work at a lower rate than would be adequate for indentured immigrants.

" There are no statistics kept in this office as regards earnings of unindentured immigrants ; but as examples in this regard I submit the average earnings of unindentured immigrants on 4 plantations in the different Immigration Districts for a month during the grinding or busiest season and a month in slacker times :—

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT EARNED PER WEEK.	
	JULY. (Slack season).	DECEMBER. (Grinding season).
	Dollars.	Dollars.
No. 1 Berbice ...	·87 (=Rs. 2-11-6)	1·47 (=Rs. 3-9-6)
No. 2 East Demerara ...	1·10 (=Rs. 3-7-0)	1·28 (=Rs. 4-0-0)
No. 3 West Demerara ...	1·26 (=Rs. 3-15-0)	1·25 (=Rs. 3-14-6)
No. 4 Essequibo ...	1·04 (=Rs. 3-4-0)	1·23 (=Rs. 3-13-6)

" It is difficult to make a comparison of the earnings of indentured and free labourers—the latter not being under obligation to work every day are frequently satisfied to earn just enough for their weekly needs and they can do this with three days work a week.

"The free resident labourers (numbering 47 per cent of the total free immigrants in the Colony) enjoy the same advantages as the indentured immigrants in every respect, with the additional advantage that being skilled and acclimatized they are able to earn as much in three days as the indentured immigrants earn in five or six. I may add that the free resident labourers are allowed much latitude as regards the amount of work they afford for fear of losing their services altogether. Indeed, with a view to attracting and retaining the free labour, privileges (such as irrigated and drained plots of land for the cultivation of rice), are offered them on many estates, not to mention facilities for cattle raising.

"With regard to the system of entries in the muster-roll of the pay lists, it must be noted that the pay lists are framed in accordance with the schedule to the Immigration Ordinance and the presence or absence from work of immigrants for six days in every week has to be entered. No discrimination is practicable between immigrants working portions of a day and a full day, every immigrant who turns out to work being entered as present at work during the whole of that particular day. If therefore the test of the sufficiency or otherwise of the rates paid is the average *daily* amount *earned*, it will be seen that the earnings of some of the labourers who have worked portions of one or more days will lower the weekly average of the whole number.

" On estates where rice farming and the keeping of cattle and other stock is permitted and encouraged a reasonable amount of indulgence to enable the people to attend thereto is always granted, and on such estates especially where rice cultivation is extensively carried on, the week's work might often be taken as 4 to 4½ days.

" It was in view of this that about 11 years ago, it became the practice to regard an average of $1·00 a week *as a minimum* per indentured worker as a sound indication that the law was being complied with as regards the rates. This allowed for absences from work during part of the week and for the inclusion in the total number of workers of weakly men and women, children, convalescents and invalids. This system affords a better indication of the means of support than that of a daily average as recommended by the Sanderson Committee—

The following examples illustrate this point :—

" On plantation La Bonne Intention during the week ended 11th January 1913, 181 indentured immigrants, male and female, earned $162·12 giving a weekly average not quite 90 cts. showing inadequate earnings ; but the daily average of the men was 24·4 cts. and of the women 19·1 cts. showing fair earnings especially on the part of the women.

" Again at plantation La Bonne Intention during the week ended 1st March 1913 186 male and female immigrants earned $212·16 giving a weekly average of $1·14 showing passable earnings, while the daily average of men was only 22·9 cts. and of the women only 15·6 cts.

"Writing on the subject of the earnings of the indentured immigrants, one of the oldest and most popular managers in this Colony states :—

" It must be remembered that the indentured immigrant works for himself during most of his spare time in the rice fields, many of them growing sufficient paddy to supply the family consumption throughout the year, and though this reduces their efficiency as workers for the estate, I agree with the views of the late Immigration Agent General, that they should be allowed to take land for this purpose. Undoubtedly there are some with sufficiently robust physique to enable them both to earn the minimum wage month after month and grow their own paddy out of working hours, but when dealing with the average earnings of a large number of immigrants it will always be found that the one interferes with the other. The question then arises ; what is best for both parties ;—the Employer and the Immigrant? If the Employer is forced to make his immigrants larger wage-earners, it will become necessary for him to see that their spare time is not occupied with further manual labour, (the earnings from which do not appear in the Employer's books) and thus cause general dissatisfaction. On the other hand if he is satisfied to accept fair average earnings from his immigrants allowing them to supplement this by growing paddy for their own consumption he has a happy body of people who work willingly for him. At the same time the fact must not be lost sight of that the crying want of the country is labour that can be depended upon, and the employer will naturally get the utmost, commensurate with contentment, out of his immigrants."

As regards earnings the table in Appendix 10 shows average weekly earnings for all workers together in 1908-12. The estates in the northern group, Essequibo district, show weekly earnings of four shillings and nine pence or three rupees and nine annas. The average sick rate in this district was 4·7 per cent as against 5·3 on all estates in 1911. Less than ten per cent of the indentured labourers are employed on these estates. On the other estates the weekly earnings were in 1912 5*s.* 1½*d.* or three rupees thirteen annas and six pies. In the Agent-General's report for 1912-13 which reached us in March 1914 the earnings per working day and per day worked on each estate are given. These are printed as Appendix 10 of this report, and to ensure their proper appreciation paras. 32 to 34 of the Agent General's report are printed with the statistical tables. To the earnings in money must be added the small item of cost of maintenance during sickness and the substantial, but unknown amount earned by cultivating rice lands or keeping cattle. This addition must be made in making mental comparisons with the earnings of other day labourers. In this colony the excellent system of rewarding good workers by assigning them small rice plots or permitting them to keep cattle is generally practised. But omitting the supplementary items the actual money earnings show that men of ordinary industry and physique can without difficulty earn the wage promised them in India. On estates visited the pay-sheets show that good workers earn sometimes 19 rupees (over 6 dollars) in a fortnight, and that fortnightly earnings of upwards of Rs. 14 are by no means infrequent. That is, from 19 to 25 tasks are done on 11 working days. These earnings were not confined to one class of work but appeared in several, *e.g.*, loading punts, forking banks, half-banking and planting, supplying tops, etc. The Agent-General's explanation of the figures in Appendix 10 must be borne in mind when reading the tabular statement. Even including minors and invalids, untrained as well as trained labourers, and counting days, on which more than a half day's work is rarely done as full working days, the *average* daily earnings of males are eleven pence, *i.e.*, eleven annas, per day worked. We have seen the tasks in the field and found them always reasonable. The earnings show that they must be reasonable. We nevertheless recommend that each Inspector should go more frequently into the field to see men at work and listen to their casual representations. Without doing anything that remotely resembles what is colloquially described as playing to the gallery he will let a body of ignorant and rather suspicious labourers know that what concerns them concerns him. He will hear some things he might not otherwise hear and he will keep himself constantly informed of the conditions under which work is done. The system by which the reasonableness of tasks is tested is good. At present if labourers complain that tasks are unreasonable the Immigration Agent proceeds to inquire. In the great majority of cases the complaint is groundless and the labourers are shown that it is so. A regular time test is rarely made by an Agent. In one case out of 41 since 1908 an Inspector has increased the piece rate for the work. In 5 cases the dispute was referred to arbitrators appointed by a Magistrate and in all these cases the rate was held to be fair. The reason for the infrequent application of the time tests by Immigration Agents is that thirty-four years ago the then Immigration Agent-General forbade Inspectors to arbitrate and instructed them to help labourers to obtain a magisterial decision as the Agent whose duty it was to protect the labourer incurred odium by giving a decision in favour of the master. The practice of arbitrating was in time resumed by Agents and again in 1900 condemned by the Agent-General who ordered Agents to limit their interference to assisting labourers to obtain magisterial decisions under section 99 of the Ordinance. The reiteration of the prohibition was caused by two violent manifestations by labourers who were dissatisfied with decisions. In one case they beat the men employed to work against time and in the other assaulted the Head Overseer of the estate. Again the custom of summary arbitration by Agents has reappeared and will, we hope, escape future condemnation. An Inspector's decision should be as just and impartial as that of any other tribunal. The very fact that his duty is to protect and assist the labourer during and after indenture is the reason why the labourer should not be referred to another authority if the Inspector can effect a settlement. It is reasonable to allow either labourer or employer if dissatisfied to refer the case to a Magistrate. The fact that labourers dissatisfied with a decision may sometimes give violent vent to their dissatisfaction is a risk that must be taken with people liable to sudden bursts of passion. An Agent who hoped never to displease either labourer or employer should be relegated to some other duty. The inquiry of an Agent will be much speedier than that of a Magistrate, and promptness will have two advantages. A heavy shower may alter the conditions of the soil if the inquiry is delayed. A dispute kept pending for several days is unsettling. The experience of the last few years shows that Agents can arbitrate successfully, and the final restoration of the twice formally prohibited practice under an Agent-General like Mr. Duff, recently retired, is not a slight argument in its favour. We think that an Agent should not only make thorough inquiries, apply time tests, and give definite decisions on complaints but that he should be empowered to make unsolicited tests occasionally. His decisions on complaints will not have less weight because practical testing of work is an ordinary part of his duty. It will be seen hereafter that we think Agents should be empowered to adjudicate in all disputes between labourers and employers.

The labourers in British Guiana gave us the impression that they were very critical of tasks rates. The employers seem to have aimed at very accurate adjustment of tasks and to have educated their labourers in so doing. A task is nominally an allotment of work for a day. In practice, a rate of piece work is fixed with reference to a reasonable seven-hour task at twelve pence (or annas) and a labourer is usually assigned work which will represent several tasks. Within wide limits he works at his own pace and a field book sometimes shows that on five successive days he has no two days' earnings alike. The ordinary worker will approximate to a steady rate from Tuesday to Friday. Monday and Saturday are generally light days. During crop time his work will be more strictly controlled. His earnings will go up, and at the end of the spurt he will be given holidays or some other form of reward for working continuously. He cannot be compelled to work more than 42 hours per week or do on any day a task which represents more than 7 hours' work performed without extraordinary exertion. He is stimulated by special rates to exert himself in crop time when the cane is being cut and taken to the factory so that the mill work will proceed uninterruptedly and economically.

The indentured labourer on the estates of British Guiana has no reason for dissatisfaction with the manner in which his work is assigned to him or the rate of payment. The average man gets more than he bargained for, and good work meets with special recognition apart from wages earned.

Recently an addition has been made to the ration supplied to new arrivals on estates, though no deduction from wages on this account has been made. It was found that new-comers frequently did not arrange to have food properly cooked before going into the field in the morning, and that this was bad for their health. Accordingly it was ordered that each man should, during his first three months of indenture, receive a special morning ration of 5 ounces of bread or biscuit, half an ounce of sugar and half a pint of milk. The cost of this ration is about 3½ cents, (one anna and nine pies,) and is a gratuitous addition to the labourer's pay for three months. It is a wise and humane provision, which might be adopted in all colonies. The cost of living in British Guiana is cheaper than in Trinidad owing to the fact that rice is now grown locally in much larger quantities than is sufficient to meet the local consumption, the majority of the estates having rice lands cultivated by their indentured and free Indian labourers. Some other requisites are slightly dearer. The net deduction in favour of British Guiana should be not less than three pence weekly. Since 1872 when the present rates of wages were instituted prices have declined. Tobacco alone shows an increase of no less than 100 per cent. However even to the inveterate smoker this means perhaps an increase of one anna per week, which may be compared with a reduction in the price of flour, which is consumed daily, from 6 cents to 3½ cents per pound. If a man does not save upwards of two shillings a week it is because he is below the average standard of industry and physique. Good workers can save from twice to three times that amount.

There is so little time-work at ordinary rates in British Guiana that the question of overtime rates is almost academic. The rule we have suggested for Trinidad is, however, recommended for adoption. A definite and equitable rule obviates trouble. It seemed to us that neither task workers nor time workers began their work as early in British Guiana as in Trinidad.

The indentured and free workers are employed at the same rates. We never heard of higher rates to outside workers. We were informed that if a manager had many applications from labourers he might offer a piece of work at a contract rate rather lower than the rates paid to indentured labourers. Its execution would effect some little improvement justifiable at a certain cost and not otherwise.

18. Administration of justice, etc.—The comments made on the administration of justice in Trinidad are generally applicable. What is needed is a reduction in the number of prosecutions, a revision of the maximum penalties, the recovery of fines by instalments, and the detention and the employment apart from ordinary convicts of offenders who will not pay fines imposed upon them for breaches of their agreement.

The prosecution record in this colony shows that the percentage of summonses to indentured immigrants began to rise in 1896-97, when it was 18·48 per cent, and culminated in 1906-07 with 37·8 per cent. It would seem that the development of the rice industry in the intervening years contributed greatly to this result. Indentured immigrants devoted to the plots assigned to them or to the land leased by other immigrants more of their time than their employers thought reasonable. The amalgamation of two or more estates into one large estate, a common occurrence during the last years of the century, reduced the direct personal influence of the manager himself. Managers became accustomed to a high percentage of prosecutions, and the prosecutions by way of warning rose into general favour. The records of the Immigration Department during the last quarter of a century show that successive Immigration Agent-Generals exhorted and circularised managers to trust more to personal influence and less to external coercion. From 1907-08 onward there has been an improvement, and in 1911-12 and 1912-13 a marked improvement, the percentage for these years being 23·8 and 18·3 respectively. During our stay in the colony the Immigrant Agent-General supplied us with information for the year 1912 as to the number of cases on each estate, the percentage to estate population, the results of the cases, and the number of occasions on which each offender was prosecuted. The tabular statement is given as Appendix 9. Three very small estates have abnormally high percentage rates, mainly owing to desertion and absence. One of these no longer employs indentured immigrants. The average earnings of the labourers on the other two stood highest in the colony in the last annual report, and in the case of a very small estate an unusual number of prosecutions in a single year is usually due to a temporary disturbance, while average earnings per day worked throughout the year indicate continuously satisfactory conditions of work. On the large estates the percentage rates vary from 0 to 32 per cent, a high-rate being almost always accompanied by a high proportion of cases withdrawn. The managers urged that recruits in recent years were less willing to work or to obey reasonable orders, and that outside influences were now constantly exciting trouble on estates. We have no means of estimating the force of the first argument. There is some truth in the second. But the prosecution rate began to rise 18 years ago, and though managers are very far indeed from being generally harsh towards their labourers, the majority have developed a wrong sense of proportion in this respect. They also urge here, as in all colonies, that they cannot show high average wages if they are lax about residence or work. But the experience of some estates in this colony, and of many elsewhere, shows that earnings may be kept satisfactorily high without a high rate of prosecutions. It may be conceded that a small percentage of labourers are not merely disinclined to work regularly and dislike a regular routine but are vicious or turbulent or both. But the number of persons prosecuted more than once only slightly exceeds 20 per cent of the total. The cases withdrawn are 32 per cent of the total, these being the cases instituted as warnings.

We think there is clearly room for the exercise both of more patience and of more personal influence. But as this has been urged by the Immigration Department unsuccessfully, we think that as in Trinidad prosecutions should be reduced by requiring managers to obtain previous sanction and by authorising Inspectors to dispose of complaints concurrently with magistrates. We do not believe in the preliminary prosecution for reasons already stated. As regards the persons prosecuted more than twice we have seen and talked with a few and looked into their work records. They were incorrigible vagabonds. The fact that a man can be punished six times in a year indicates that even hardened offenders do not receive maximum sentences. Altogether 462 sentences of imprisonment were inflicted, 439 fines were imposed and in 111 cases costs only were levied. The sentences of imprisonment ranged from 2 days to 3 months, the highest sentence being imposed for habitual idleness which was responsible for 200 out of the 462 sentences of imprisonment. We have already given our reasons for excluding this from the category of offences. In this colony also offenders who fail to pay fines should be sent to a separate place of confinement.

While looking through registers of prosecutions on estates we have seen very few *primâ facie* objectionable sentences for first offences. We found one case in which a first offender had been sentenced to two days imprisonment without the option of a fine. The prosecuting manager did not know the reason which induced the Magistrate to pass the sentence. In this colony the decisions of the magistrates are scrutinised by the Attorney-General, and in cases falling under the labour Ordinance it seems desirable to make some provision for scrutiny in all colonies. Magistrates are not selected with reference to their knowledge of Indian immigrants or of the conditions existing on estates, and in any case regular scrutiny obviates many mistakes.

19. Provisions of the Ordinance.—The British Guiana Ordinance differs slightly from the Trinidad Ordinance. The modifications proposed in commenting on the latter need not here be repeated. What is undesirable in Trinidad is undesirable in this colony. Some provisions of the British Guiana Ordinance which exhibit less liberality than the Trinidad Ordinance should be amended or abrogated.

Except in crop time, *i.e.*, during such time between February and May as the crop of a particular estate is being cut and removed, a Trinidad labourer who has performed five tasks in a week cannot be compelled to work again during that week. The corresponding section (Section 95) of the British Guiana Ordinance requires the performance of six tasks before a labourer can claim a holiday as of right. As a matter of fact managers do not try to insist on six tasks a week, but it is right that the labourer should be entitled to take a day off if he wishes, when he has done five tasks, provided there is not very urgent need of his services and stoppage of work would not convert a year's profit into a loss. A needlessly restrictive provision is obviously objectionable.

Section 127 of the British Guiana Ordinance authorises a police constable to arrest an immigrant who is suspected of being a deserter or unlawful absentee. It is offensive and in practice useless. The corresponding Trinidad provision was deleted some years ago. When the present Ordinance was passed (1891) a number of the provisions of earlier laws were embodied, this provision being a striking instance. The earlier immigrants sometimes deserted with the object of walking to India overland. There were not then in the colony large Indian settlements and a peripatetic Indian not provided with a pass stood a very good chance of being a deserter. The provision under these circumstances was intelligible. At present the Indian community is the largest of the race divisions in the colony and immigrants include professional men commanding respect by their integrity as well as by their capacity. The section should be deleted and would have been deleted long ago had it been relied on for any other purpose than to justify a police constable in arresting deserters at the instance of responsible persons who identified them.

An 'immigrant' under the Ordinance includes ordinarily the child of an indentured immigrant, and certain restrictive sections are applicable to such 'immigrant'. For instance here, as in Trinidad, an 'immigrant', seeking employment may be required to produce a certificate of exemption from labour (Section 115), an objectionable restriction in all cases. Some years ago persons professing to be interested in Indians born in the colony introduced into the legislature a Bill to enable all Colonial-born Indians to secure exemption from all provisions of the Ordinance by making a simple declaration. The Government of the Colony thought the measure unnecessary but made no opposition, and the Bill became Ordinance 5 of 1911. [*See* Appendix 10 (*a*)]. The bulk of the Indian Community stood aloof from or were hostile to the whole campaign. Two declarations in all had been made up to the time of our visit, though three years previously a good many Indians had signed a petition in favour of the Bill. Of the two declarants one personally visited an Immigration Office within a few weeks to obtain the assistance ungrudgingly given to all 'immigrants' in their private difficulties. The object of this recital is not of course to justify needless restrictions but to show what Indians in British Guiana think of the actual operation of apparently irksome statutory provisions. The whole transaction is a very high compliment to the Immigration Department in British Guiana, which is known to Indian labourers as 'Krásbi', the name being handed down from the time of Mr. Crosby, Immigration Agent-General in the sixties and seventies, who left an organised department zealously careful of the welfare of immigrants.

In the Ordinance of this colony an attempt is made to facilitate the recognition of marriages celebrated by Hindus and Musalmans (other than those born in the colony) according to their own religion. Such marriages are recognised if the bridegroom is above 15 years of age and the bride above 13 years of age, and if the parties obtain a 'no-objection' certificate before the marriage from the Immigration Agent-General (Section 151). Within seven days after the ceremony a certificate signed by the parties, and attested by witnesses 'subject to the same personal law' must be delivered to the Agent-General. If the bride is under 15 years of age, the certificate must include a declaration of consent, signed by the father or, if he is dead, by the mother or the legal guardian. In the case of orphans the consent of the Immigration Agent-General is requisite. If all these technicalities are fulfilled the marriage is registered and a certificate issued. During the last 10 years the marriages registered averaged less than 7 annually. The small number has been attributed to the age restriction, but it does not appear that the explanation rests on carefully ascertained facts. Unregistered marriages are undoubtedly celebrated with all publicity and the exact effect of the age restriction should be a matter of knowledge and not of speculation. The 'no-objection' certificate is not calculated to promote registration, nor is the liability to present a complex certificate attractive. If Hindu priests and Musalman kazis are recognised as marriage officers and parties are required merely to *notify* the Immigration Department and not to obtain a 'no-objection' certificate therefrom, and if the marriage officer is made liable for the submission of formal documents the procedure will present fewer obstacles to illiterate persons. The result of imposing needless obstacles in the way of contracting valid marriages is that people contract invalid marriages. It is quite enough to require reasonable notice to be given, to warn those concerned if a proposed marriage will be invalid or will expose either party to a criminal charge, and to recognise all marriages which are not *primâ facie* illegal. If the object is to give women and children the minimum of protection by driving the former into marriages which have no legal validity the present system requires no modification. Though prompted by a desire to give legal recognition to religious marriages the Government of the colony has devised a procedure which in practice frustrates its own aims. The Indian community has manifested no great dissatisfaction because religious marriages are regarded as reputable, whether registered or unregistered, and because no material loss is likely to happen except in cases of intestate succession to valuable property. In the latter case danger is likely to arise only from claimants in India and the risk involved is comparatively small. The Government of the Colony claims no reversionary interest in such cases on the ground that there are no legitimate heirs. Owners of valuable property usually provide for its devolution, and forms of wills are supplied by the Immigration Department to all applicants. The advice or assistance of officers of the department is frequently taken by immigrants making testamentary arrangements.

20. Facilities for (*a*) lodging Complaints, (*b*) Meeting Friends, (*c*) Celebrating Festivals.—(*a*) The facilities for lodging complaints are satisfactory. The Immigration Agents or Divisional Inspectors visit the estates once a month or oftener. Their offices are conveniently situated on the main roads. Labourers go to them freely and no hindrance is put in the way of an immigrant who wants leave to make a complaint either to an Immigration Agent or to a Magistrate.

(*b*) The estates in this colony are large settlements of Indians numbering from 400 to 4,000, of whom less than one-fifth are under indenture. Consequently friends can be met in very considerable numbers without leaving the estate. On week ends visits to other estates are frequently made, neither pass nor even oral permission being sought for or required.

(*c*) The most popular public festivals celebrated by immigrants are the Phagwa or Holi and the Muharram, the manner of celebration being as in an Indian village. The Muharram celebrations are beginning to be less attractive to the better Musalmans and Hindus, the colonial-born Indian and the youthful black being more prominent in the present holiday making which has lost almost all religious significance. Whatever may be wanting in either celebration it is not freedom.

On each estate there is either a temple or a mosque or both, the site being chosen with regard to the worshippers' convenience. Estate material is freely lent or given for buildings, temporary erections, etc. Managers are always asked to be present for a few minutes at some time during formal observances, and if kindly thought for the religious feelings of their labourers constitute any claim they well deserve the invitations. In all Colonies the attitude of managers is commendable, but in British Guiana where an estate is an Indian settlement the active manifestation of good feeling is chronic rather than occasional.

21. Relations between Employers and Labourers.—In British Guiana estates are larger than in Trinidad, and in addition to the labourers under indenture there are four times as many labourers who having completed their indentured service are settled on the estates. There are consequently more overseers and more headmen than on an ordinary Trinidad estate. The manager, besides directing the working of the estate, controls a small agricultural community numbering from several hundreds to a few thousands. A managership is reached by selection after long years of training and probation first as an overseer and later as a deputy manager. Having exercised authority over Indian labour for 15 or 20 years in the centre of an Indian community and having been chosen for his general fitness, and not merely technical capacity, he is seldom wanting in knowledge or sympathy. The overseers vary, as in Trinidad, the less competent moving from one estate to another and eventually disappearing. The headmen are usually satisfactory. Complaints of harshness come up from time to time. As one well-grounded complaint means removal and as labourers are not backward about complaining, the fact that complaints are only occasionally made and established is a fair indication that the labourer's interests are well looked after. The British Guiana labourer stands very much on his rights and we think there is a good deal of truth in the claim made in our presence by the attorney of one group of estates that the system makes men of them. He very soon learns that his rights are taken very seriously and that his employer's powers are restricted. In general, relations are friendly but waves of discord intrude on the harmony at intervals. Employers complain that of recent years persons outside the estates have systematically endeavoured to foment disturbances. Here also, the black labourer is jealous of the Indian who is taking root in the land. Some Indians who have arrived in the colony as passengers dislike the Indentured system, purvey journalistic and other literature of an unsettling kind, and conduct an agitation both on and off estates. While we recognise that employers are embarrassed in this way we think that their only course is to take care that no specific cause of discontent is allowed to arise. Indentured labourers will behave like petulant children one day and express unqualified regret on the next. During the interval they require firm and tactful handling as their agricultural implements are deadly weapons and a crowd of excited labourers may go to dangerous lengths. While we were in this colony a very serious collision occurred on one estate, and was made the subject of a most exhaustive inquiry by a specially appointed stipendiary magistrate. His finding is printed as Appendix 11. Originating in a grievance about special holidays after the crop season the trouble grew until the indentured immigrants, more than 400, refused to work or let others work on the estate, beat and threatened members of the staff, expelled the Acting Immigration Agent-General when he came to inquire, resisted the execution of legal processes, and were finally reduced to submission by a large force of police which fired on a riotous crowd and inflicted fatal injuries on 15 persons. While the immigrants during the transaction committed many acts of illegal violence and were most unfortunate in their adviser or advisers, the finding of the magistrate shows that the action of the estate and public authorities was characterised by legality rather than by sound judgment. It was unfortunate that the manager under whom the trouble arose was compelled by illness to hand over charge to his deputy manager and go away while the excitement was growing. A change of managers is at all times productive of slight unrest on an estate. But apart from this, there was at the outset too much regard for maintaining the legal rights of authority over labourers who honestly believed themselves aggrieved by an ungrateful breach of faith, and later in the face of the excitement caused by this feeling and stimulated by mischievous advice the acts of the authorities were in our opinion an unhappy union of hastiness and indecision until order could be restored only by stern repression. A visit was paid to the estate when the inquiry was practically complete. The labourers were naturally in a very excited state and no little patience was needed to extract clear and definite statements of their grievances. Probably from a consciousness that their actions were legally indefensible they complained about work, wages and prosecutions, and not about the immediate causes of trouble. Work and wages grievances were not real, and the estate had a low record of prosecutions. The intractable attitude of the labourers was by some persons thought to be due to our arrival in the colony while the dispute was pending, and possibly a desire to attract attention may have been included in the motives of the more ardent spirits. Perhaps, also, the facts that, firstly, the local Immigration Agent had newly come to the district and had not had time to acquire the labourers' confidence and secondly, the post of Immigration Agent-General was held by an officer who, though of long experience, was known to be only a temporary officiator, may have weakened their influence with both parties to the dispute. The whole occurrence is most regrettable. It is, however, far from typical of what happens or is likely to happen. As has been above stated relations are usually friendly and labourers habitually look to employers for all kinds of help. Even when they leave an estate to take up land or engage in trade they will turn to their former employer in their difficulties. Labourers who have returned to India and re-emigrate write to their old employer almost as a matter of course asking that he may arrange for their return to his estate. We met one Indian landowner, now a wealthy man, who borrowed from his former employer the capital, many thousands of rupees, needed to launch him on the way to abundant prosperity. Employers ascribe a good deal of the petty trouble on estates to the recruitment of high caste labourers who are troublesome as workers and as residents of the lines. Even those who are disposed to work dislike being treated as workers in the same way as other labourers. High caste labourers have complained to us that caste distinctions received inadequate recognition. In housing labourers, however, distinctions are recognised. Pathan labourers allotted in numbers to an estate are dangerous. The rule as to keeping friends, etc., together in making allotments should in their case be abrogated in the interest both of discipline and of peace among immigrants. A collection of 300 or 400 miscellaneous immigrants is sufficiently inflammable. It must be borne in mind that all internal troubles, intrigues and dissensions tend to manifest themselves in the labourers' attitude to the employer. A quarrel about a priest or a marriage may culminate in a strike. Sensible managers accept the position and take pains to keep themselves informed not only about tasks or dwellings but about everything that concerns their people. In this colony the orderly room system is general, and attention to sanitary conditions brings managers constantly into the lines. The system of giving out plots and allowing immigrants to keep cattle ensures a good deal of mutual understanding. All good workers are rewarded in this way in the last quarter of their indentured service.

The stringent orders prohibiting officers of estates from having immoral relations with any Indian women, wherever residing, led to serious consequences in two cases in the last decade. In the first, a complaint against an overseer of keeping an Indian woman was referred by the Agent-General to the manager of the estate. The latter questioned the overseer, recorded his denial, and reported the fact. Further inquiry by the Immigration Department established the truth of the complaint. The overseer kept a woman in a neighbouring village. He was of course dismissed promptly. The conduct of the manager was reported to the Governor. This manager had once previously been censured for want of personal interest in the condition of indentured immigrants, an outbreak of sickness on the estate being attributed to impure water and general neglect. The Governor required the owners of the estate to remove the manager, and after an unsuccessful effort to obtain an injunction from the Chief Justice and an animated debate in the Court of Policy, the manager was eventually relieved and left the colony. Five years later in 1909 an overseer who had been dismissed from an estate for immoral relations with an Indian woman was employed on another estate. His former manager communicated the facts to the Immigration Department and for this conscientious act was cast in heavy damages in a libel case, the communication not being legally privileged. The attitude of the Immigration Department and of employers generally towards irregularities of this kind is free from all weakness. But for the high record of prosecutions the relations of employers and labourers might have been described as generally satisfactory. We are convinced that the prosecutions can be reduced as recommended earlier in our report.

22. Repatriation.—The same shipping firm executes the contracts for carrying emigrants between India and all British Colonies, and the general rules regarding return passages and the arrangements for despatch are practically identical in Trinidad, British Guiana, and Jamaica. In Appendix 12 are given particulars of emigrants repatriated since 1890, and of money and valuables taken with them. While the numbers have decreased in recent years the average value of cash and jewellery taken back has noticeably increased. It will be seen that the number of free passages given to paupers and infirm persons has decreased in recent years, while the substitution of assisted for free passages in the case of persons emigrating since 1898 might have been expected to cause an increase. Those who were formerly granted passages as paupers were in fact merely exempted from the payment for clothing on the voyage. The Colony was willing to meet this expense in each of several return ships sailing in a single year as accommodation which would otherwise have remained vacant could easily be allotted to applicants up to the last moment. It is desirable to repatriate infirm persons who have no relatives and who wish to return. When the available accommodation, after providing for the passages of those legally entitled to return passages, is known each inspector or divisional agent might be allotted a number of pauper passages, for which he would be prepared immediately to nominate recipients. Complaints made to us regarding passages referred to the lengthy notice required to be given by intending passengers. The period is no longer than is required to enable the Immigration Department to make the necessary arrangements. We consider the repatriation arrangements are satisfactory and wish only to offer the suggestion above made regarding compassionate passages.

23. Staff of the Immigration Department.—The Immigration Agent-General is assisted by a Senior Immigration Agent, who does duty at headquarters, and four agents in charge of districts. There are also five graded clerks, a clerical assistant, and two interpreters. The superior staff is strong enough, but has of recent years suffered from frequent changes. The salary of the Immigration Agent-General which was formerly £1,500 per annum is now £800 while that of the Senior Immigration Agent has been reduced from £600 to £500. The local agents receive salaries of £400 as formerly. It is not easy for strangers with a few weeks' experience of the colony to make confident recommendations regarding the salaries which must be paid to attract and retain competent incumbents of public offices. We think, however, that the salary now paid to the Immigration Agent-General may have to be increased, more especially as we recommend that he be invested hereafter with quasi-judicial authority and that changes involving closer supervision of estate management be introduced. Even under existing conditions his responsibilities are considerable. The efficient discharge of his duties calls for not merely conscientious and intelligent industry but cool and sound judgment, independence of character, tact, administrative experience, and a knowledge of the language, customs, sentiments, and temperament of Indian immigrants. Though the number of indentured immigrants is now little more than one half the number employed on estates sixteen years ago, the duties of the Immigration Agent-General have by no means been reduced proportionately. The Ordinance recognises the Immigration Agent-General as secretary to the Governor for Immigration matters. His pay is that of a senior magistrate or of the head of a department engaged on executive work. The incident at the Rose Hall estate during our visit to the colony is only an exaggerated example of the kind of emergency with which this officer must be prepared to deal at any time. His power of dealing with emergencies will depend largely on the influence he inspires by his personal character and his thorough understanding of his duties. Unless the pay is considerably enhanced men with the requisite qualifications will not seek to retain the appointment. For an efficient officer a salary of £1,000 to £1,200 does not seem excessive. It may be necessary at any time to attract a suitable man from another colony or even from India.

The appointment of other officers of the department must doubtless be made by the Governor of the Colony, but it is obvious that the Immigration Agent General's recommendations should carry much weight. The amalgamation of posts in this department with those of other departments for the purpose of promoting junior officers would, we think, be hazardous. The impression we formed after visiting all Colonies was that divisional agents or inspectors selected from the estate overseers, with or without a short official training under the immediate control of the head of this department, were likely to prove efficient. An acquaintance with routine office methods is of less importance than a thorough knowledge of life and work on estates and a capacity to form equitable judgments without delay or indecision. Of course we do not suggest this as the only source of recruitment. Salaries subject to periodic increments would appear to be more suitable than fixed salaries, if officers are to remain in the department and not look for promotion elsewhere when their special experience and personal influence should not be dispensed with lightly. Possibly salaries rising from £300 to £450, with a charge allowance of £150 in the case of the agent or inspector selected for headquarters duty would be suitable.

Inspection work in this Colony was performed systematically and thoroughly. The permanent incumbent of the post of Agent-General, recently appointed, was temporarily on deputation. We were fortunate in meeting his predecessor who after his retirement paid a visit to the colony. The acting Immigration Agent-General was an officer of long experience as an immigration agent and wished to retire when the exigencies of the public service rendered it necessary to place him temporarily in charge of the department. The methods and tradition of the Immigration Department in this colony are alike praiseworthy, and it would be unfortunate if its efficiency were endangered by ignoring the special qualifications required in the higher officers.

It may be noted here that while in all Colonies officers of the Immigration Department concern themselves with Indian orphans and send to public orphanages children whom no Indian will adopt, the district Agents in British Guiana are required to see each adopted orphan once a quarter and submit a special quarterly report. The duty is laborious and the need for exercising tact in its performance is recognised. Where children have a value as wage earners this tactful supervision is commendable and does not in practice deter childless couples from regarding the care of an orphan as an honourable trust.

24. Free Indians.—The Indian immigrants and their descendants enter into all professions and occupations. About one half of the total number remain on estates cultivating plots of land and working for wages. A specimen of a typical form of lease entered into by labourer-cultivators is given at Appendix 13. Many Indians have bought land from private owners, and a few grants of Crown lands are annually made. A reference to Appendix 17 will show that the assessed value of landed property now held by Indians is nearly one million dollars or thirty lakhs of rupees. In five localities the Government of the Colony organised regular settlements of Indians, the original object in view being to reduce the liability for return passages. But after a short time it was recognized that it was more desirable to secure the best settlers apart from their claims to passages. The Indian population of these settlements in 1911 was as shown in the margin*. We visited Nos. 1 and 2. Of the former nearly one-half, and of the latter nearly one quarter were non-Indian cultivators. The occupants in the three remaining settlements were almost solely Indians. None of these settlements seems to have been quite successful, and various reasons have been assigned for the vicissitudes which marked their history. We are inclined to think that both the planning and the execution of the schemes were defective. The arrangements for the supply of irrigation water and the maintenance of a drainage system were inadequate and unsuitable. The settlements were converted into 'sanitary districts' for the purpose of local administration before their permanence as agricultural settlements was reasonably assured. In making the assignments all manner of calculations about women and children entered into the acreage grants. One authority after another was placed in charge of the settlements, which are now supervised by the Board of Health. Besides these Government settlements of which two were visited, there are large and small settlements which have grown up along the creeks and rivers. We visited two of these, one at Mahaicony and one at Cotton Tree, and found solidly prosperous landowners at the former. They complained of thefts of produce and cattle, and some paid high rates of interest for temporary loans. The Cotton Tree settlers were comfortably off but wanted a better irrigation supply to render their lands independent of rainfall fluctuations. They were willing to pay down a considerable sum if they could in this way obtain a larger and more secure return from their holdings.

*1. Huist' Dieren	...	354
2. Helena ...	...	1,411
3. Whim ...	...	433
4 Bush Lot	...	622
5. Maria's Pleasure	...	223

The Indians not engaged in cultivation as owners, lessees, and labourers are employed in a variety of pursuits. There are a good number of day labourers in the towns. Government works alone give steady employment to between 410 and 500 on daily wages of from one rupee to two rupees. Mechanics, clerks, small shopkeepers, postmasters, male nurses or dispensers, earn from one to two pounds weekly. There are a few wealthy merchants, and professional men include a barrister, two solicitors, and four qualified medical practitioners, of whom one is a Government medical officer. The following statistics regarding licenses issued under the general law to Indians in the last year throw some light on the occupations of those engaged in non-agricultural pursuits :—

Horse and mule carts ...	68		Druggists shops ...	47
Donkey carts ...	1,609		Cook shops ...	43
Hucksters ...	1,529		Stores	82
Pawnbrokers ...	15		Wine and liquor shops ...	120
River and sea craft ...	833		Opium and ganja ...	23
Spirit shops ...	9		Tobacco and liquor shops ...	535
Provision shops ...	542		Carriages, 4 wheels, for hire ...	107
Butcher's shops ...	66		Carriages, 2 wheels, for hire ...	9
Horses or mules, for hire	298			

Subordinate Government servants number about one hundred, of whom one-fourth are interpreters and one-fourth are non-commissioned officers or constables of police. We saw two rice mills owned by Indians who had arrived as indentured immigrants, and there are doubtless others. The community is growing in numbers, wealth, and influence. In non-agricultural pursuits they may be trusted to make steady progress.

We think that, though private land suitable for immediate cultivation is on the market, further efforts should be made to provide Crown lands and that the occupants should be selected by the officers of the Immigration Department. What seems to be needed is that Government should not merely survey and sell land but manage land settlements. Very little land in this colony can be occupied unless it is properly drained and irrigated. Holders of small allotments cannot be expected to combine to construct or maintain irrigation dams and channels and drainage systems. If a rent of about three dollars per acre were permanently reserved, a junior Government Engineer should be able with a very small staff to lay out new settlements and maintain main dams and channels without any direct loss but with much indirect profit to the colony. The produce of an average acre of rice land may be taken at seven pounds ten shillings (Rs. 112½) in value. Coffee, limes, and provisions are profitable crops, and in some parts cacao and cocoanuts give good returns. There is unlimited land available. Rents under private leases frequently amount to six dollars an acre. If three dollars (nine rupees six annas) an acre are charged for drained and irrigated land in lots of 5 to 10 acres the allotments should be popular and can be made with discrimination. The system would be more acceptable if only one consolidated annual payment was required, and it should be easy to arrange that any percentage of the rent should be assigned to the local authority which dealt with roads and sanitation. A book transaction at the Treasury is preferable to a multiplicity of demands, especially of fluctuating demands. We strongly recommend that the irrigation and drainage of the land as agricultural land be maintained by Government. The system of taking a small occupancy price and letting the settlers, with or without the aid of any Board, make the best of their bargain does not tend to steady and successful colonisation. The immigrants want to occupy land, and all that is needed is to adapt the conditions of occupation to their requirements. The Crown Lands Department seems to need a settlement branch. If colonisation and settlement operations are relegated to local bodies which are regarded by the settlers as tax-collecting agencies with meddlesome underlings it is doubtful if the demand for land will be adequately met. We recommend that Government should have ready for assignment from one thousand to fifteen hundred acres yearly. The land need not of course be cleared for cultivation, and if the occupant cannot obtain a normal yield for a year or two the recovery of full rent might be postponed in the interval. We think that all settlers on land would derive benefit from the establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies subject, as in India, to official audit and supervision.

Appendix 14 also contains information as to remittances, deposits, etc., of Indians since 1890, when Surgeon Major Comyns visited the colony. The growth of the area under rice cultivation, which is practically confined to Indians, is interesting. In 1899, more than 11,000 tons of rice were imported. Twelve years later the import was 354 tons, and the exports had risen to 300 tons in 1912.

Although Indians are under no political disability they have hitherto taken little interest in public affairs. In the Court of Policy or legislative assembly of the colony half the members are elected. In the combined Court, consisting of the Court of Policy and six additional members who jointly control all financial matters, nearly two-thirds are elected. The elected members are returned by voters possessed of certain property qualifications. Less than six per cent. of the Indian population are on the voters' list, though a much larger number must be qualified. In some cases ignorance of English, *i.e.*, the language of public discussion, and possibly even the fact that voting papers are printed in English, deters qualified persons from seeking registration. It is also probable that the presence of the Immigration Agent-General on both Councils induces a disinclination to active participation in local politics. That officer undoubtedly watches over the interests of Indian immigrants. However, the percentage of Indian voters to population is increasing, even though slowly, and in some electoral divisions they are now strong enough to make their influence felt. In municipal matters a little more interest is evinced. In New Amsterdam, the second town of the colony, an Indian gentleman, by profession a solicitor, was recently elected as mayor and was universally recognised to have merited the distinction. He was, however, unsuccessful in a contest for a seat in the Court of Policy. There need be no doubt that when the interests of the Indian community indicate the need for political activity they will avail themselves more fully of the rights which they enjoy.

25. Education.—In British Guiana almost all the primary schools are aided schools under denominational control but are open to all comers under the protection of a conscience clause. Near all estates and actually on the majority of estates schools were established. The total number of Indian children enrolled on school registers was 6,570, and judging from the estimated attendance of children living on estates only about one-third of the Indian children of a school-going age attend regularly. Probably the principal cause of abstention is that children of 7 years and upwards can earn money by cutting grass, herding cattle, or doing light field work. But other recognised reasons are the dislike of parents to sending children to a denominational school under any conditions, and the greater dislike to sending girl children to schools under a male Creole teacher. Though a local Ordinance compels parents to send children to school, the existence of these two reasons causes educational authorities to apply compulsion discreetly. Nevertheless, in addition to a liberal issue of cautions, hundreds of complaints, ending in the imposition of fines aggregating to a few hundred rupees, are filed annually. Well-to-do Indians in towns send their children to school regularly. Day-labourers like their children to work. In other classes individuals vary in their attitude, apathy being more usual than zealous appreciation of the value of education. Indifference is possibly strengthened by the fact that English is the medium of instruction. Parents contemplating return to India do not want their children to learn English. But for the children who remain in the colony, that is the majority, it is undoubtedly best that they should be taught English. It is difficult to suggest a practical remedy. We cannnot recommend that other sections of the community pay for public schools. The managers of aided schools cannot be compelled though they might be induced by grants to appoint Indian teachers or to substitute school mistresses for male teachers. If the Indian community would imitate the other communities in organising aided schools in rural areas they might have their own masters and teach both Hindustani and English. But the educated and well-to-do members of the community do not seem disposed to exert themselves or make sacrifices for their poor compatriots in rural areas. The most hopeful means of effecting an immediate improvement would be the allotment of grants for the teaching of Hindustani by teachers who would necessarily be Indians. A corrupt form of Hindustani is the language used by the great majority in their homes. A single teacher might give instruction in two or three schools in localities where Indians were numerous. The supervision of this tuition need not long remain a difficulty. In a few schools established by the Canadian Presbyterian Mission Hindustani is taught. Although the Indian community may be unwilling to undertake the establishment of aided schools all over the colony it is not only possible but probable that some of them would assist in establishing a few experimental rural schools. It would be easier to apply compulsion if the hours of instruction and the subjects were adapted both to the needs of children, of whom the great majority will live by manual labour on the land, and to the difficulties of their parents. Some estates which assist in providing sites or buildings would probably help in the establishment of special schools. There seems to be a body of opinion in the Colony which doubts the suitability of the existing school for all purposes. What seems to be wanted is a type of school which would compress an elementary course of education into five years after the infant stage and restrict the ordinary hours of tuition of children over eight years of age to the forenoon. Probably the boy who has spent most of his afternoons in doing light work would develop into as intelligent and self-reliant a man as the boy who had the benefit of a longer and more thoroughly academic primary education, with its tendency to manufacture clerks and shop assistants far in excess of the demand. Poor parents would require much less compulsion to send their children to such a school.

Children of well-to-do Indians attend the Queen's College in Georgetown. The community enjoys the same facilities for obtaining secondary or higher education as any other section of the community. The number of students has hitherto been small but it is the demand for higher education and not the opportunity which is lacking.

APPENDIX 7.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA.

7th February 1913.

Memorandum.

WITH REGARD TO THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF BRITISH GUIANA, MORE ESPECIALLY WITH REFERENCE TO IMMIGRATION.

Composition of Medical Service Ordinance No. 5 of 1886.

Surgeon General.

2 Bacteriologists and Health Officers for the Colony, 36 Government Medical Officers.

The Surgeon General is Head of the Medical Service, and subject to the authority of the Governor, has the general control and direction of all:—

(*a*) Public Hospitals and Asylums.

(*b*) Hospitals and Infirmaries attached to any Prison or Public Institution.

(*c*) Medical Officers of the Medical Service.

Medical Districts.

The settled part of the Colony is divided into Medical Districts with defined boundaries, and to each a Medical Officer is assigned.

Vide Table I.

In each District, with the exception of Mahaicony, Bartica, North-Western, and Pomeroon, there are a varying number of Sugar Estates.

Each Sugar Estate on which there are Indentured Immigrants is obliged to provide and maintain a Hospital.

Section 75, of Ordinance 18 of 1891.

It will be seen from the attached Table that on the following Sugar Estates where there are no Indentured Immigrants Hospitals are also maintained—

Table I.

Vryheid's Lust.
Houston.
Schoon Ord.
Tuschen.

In addition to the duties imposed on the Medical Officers under the Immigration Ordinance they have to attend Paupers, Police, Prison Warders and Prisoners, free, and the general Public in their Districts in accordance with a prescribed tariff.

Vide Regulations relating to the Professional Services of Government Medical Officers in Country Districts.

The following is a brief description of the powers, functions and duties of the Surgeon General, Employers and Managers, Medical Inspector, and Medical Officers under the Immigration Ordinance No. 18 of 1891:—

The Surgeon General.

The Surgeon General can visit and inspect any Plantation on which there are Immigrants.

Section 12.

The Surgeon General can make Regulations for the management of Estates Hospitals.

Section 79. *Vide* Regulations for the proper management of certified Hospitals on Estates.

Employers and Managers.

The Employer is required—

(*a*) Before any Immigrants are delivered to the Estate, to furnish to the Immigration Agent General the particulars of the dwellings, called locally ranges, which he proposes to assign to such Immigrants. The Medical Officer of the District is then required to report as to the fitness of the dwellings for occupation.

Section 64. Forms I.

(*b*) To keep all dwellings occupied by indentured Immigrants in good repair and the roofs water-tight, and also to keep the yards, grounds, and drains in good order.

Section 65.

Section 71. (c) To provide Immigrants for the first three months of their indenture with rations in accordance with an approved scale. He may, week by week, deduct a stated sum for such rations, but the sum, if not deducted at the end of the week from earnings, cannot be deducted for that week in any subsequent week.

Section 80. (d) To keep the Hospital properly furnished with beds, utensils, medicines, etc., in accordance with the Hospital Regulations.

Section 81. (e) To employ such assistants as may be necessary for the Hospital.

The Manager is required—

Section 67. (a) To keep a Register of all Dwellings assigned to indentured Immigrants and to enter the names of the Immigrants occupying them.

Section 72. (b) To keep a Muster-Roll of all Immigrants who have been allotted to the Estate within the next preceding twelve months.

The Medical Inspector.

Section 13. The separate Office of Medical Inspector was abolished by Ordinance No. 3 of 1912, but the powers, functions, and duties were retained and transferred to the Surgeon General who is authorised to appoint any Government Medical Officer to exercise any or all of the powers, functions, and duties of the Medical Inspector.

It will be seen that it is not intended to in any way abolish the supervision exercised by the Medical Inspector, but on account of the enormous reduction of Hospitals by the amalgamation of smaller estates, the employment of a separate officer was no longer considered necessary.

The Medical Inspector—

Section 14. Form 2. (a) Visits, once at least in every six months, every plantation on which there are Indentured Immigrants. At such visits he inspects the Hospital, Dwellings, Yards, and Grounds, and reports to the Surgeon General in duplicate, of which a copy is sent to the Immigration Agent General.

Sections 45, 46 and 207. (b) On the arrival of any ship having Immigrants on board, and on the departure of any ship with return Immigrants, assists in the inspection of the ship and Immigrants.

Section 51. (c) Assists in classifying all Immigrants on arrival by distinguishing those who are not able-bodied, and not capable of performing service as an agricultural labourer.

Section 66. (d) Has to decide if any dwelling is unfit for habitation and also the number of Immigrants that can be placed in each separate apartment over and above that allowed by this Section.

Section 67. (e) Has free access to the Register of Dwellings required to be kept by each manager and is required to mark such dwellings as he may consider as unfit for habitation, and report to the Surgeon General such requisitions as may be necessary for ensuring their fitness.

Section 68. *Vide* Regulations in respect of Dwellings of Sugar Plantations. (*f*) Assists in making Regulations with regard to dwellings.

Section 76. (g) Before any new Hospital is erected inspects site and plans.

Sections 87-88. Whenever he considers it necessary to make any requisition with regard to the Hospital such requisition is made in the Hospital Register. The employer may appeal to the Surgeon General whose decision is final subject to the approval of the Governor.

Government Medical Officers.

Every Medical officer—

Section 15. (a) Who is assigned the charge of a Medical District, is *ipso facto* the Medical Attendant of the Estates' Hospitals in the District.

Section 83. (b) Is required to visit each hospital at least once in every forty-eight hours, and oftener if necessary.

Forms 3, 4 and 5. Submits once a week a report to the Surgeon General showing the date and time of each visit, and the number of patients admitted, discharged or died, and the number of out-patients treated.

In the case of the death of an immigrant he has to submit a special report to the Surgeon General, and if a post-mortem examination is made a further report.

Sections 85 and 81. (c) Has complete charge of the Hospital and is responsible that the equipment is kept up in proper order and that the food and medicines are sufficient and of good quality. He can, in addition to the authorised staff, require such additional assistants as may be necessary for the proper care of the patients. While he cannot discharge anyone employed at the Hospital, he can report to the Surgeon General any employee whom he considers unfit to be employed. As a matter of fact the Manager usually at once complies with any such request made by the Medical Officer to him.

(*d*) Enters in the case book the name and disease of each patient, whether to be treated as an In or Out-patient with the remedies, diet, stimulants and extras ordered by him. Sections 83 and 84.

It is worthy of note that with regard to free treatment no distinction is made between the indentured and the resident free Immigrants.

(*e*) May make such requisitions as he considers necessary with regard to the Hospital in the Hospital Register. The employer may appeal to the Surgeon General with regard to any requisition, but this is very rare—I cannot call to mind two appeals in the last ten years. Sections 87 and 88.

(*f*) May require serious cases to be removed to one of the Public Hospitals, and, if an Indentured Immigrant, the Estate has to pay 25 cents a day for each day such immigrant remains in such Hospital, and in case of death, the cost of the burial of such immigrant. Section 86.

(*g*) Has to report to the Surgeon General whenever the accommodation afforded in any certified Hospital falls short of that required by Section 75, or if any Hospital is unfitted for any reason to be used as such. Section 78.

(*h*) Has to examine all Indentured Immigrants once every month for the first twelve months of their indenture. Section 72. Form 6.

(*i*) May order that any Indentured Immigrant be placed in receipt of daily rations, such order to hold good for no longer than six months, but can be renewed. During such time the Immigrant is placed on what is called the "Invalid List" and is not to be considered able-bodied? These are always reported on the Weekly Report (*Vide* Form 4). Section 73.

(*j*) Has to report once a month on the dwellings, yards, grounds, hospital, etc. Section 83.

(*k*) Is required to attend every Magistrate's Court and examine every Indentured Immigrant summoned or in the lock-up and certify if such immigrant is fit to undergo his trial and punishment if convicted. Form 7.

The Jail Surgeons also submit a return showing the state of health of each Indentured Immigrant admitted to the Jail. Form 8.

General Remarks.

For several years the two diseases of Malarial Fever and Ankylostomiasis have received special attention with most gratifying results. The steps taken for the diminution of Malarial Fever have been (*a*) the abolition of mosquito-breeding grounds, such as the cleaning of drains, clearing away of bottles, tins, and other small receptacles that hold water ; the cleaning of the yards of bush and long grass ; the screening of water barrels, tanks and other receptacles for storing drinking water ; and the free distribution of Quinine to all labourers and children on the Estates.

From the special report it will be seen that the number of cases of Malarial Fever has been reduced from 33,748 in 1906-1907 to 15,169 in 1911-1912. *Vide* Report of the Surgeon General dealing with Malarial and Anti-Malarial Measures.

With regard to Ankylostomiasis the principal steps taken were (*a*) the erection of latrines, (*b*) the examination of the stools of all suspected cases, and their treatment.

The Medical Officers are required to examine the stools of all newly allotted Immigrants to ascertain if they are suffering from Ankylostomiasis or Ankylostome Infection. In like manner they also examine the stools of suspected cases which come under their observation. The results of these inspections are forwarded to the Surgeon General. *Vide* Form 9.

The results have been excellent, but while I cannot quote reliable figures, yet all the Medical Officers report on the large diminution of the cases and the almost complete disappearance of those hopeless chronic cases which were so common a few years ago.

In connection with these two diseases, I attach copy of a report for the year 1911-1912 by Dr. Ferguson of the Peter's Hall District. Dr. Ferguson's report on the Peter's Hall District, 1911-1912.

The drinking water question has for a considerable time occupied our attention, but the question is a difficult one to solve, *i.e.*, of providing an absolutely pure supply.

The usual method is to set aside ponds for the storage of the water. The whole question has been under the consideration of the Bacteriological Department; many analyses have been made, but more have to be done. The practical steps taken so far have been—

(*a*) To protect existing supplies by erecting fences and banking up the sides to prevent fouling by surface drainage and animals ;

(*b*) The making of new ponds where existing ones were obviously bad and could not be protected.

(*c*) The erection of concrete tanks or old iron boilers and collecting the water from the roof of the factory or the ranges.

(*d*) The erection of concrete tanks, pumping in the Conservancy water and purifying the water by chlorinated lime.

We are rapidly collecting valuable data and I trust that in the near future we shall have devised means of providing a greatly improved supply.

The attached Tables III, IV and V dealing with Vital Statistics for the last five years are interesting and instructive.

Tables III and IV.—It will be seen that the East Indian Birth Rate has increased from 24·3 per 1,000 in 1907 to 26·0 in 1911, and the Death Rate has fallen from 41·3 to 32·1. The Birth Rate for the Colony generally is practically what it was five years ago, but the Death Rate has fallen from 36·9 per 1,000 in 1907 to 31·7 in 1911.

With reference to the East Indian Birth Rate special attention is called to the large preponderance of males over females. The mean for the last five years being 1,329 males to 1,000 females.

In the general population, which includes of course East Indians, the proportion is 1,080 males to 1,000 females. Excluding East Indians there is a preponderance of females over males, the proportion being 936 males to 1,000 females. The result is that the Birth Rate is considerably higher. Amongst the Indentured Immigrants the proportion is 2,503 males to 1,000 females.

Table V.—Shows the Birth and Death Rates of East Indians on the Sugar Estates.

The Birth Rates are given for Indentured and Unindentured together. It will be seen that the Birth Rate has increased from 21·0 per 1,000 in 1907-08 to 27·6 in 1911-12 and the Death Rate has decreased from 33·1 per 1,000 to 25·1 for the same periods.

It is very difficult to get the correct figures as regard the Birth Rate amongst indentured Immigrants alone, as there are many cases in which one or other of the parents are unindentured.

The Death Rate amongst the Indentured shows a slight reduction from 18·3 per 1,000 in 1907-08 to 17·7 in 1911-12. While amongst the unindentured it has fallen from 35·6 in 1907-08 to 26·4 in 1911-12.

Table VI.—Shows the Death Rate from bowel complaints which are to a large extent water-borne diseases. It is gratifying to note that they show a tendency to come down, and a further improvement may be expected with an improved drinking water supply.

J. E. GODFREY,

Surgeon General.

APPENDIX 7—*contd.*

Table I.

Showing—

(1) the name of each Medical District;
(2) the name of each Sugar Estate;
(3) whether there are any resident Indentured Immigrants; and
(4) the Hospital accommodation.

1	2	3	4
Name of Medical District.	Name of Sugar Estates.	If there are any Indentured Immigrants.	Hospital Accommodation.
I.—Skeldon	1. Skeldon	Yes	70
	2. Springlands	Yes	34
II.—Port Mourant	1. Port Mourant	Yes	75
	2. Albion	Yes	102
III.—Canje-Highbury	1. Rose Hall	Yes	81
	2. Providence	Yes	50
	3. Friends	Yes	68
IV.—Mara	1. Mara	Yes	72
V.—Cotton Tree	1. Blairmont	Yes	59
	2. Bath	Yes	65
VI.—Mahaica	1. Cane Grove	Yes	56
VII.—Enmore	1. Cove and John	Yes	30
	2. Hope	Yes	38
	3. Enmore	Yes	55
	4. Nonpareil	Yes	107
VIII.—Buxton	1. Lusignan	Yes	96
	2. Mon Repos	Yes	54
	3. La Bonne Intention	Yes	36
IX.—Plaisance	1. Success	Yes	50
	2. Vryheid's Lust	No	52
	3. Ogle	Yes	60
X.—Peter's Hall	1. Diamond	Yes	96
	2. Farm	Yes	55
	3. Providence	Yes	73
	4. Houston	No	78
XI.—Belle Vue	1. Wales	Yes	100
	2. Nismes	Yes	47
	3. Schoon Ord	No	59
	4. Versailles	Yes	39
XII.—Leonora	1. Leonora	Yes	104
XIII.—Philadelphia-Leguan	1. Uitvlugt	Yes	82
	2. De Kinderen	Yes	45
	3. Tuschen	No	61
XIV.—Wakenaam	1. Marionville	Yes	44
XV.—Suddie	1. Golden Fleece	Yes	52
XVI.—Anna Regina	1. Anna Regina	Yes	54
	2. Hampton Court	Yes	70

APPENDIX 7—*contd.*

Table II.

ANNUAL ESTIMATES..................EAST INDIAN POPULATION.

1		2	
Registrar-General's Estimates.		Immigration Agent-General's Estimates.	
1907	127,326	1907-08	132,850
1908	126,944	1908-09	132,921
1909	127,606	1909-10	133,585
1910	126,148	1910-11	132,984
1911 (Census)	126,166	1911-12	126,838

Table III.

Showing—

(*a*) The Birth and Death Rates amongst the East Indians of this Colony, for the period 1st January 1907 to 31st December 1911, with numbers of births and deaths returned.

(*b*) The General Birth and Death Rates for the Colony, with numbers of births and deaths returned.

(*c*) The Birth and Death Rates amongst those Races other than East Indian, with numbers of births and deaths returned.

Each Birth or Death Rate is calculated per 1,000 of the estimated population for each year.

1	2				3				4			
	EAST INDIANS.				GENERAL.				RACES OTHER THAN EAST INDIAN.			
Year.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.
1907 ...	3,105	24·3	5,259	41·3	8,606	28·3	11,262	36·9	5,501	31·0	6,003	33·9
1908 ...	3,099	24·4	4,144	32·6	8,299	27·3	9,381	30·8	5,200	29·4	5,237	29·6
1909 ...	3,523	27·6	4,294	33·7	8,947	29·3	9,367	30·0	5,424	30·6	5,073	28·6
1910 ...	3,075	24·4	4,747	37·6	8,332	27·5	10,424	34·4	5,257	29·7	5,677	32·0
1911 ...	3,276	26·0	4,048	32·1	8,530	28·8	9,385	31·7	5,254	31·0	5,337	31·5

APPENDIX 7—*contd.*

Table IV.

SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES FOR THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY 1907 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1911 AS REGARDS—

(*a*) The general population.
(*b*) The East Indian Race.
(*c*) Indentured East Indians.
(*d*) Races other than East Indian.

1	2			3			4	5			6	7		
	GENERAL POPULATION.			EAST INDIANS.				INDENTURED EAST INDIANS.				RACES OTHER THAN EAST INDIAN.		
Year.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Males to 1,000 Females.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Males to 1,000 Females.	Year.	Males	Females.	Proportion of Males to 1,000 Females.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Males to 1,000 Females.
1907	158,847	145,702	1,090	72,753	54,573	1,333	1907-08 ...	6,923	2,861	2,419	1907 ...	86,094	91,129	944
1908	158,156	145,940	1,083	72,182	54,762	1,318	1908-09 ...	6,346	2,527	2,511	1908 ...	85,974	91,173	942
1909	158,435	146,662	1,080	72,416	55,190	1,312	1909-10 ...	7,126	2,842	2,507	1909 ...	86,019	91,472	940
1910	156,944	146,260	1,073	71,236	54,912	1,297	1910-11 ...	6,824	2,736	2,494	1910 ...	85,708	91,348	938
1911	153,411	142,373	1,078	72,666	53,500	1,358	1911-12 ...	6,589	2,552	2,582	1911 ...	80,745	88,873	908

APPENDIX 7—*contd.*

Table V.

SHOWING THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 AMONGST THE INDENTURED AND UNINDENTURED EAST INDIANS ON THE ESTATES OF THE COLONY, FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1907-08 TO 1911-12.

1	2	3	4	5		6	7
Year.	East Indian Population on Estates.	Indentured East Indian Population on Estates.	Free East Indian Population on Estates.	Indentured and Unindentured East Indians on the Estates of the Colony.		Indentured East Indians on Estates.	Unindentured East Indians on Estates.
				Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.
1907-08 ...	69,149	9,784	59,365	21·0	33·1	18·3	35·6
1908-09 ...	62,843	8,873	53,970	27·3	30·6	21·1	32·1
1909-10 ...	62,369	9,968	52,401	29·1	32·4	14·6	35·8
1910-11 ...	62,197	9,560	52,637	24·3	31·2	18·6	33·5
1911-12 ...	63,945	9,141	54,804	27·6	25·1	17·7	26·4

Table VI.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS, AND THE DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF THE ESTIMATED POPULATION FROM BOWEL COMPLAINTS (INCLUDING DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS) FOR—

(*a*) East Indians on Estates;
(*b*) General population; and
(*c*) General population, exclusive of East Indians.

1				2			3	
EAST INDIANS ON ESTATES.				GENERAL POPULATION.			GENERAL POPULATION EXCLUSIVE OF EAST INDIANS.	
Year.	Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Year.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.
1907-08 ...	4,728	301	4·4	1907	1,615	5·3	756	4·2
1908-09 ...	2,960	213	3·4	1908	1,073	3·5	529	2·9
1909-10 ...	3,139	196	3·1	1909	1,000	3·2	507	2·8
1910-11 ...	3,453	196	3·2	1910	1,187	3·9	587	3·3
1911-12 ...	2,995	212	3·1	1911	1,252	4·2	686	4·1

APPENDIX 7—*contd.*

Table VII.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EAST INDIANS, AND THE NUMBER OF OTHER RACES ADMITTED, AND THE NUMBER REMAINING ON 31ST MARCH 1912, IN THE PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

For the year 1911-12.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Institution.	Number of Admissions.	Number of East Indians admitted.	Number of other Races admitted.	Number of East Indians in Institution on 31st March 1912.	Number of other Races in Institution on 31st March 1912.
Public Hospital, Georgetown ...	11,149	2,169	8,980	121	323
Public Hospital, Berbice	3,711	1,375	2,336	49	105
Public Hospital, Suddie	1,437	659	778	30	39
Lunatic Asylum	131	50	81	360	407
Leper Asylum	139	84	55	171	269
Alms House	1,706	926	780	227	558

APPENDIX 7—*contd.*

Form 1.

No.__________

Please fill in and return at earliest convenience.

REPORT ON THE SANITARY CONDITION AND FITNESS FOR OCCUPATION OF THE DWELLINGS INTENDED FOR THE IMMIGRANTS TO BE ALLOTTED TO PLANTATION__________ EX-SHIP__________ SEASON 19______.

1. State date on which dwellings were inspected.

2. State Ranges to be occupied—Letter________ No.________.

3. State situation of Ranges.

4. State means of permanent ventilation provided for dwellings.

5. State in connection with the Water Supply, the kind of Reservoir, the position, the source of supply, and the means taken to prevent fouling.

6. Describe generally the sanitary condition of surroundings of Dwellings.

7. Remarks.

Government Medical Officer

District.

19

To the Surgeon General

MEMORANDUM.

*Plantation*__________

The following dwellings will be assigned to the Immigrants ex-Ship__________

Letters of Ranges.

Numbers of Apartments.

Size of do.

Condition of do.

Manager.

__________ 19 .

APPENDIX 7—*contd.*

Form 2.

BRITISH GUIANA—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF INSPECTION MADE UNDER SECTION 14 OF ORDINANCE 18 OF 1891, FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING____________

1. Plantation	2. Date of Inspection
3. Medical Officer	4. Dispenser

HOSPITAL.

5. Accommodation	M.	F.	Total

6. No of patients on day of Inspection

7. Condition of building

8. Condition of Wards, Bedsteads and Bedding, Dispensaries, Sculleries, Cupboards, Latrines, Bathrooms, Cleanliness, order, vermin, etc.

9. Are the Clothing, Bedding, Furniture, Medicines, etc., sufficient?

10. Are the Books neatly kept and written up-to-date?

11. Is there a copy of the latest Hospitals Regulations and Diet Sheets suspended in the Hospital, and are the instructions contained therein being carried out ?

12. Are the Medical History Cards properly written up in accordance with Circulars Nos. 390 and 502 ?

13. Condition of Out-buildings such as Kitchen, Nurses' Quarters, Mortuary.

14. Condition of Vats and Tanks and are they Mosquito-proof?

15. Condition of grounds, are they tidy, free of long grass, broken bottles and other breeding-places for Mosquitoes?

LABOURERS' DWELLINGS.

16. Condition generally—have there been any repairs and additions since last inspection?

17. Condition of yards, are they tidy, free of grass, broken bottles, old tins, and other breeding places for Mosquitoes ?

18. Condition of the drains—

LATRINES.

19. Condition generally—is there a sufficient number for each of the sexes ?

20. Drinking Water Supply—

21. Copy of Remarks made in Visitors' Book, Hospital Register and Register of Dwellings—

22. General Remarks*—

____

Date________________

---

* Under this heading please deal with the following :—

The sanitary condition generally of the Estate.
Administration of Quinine and other anti-malarial and anti-Mosquito measures.
The way in which the Medical Officer appears to be performing his duties.
And any other matters of importance.

APPENDIX 7—*contd.*

Form 3.

BRITISH GUIANA—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT of the Hospital of Plantation for the week ending Saturday 19 .

	Indentured Immigrants.		Unindentured. Immigrants.		Non-Immigrants.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
IN-PATIENTS—									
Remaining from last week ...									
Admitted by Dispenser ...									
„ „ G.M.O. ...									
Total treated ...									
Discharged recovered ...									
„ Improved ...									
Absconded ...									
Transferred to Public Institutions									
Total discharged ...									
Died ...									
Remaining under treatment ...									
Certified Hospital accommodation									
OUT-PATIENTS—									
Remaining from last week ...									
Admitted ...									
Discharged ...									
Remaining under treatment ...									

Return of Deaths.

Name, Ship, No. and Year of Arrival.	Indentured Immigrant.	Unindentured Immigrant.	Non-Immigrant.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
	Sex & Age.	Sex & Age.	Sex & Age.		

Dates and time of Visits of Government Medical Officers.

Day.	Date.	Hour of Arrival.	Hour of Departure.
Sunday ...			
Monday ...			
Tuesday ...			
Wednesday ...			
Thursday ...			
Friday ...			
Saturday ...			

	Males.	Females.	Children.
INVALID LIST—			
Remaining from last week ...			
Put on ...			
Taken off ...			
Remaining at end of week ..			

Remarks.

Government Medical Officer,

______________ *District.*

To the Surgeon General.

N.B.—Under the heading "Remarks" are to be entered those made in the Visitors' Book, Hospital Register and Register of Dwellings. Also the result of the monthly inspection of the yard, ranges, &c., by the Government Medical Officer.

APPENDIX 7—*contd.*

Form 4.

BRITISH GUIANA—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FREE. DEATH RETURN. INDENTURED.

MEDICAL DISTRICT.

---

1. Pln. or Village ?
2. Name, age and sex ?
3. Ship, No. and year of arrival ?
4. How long ill ?
5. How long under treatment ?
6. When brought to Hospital (hour) ?
7. When first seen by Medical Officer (hour) ?
8. When last seen before death by Medical Officer (hour) ?
9. Date of death (hour) ?
10. Disease first treated ?
11. Disease intercurrent, if any ?
12. Disease immediately causing death ?
13. Was Post-mortem examination made ?
14. Was the person moribund or dead when first seen by Medical Officer ?
15. Where found or brought from ?
16. By whom ?
17. Were Police informed ?
18. Was Inquest held ?
19. Was Post-mortem made by Coroner's order ?

REMARKS AS TO CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING OR CAUSING DEATH.

To the Surgeon General.

Government Medical Officer.

Date

N.B.—This return is to be filled up and posted immediately on the occurrence of the death of an Immigrant (in Hospital or elsewhere) coming to the knowledge of the Government Medical Officer in charge of the district. In every case the fullest information is to be given as to the circumstances attending or causing death.

APPENDIX 7—*contd.*

Form 5.

(Vide *Circular* 369/1501/04.)

BRITISH GUIANA—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

1. Name, etc.
2. Country where born.
3. Place of death.
4. Date and hour.
5. Date and hour of P.M. Examination.
6. Apparent age.
7. Sex.
8. Colour.
9. General condition of body.
10. External marks, if any.

SKULL.

11. Thickness.
12. Symmetry.
13. Condition.
14. Membrane and blood vessels condition.

BRAIN.

15. Weight.
16. Condition.

THORACIC CAVITY.

17. Pleural Cavity, condition—

    Right.

    Left.

18. Lungs, weight :—Right. Left.
19. Condition of—

    (*a*) Right.

    (*b*) Left.

20. Heart, weight.

APPENDIX 7—*contd.*

21. Condition of—

   (*a*) Walls.

   (*b*) Valves.

   (*c*) Cavities.

ABDOMINAL CAVITY.

22. Spleen, weight.

23. Condition.

24. Liver, weight.

25. Condition.

26. Kidneys, weight :—Right. Left.

27. Condition of—

   (*a*) Right.

   (*b*) Left.

28. Peritoneum (condition).

29. Intestines (condition).

30. Other organs showing any abnormality of condition.

31. Cause of death.

GENERAL REMARKS.

....

Government Medical Officer.

....

District or Institution.

Date..........................

N.B.—(1) In the case of East Indians the Ship, No., Year of arrival, whether indentured or free is to be stated.

(2) Weights of organs need not be given unless it is considered essential.

(3) If the cause of death is apparent from the examination of the other organs, Nos. 11 to 16, inclusive, need not be filled in.

(4) Under the heading "General Remarks," any particulars connected with the case which may be of importance or interest must be given.

APPENDIX 7—*contd.*

Form 6.

No. of Inspection.............. Page...............

RESULT OF MONTHLY INSPECTION OF IMMIGRANTS ALLOTTED WITHIN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS TO PLANTATION.

ORIGINAL. SUMMARY. DUPLICATE

Ship.	Date. of Arrival.	No. Allotted.	No. Estate's Hospital.	No. Public. Hospital.	No. Absent.	Dead.	Deserted.	Jail.	Transferred.

PARTICULARS OF INSPECTION.

Name.	Age.	Sex.	Number.	Remarks.

To the Surgeon General.

....

Government Medical Officer.

Date of Inspection ....

APPENDIX 7—*contd.*

Form 7.

REPORT ON THE RANGES, YARDS AND HOSPITAL ON PLANTATION.. FOR THE MONTH OF ....19 .

(*a*) Condition of Ranges.

(*b*) Condition of yard, drains, etc.

(*c*) Latrines—

  (1) How many and the number of compartments.

  (2) Condition.

  (3) Other information.

(*d*) Condition of Water Supply.

The Surgeon General.

(*e*) Presence in yards of barrels, if present, whether screened or unscreened.

(*f*) If any indentured immigrants are occupying ranges not passed by the Medical Inspector. Give full particulars.

(*g*) Condition of the Hospital:—

  1. Wards.

  2. Latrines, Bathrooms, etc.

  3. Clothing, Medicines, Furniture, etc.

(*h*) Quinine distribution to labourers, etc., not patients:—

month,

  2. Whether Government Tablets are used.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

....

Government Medical Officer.

Date..

NOTE.—Under "REMARKS" state whether recommendations of Medical Inspector at his last inspection have been carried out. If not carried out, please state in what particulars the Estate's authorities have failed to comply.

APPENDIX 7—*contd.*

Form 8.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF HEALTH OF AN IMMIGRANT committed by

Mr. S. J. P. .... on ....

to the .... Prison

offence ....

Punishment ....

Name .... Ship and No. ....

Estate to which indentured .... Sex .... Age ....

Height .... Ft. .... Inches.

Weight .... lbs. Condition, general ....

....

....

Lungs ....

Heart ....

Digestive Organs ....

Kidneys (*) ....

Other Organs (†) ....

....

Surgeon.

.... 19 .

---

* Urine to be examined.

† Any Abnormality to be noted.

APPENDIX 7—*contd.*

Form 9.

(Vide *Circular No. 357.*)

RETURN OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE STOOLS OF NEWLY ALLOTTED IMMIGRANTS ON PLANTATION FOR THE SEASON

No.	Name.	Sex.	Ship.	Date of Examination.	No. of Specimens examined.	By whom the Microscopical Examination was made.	Result.	Remarks,

N.B.—Before a negative Opinion is given, the Government Medical Officer should examine, at least, two stools on different dates, and at least three specimens of each.
This return is to be signed by the G. M. O. and sent in as soon as the examination is completed.
Under the heading "result" say if ova or worms or both have been found.

RETURN OF CASES EXAMINED AND TREATED FOR INTESTINAL PARASITES DURING THE MONTH OF PLN.

SUMMARY.

Number of cases under treatment from last month.	Number treated this month.	Number discharged.	Deaths.	Number remaining under treatment.

Date of Examination.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Number.	Ship.	Result of Microscopic Examination of Fæces.	Result of Washing Fæces.	Remarks.

British Guiana.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES OF GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

1. The Government Medical Officer shall act as medical attendant to all Prisons, Lock-Ups, Public Dispensaries and Police Hospitals within his district.

2. He shall attend free of charge,—

(*a*) All members of the Police Force and Prison Service within his district ;

(*b*) The families of these officers, except when otherwise ordered by the Governor;

(*c*) All Paupers provided with Pauper Certificates on a form approved by the Governor ;

(*d*) Every patient in an Estate's Hospital either an indentured immigrant or a *bonâ fide* labourer employed by the Estate.

3.—(1) He shall on payment of a sum of eighty dollars per annum by the proprietors or representatives of an estate, render ordinary medical service to the Manager and Overseers of the estate, their wives and children, and to the Consulting Engineer, Chemist, Book-keeper, Dispenser, Foreman Engineer, and Head Panboiler, *but not to their wives and children.*

(2) Midwifery, major surgical operations, and fractures shall not be deemed to be included in ordinary medical service, and in such cases the Government Medical Officer shall be entitled to charge a reasonable fee.

(3) He shall not be obliged to attend, unless he is paid a reasonable fee, any such person as aforesaid, unless such person resides within the bounds of the estate, and not more than one mile by road from the factory, hospital, or manager's residence.

4. He is authorised to charge fees according to the following scales:—

(1) To persons in poor circumstances unable to pay for private medical attendance in accordance with the fees in sub-sections 2 and 3 on their producing a Poverty Certificate on a form approved by the Governor :

(*a*) If the person presents himself at the residence of the Medical Officer, at any Medical Station, Public Dispensary, Estate's Hospital or is a patient in such hospital, for each attendance	$ 0	24
(*b*) If the Medical Officer is called while passing through a Village or along a public road—each attendance ...	0	30
(*c*) For a special call if the distance from the Medical Officer's residence is not more than a mile ...	0	36
(*d*) For each mile or part of a mile on the outward journey only	0	10

(2) To all persons such as artizans, sailors, porters, labourers, small farmers, mechanics, seamstresses, etc. :

(*a*) Under the same conditions as (1) (*a*) (*b*)	$ 0	48
(*b*) Under the same conditions as (1) (*c*)	1	00
(*c*) Under the same conditions as (1) (*d*)	0	12
(*d*) Calls during the night, *i.e.*, between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M., may be charged double.		
(*e*) Operations may be charged extra.		
(*f*) Maternity cases, surgical or otherwise	5	00
(*g*) For a Medical Certificate for leave purposes ...	0	50
(*h*) For a Certificate under Bye-Law 3 (*b*), 2 of the Milk Regulations of 1908	0	48
(*i*) For a Medical Certificate under Bye-Law 3 (*b*), (3) and (4) of the Milk Regulations of 1908	0	24

(3) To all other classes the Medical Officer may make reasonable charges.

5. No Pauper or Poverty Certificate shall exempt any person receiving or who has received medical relief from his liability for subsequent payment for such relief if it be found that such person is able to pay for private medical attendance in accordance with the fees authorised in Regulation 4.

6. Persons provided with Pauper or Poverty Certificates may present themselves for treatment to the nearest Medical Officer. Those who require to be treated at their homes, however, must call in the Medical Officer of the District.

7. Pauper and Poverty Certificates shall be available for one month only, from date of issue.

8. The Medical Officer shall report to the Surgeon General any irregularity or impropriety in the issue of any Pauper or Poverty Certificate.

9. The following persons are hereby authorised to give Pauper Certificates under Regulation (2) (c) and Poverty Certificates under Regulation 4 (1) :—

(1) Members of the Executive Council or Combined Court;

(2) Registered Medical Practitioners;

(3) Justices of the Peace;

(4) Ministers of Religion;

(5) Members of the Local Boards of Guardians;

(6) Immigration Agents; Inspectors of Police and Non-Commissioned Officers in charge of Police Stations, and Commissaries of Taxation;

(7) Chairmen of Village and Country Districts.

10. Any dispute or complaint arising out of the foregoing Regulations shall be decided by the Surgeon General subject to an appeal to the Governor.

11. The Regulations relating to the Professional Services of Government Medical Officers made by the Governor and Court of Policy on the eleventh day of April, 1902, and the fourth day of August, 1904, are hereby revoked.

Made by the Governor and Court of Policy under Section sixteen of the Medical Ordinance, 1886, on the 14th day of July 1908.

By Command,

J. HAMPDEN KING,

Clerk of the Court.

109143

British Guiana.

AMENDMENT TO THE REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES OF GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

The following sub-head is hereby substituted for sub-head (*d*) of Regulation 2 of the Regulations relating to the Professional Services of Government Medical Officers in Country Districts made by the Governor and Court of Policy on the fourteenth day of July, 1908 :—

(*d*) Every patient at any Estate's Hospital who is either an indentured immigrant, or a person of the labouring class employed by the Estate, or any of his family residing on the Estate and recommended by the manager for free treatment.

Made by the Governor and Court of Policy under Section sixteen of the Medical Ordinance, 1886, on the 10th day of December 1912.

By Command,
GEO. D. BAYLEY,
Clerk of the Court.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROPER ARRANGEMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF CERTIFIED HOSPITALS ON ESTATES.

Accommodation.

1. Each Estate possessing not more than 50 immigrants shall have hospital accommodation for 10 beds ; from 50 to 100 immigrants for 15 beds, and above 100 immigrants besides the 15 beds already required accommodation at the rate of 5 per cent for all the immigrants above that number.

2. Each bedstead which shall be not less than 6 feet long by 3 feet wide, shall be provided with at least :

1 Bed Sack.

1 Pillow Sack.

2 Pillow Cases.

2 Sheets.

1 Blanket.

2 Shirts or Bedgowns.

1 Shelf at the head of each bedstead or table beside bed.

1 Plate and Cup.

1 Fork.

1 Spoon.

1 Chamber utensil.

2 Frames (tin) for holding the Medical History Cards and the Temperature Charts. These to be of such a pattern and to be supplied in such quantities as the Surgeon General may approve.

3. Between each bed there shall be a clear space of three feet, and where the beds are placed in rows there shall be a clear space of six feet between the rows.

4. Each hospital shall be provided with the following articles :—

(1) A Clock which shall be kept in order.

(2) A small locked press for poisons in the Dispensary.

(3) An enclosed lamp in each Ward, to be kept lighted from sunset to daylight; and to be suspended out of the reach of the patients.

(4) Such tables as may be necessary for meals.

(5) Such chairs, desks, presses as the Surgeon General may from time to time require; there shall be at least two movable night chairs in each ward.

(6) A Microscope of a pattern to be approved by the Surgeon General.

(7) One tell-tale Clock.

The Government Medical Officer.

5. The Government Medical Officer shall at every visit in the case of In-patients enter on the Medical History Card the following particulars :—

(*a*) Date of visit.

(*b*) Any alteration of the treatment, diet, or extras. Should there be no alteration, the word " continue " must be entered.

(*c*) Notes on the progress of the case.

6. The Government Medical Officer shall at least once every month visit the yard and ranges and shall report on their condition to the Surgeon General.

The Manager.

7. The Manager, or an Overseer deputed by him, shall visit the hospital daily and shall record the date and hour of each visit with any remarks he may think proper to add in the Visitors' Book.

The Dispenser or Principal Sicknurse.

8. No person shall be employed as Dispenser or Sicknurse unless he is on the Register of Dispensers and Sicknurses.

9. The Dispenser or Sicknurse shall :

(*a*) Reside on the premises and not absent himself without the permission of the Manager of the estate.

(*b*) Carry out all orders and instructions of the Government Medical Officer.

(*c*) Be present during the visits of the Government Medical Officer.

(*d*) Whenever a patient is admitted to the hospital provide him or her with hospital clothing ; and, when the case permits, have him or her bathed. The patient's own clothes shall be taken away, scalded, and a ticket attached to them, with his or her name or number.

(*e*) Take care of all money, jewels, or other property brought into hospital by a patient, and enter such property in a book to be kept for the purpose by him.

(*f*) Report to the Government Medical Officer any deficiency in quality or quantity of the articles required to be provided for by these Regulations.

(*g*) Enter every birth of a child occurring on the estate in the Register of the hospital.

(*h*) See that the diets are issued at stated periods in proper quantity and quality.

(*i*) Take care that patients are visited by their friends only between the hours of six and seven in the morning and four and six in the afternoon, except by special permission from the Government Medical Officer.

(*j*) Have the wards and galleries swept every morning, and also every afternoon if necessary : and the floors scrubbed or mopped at least twice a week.

(*k*) See that the bedding and bed linen are always kept clean.

(*l*) Maintain quiet and order in the wards and at the same time be forbearing, gentle and kind to the patients under his care.

(*m*) Permit smoking in the hospital only with the permission of the Government Medical Officer, and then at such places and times as he may direct.

(*n*) Keep the latrines and latrine passages and bathing rooms clean and free from any offensive odour.

(*o*) If he finds it necessary to treat any person as an In or Out-patient, in the former case enter the treatment and other particulars on the Medical History Card and record the name in the Case Book ; in the latter case, enter such treatment and the reason in a book to be kept for that purpose. These entries shall be shown to the Government Medical Officer at his next visit and be initialled by him.

(*p*) When it is necessary to take the temperature of any patient, record it on the Temperature Chart.

(*q*) Visit all confinement cases daily for the first nine days after confinement and record their condition in the Casual Book.

(*r*) At once report fully to the Government Medical Officer any case that he may admit which appears to be of a serious nature, or any fresh symptoms of a serious nature in a patient already under treatment.

(*s*) See that all patients discharged by the Government Medical Officer, but who may be too weak to work, report themselves daily at the hospital ; and, in the event of their neglecting to do so, visit their dwellings and ascertain the cause of their absence.

The Female Sicknurse or Nurse-Midwife.

10. The Female Sicknurse shall reside on the premises.

11. No person shall be employed as a Female Sicknurse unless she possesses a certificate of competency as a Nurse-Midwife to the satisfaction of the Surgeon General.

12. The Female Sicknurse shall, subject to the directions of the Government Medical Officer, be under the control of the Dispenser or Principal Sicknurse.

Patients.

13. Patients must submit to the treatment prescribed by the Government Medical Officer and must obey his directions and those of the Principal Sicknurse in carrying out such directions.

14. Patients shall behave in a quiet and orderly manner and shall when required keep to their beds and shall not disturb or annoy any of the other patients.

15. Patients shall wear the hospital clothing and shall keep it clean and shall not wilfully injure or destroy it.

16. Patients shall not wilfully soil the flooring or any other part of the hospital.

17. Patients shall not on any account leave the hospital without the permission of the Government Medical Officer.

18. Patients shall not receive spirits, food, or any other article other than those supplied at the hospital, without the consent of the Government Medical Officer.

19. On no account shall patients have matches in their possession or in the beds.

20. Patients or other persons shall not smoke on the hospital premises without the permission of the Government Medical Officer.

21. All persons without any exception admitted to hospital shall be bound by these Regulations.

22. Any infraction of these Regulations on the part of the patient shall be at once reported to the Manager and the Government Medical Officer by the Dispenser or Principal Sicknurse.

Miscellaneous.

23. (1) The articles enumerated in the Schedules to these Regulations shall be kept in each Hospital in the quantities specified.

(2) Articles not enumerated in the Schedules shall be provided when ordered by the Government Medical Officer.

24. The Rules and Regulations made by the Surgeon General and approved by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 13th of August 1895, are hereby revoked.

Made by the Surgeon General under Section 79 of the Immigration Ordinance, 1891, and approved by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 3rd day of October 1905.

By Command,
J. HAMPDEN KING,
Clerk of the Court.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Acid, Acetic	½	lb.
,, Boracic	1	,,
,, Carbolic	2	,,
,, Chrysophanic	1	oz.
,, Gallic	1	,,
,, Hydrochloric	6	,,
,, Hydrocyanic, Dil.	3	,,
,, Nitric	6	,,
,, Sulphuric	6	,,
,, Tartaric	6	,,
Alum	½	lb.
Ammonia, Aromatic Spirits of	1	,,
,, Acetate	½	,,
,, Bromide	½	,,
,, Carbonate	1	,,
,, Chloride	4	oz.
Antimony, Tartrate of	1	,,
Antipyrin	4	,,
Arsenic, Fowler's solution of	4	,,
Atropine, Sulph.	¼	,,
Bismuth Subnitrate	1	lb.
Blistering Fluid	1	,,
Borax	½	,,
Calomel	6	oz.
Camphor	½	lb.
Chloral Hydrate	½	,,
Chloroform	1	,,
Chlorodyne	12	oz.
Chalk, prepared with Mercury	½	lb.
,, with Opium	½	,,
,, Aromatic Powder of	½	,,
Cocaine	¼	oz.
Cream of Tartar	1	lb.
Creosote	4	oz.
Ether, Sulphuric	1	lb.
,, Nitrous Spirits of	1	,,
Extract of Belladonna	2	oz.
Extract of Elaterium	¼	,,
Ferri et Quin. Cit.	¼	lb.
Ergot	1	oz.
Glycerine	½	lb.
Ipecacuan-powder	½	,,
,, with Opium	½	,,
,, wine of	½	,,
Iodoform	½	,,
Jalap, compound powder of	1	lb.
Jalapine	¼	oz.
Lead Acetate	1	lb.
Magnesia, calcined	1	,,
Magnesia, Sulphate	6	,,
Mercury, perchloride of	½	,,
Morphia, Solution of acetate	½	,,
Morphia, Solution of Hydrochlorate	½	,,
Mustard	2	,,
Oil of Peppermint	3	oz.
,, Turpentine	½	lb.
,, Castor	6	,,

Oil of Croton	2	oz.
Opium powder	2	,,
Ointment, Citrine	1	lb.
,, Iodine	1	,,
,, Mercurial	1	,,
,, Simple	6	,,
Pill, Colocynth and Hyoscyamus	1	oz.
,, Carbonate of Iron	1	,,
,, Mercurial	1	,,
,, Lead and Opium	1	,,
,, Compound Rhubarb	1	,,
Phenacetin	4	,,
Plaster, Sticking	3	yds.
Potash, Acetate of	½	lb.
,, Chlorate of	½	,,
,, Iodide of	½	,,
,, Nitrate of	½	,,
,, Bromide of	½	,,
Quinine, Sulphate of	10	oz.
Salol	4	,,
Scott's Dressing	2	lb.
Silver, Nitrate of	½	oz.
Soda, Bicarbonate of	1	lb.
,, Chloride of	½	,,
,, Sulphate of	6	,,
,, Salicylate of	½	,,
,, Strychnine, Liquor	1	,,
,, Sulphate of Iron	1	,,
Sulphate of Zinc	1	,,
Tincture Assafœtida	1	lb. each
,, Calumba		
,, Camphor		
,, Camphor with Opium		
,, Capsicum		
,, Catechu		
,, Cardamom		
,, Colchicum		
,, Digitalis		
,, Gentian Co.		
,, Hyoscyamus		
,, Iodine		
,, Lavender		
,, Nux Vomica		
,, Perchloride of Iron		
,, Lobelia		
,, Myrrh		
,, Opium		
,, Squills		
,, Stramonium		
,, Valerianate of Ammonia		
,, Tolu, Syrup of	1	lb.
,, Vaseline	1	,,
,, Condy's Fluid	1	,,
,, Cotton Wool	6	,,
,, Lint	6	,,
,, Tow	6	,,
,, Gauze	4	,,

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Graduated Glass Measures	4
Mortars and Pestles	2
Spatulae	6
Glass Syringes	4
Enema Syringes	2
Bed Pans	4
Scales and Weights	1
Tourniquet, or Esmarch's Bandage	2
Splints and Bandages	
Pill slab or machine	
Feeding cups	6
Wafer paper or Cachets	1 gross.
Dressing Scissors	2
Artery Forceps	4
Ligatures	1 phial of mixed.
Irrigator Douche, with uterine piece	1
Drainage tubes	assorted.
Safety pins	1 box.
Microscopic slides	8 dozen.
Cover glasses	12 „
Staining agents	assorted.
Vaginal speculum	2
Hypodermic case	1
Tooth Instruments	assorted.
Surgical Needles	„

DIETARY TO BE USED IN CERTIFIED

	MILK.	SPOON.
	1	2
SCALE OF DIETS.	Milk ... 2 pints.	Sugar ... 3½ ozs. Milk ... 2 pts. Rice ... 3 ozs. Sago ... 3 ozs. Bread ... 2 ozs.
MEALS AND HOURS.		DIFFERENT MEALS
At 6-30 A.M.	Milk ... ½ pint.	Bread ... 2 ozs. Milk ... 10 ozs. Sugar ... ½ oz.
BREAKFAST. 10 A.M.—Milk and Spoon Diets. 11 A.M.—Ordinary and Coolie Diets.	Milk ... ½ pint.	Sago ... 1½ ozs. Sugar ... 1 oz. Milk ... 10 ozs.
DINNER. 2 P.M.—Milk and Spoon Diets. 5 P.M.—Ordinary and Coolie Diets.	Milk ... ½ pint.	Rice (pap) ... 3 ozs. Sugar ... 1 oz. Milk ... 10 ozs.
SUPPER. 5-30 P.M.—Milk and Spoon Diets.	Milk ... ½ pint.	Sago ... ... 1½ ozs. Sugar ... ... 1 oz. Milk ... ... 10 ozs.
		EXTRAS WHICH MAY BE ORDERED
	Sugar, to each pint of Milk ... ... ½ oz. Milk, Beef Tea or Chicken Tea ... ½ to 1 pint. Bread up to ... 8 ozs. or Biscuits up to ... 4 ozs.	Beef Tea, Chicken Tea or Milk ... ... ½ to 1 pint. Bread up to ... 8 ozs. or Biscuits up to .. 4 ozs.

DIRECTIONS : DIET SCALE.

1. The Medical Officer shall use his discretion in prescribing the diets and extras, and his directions are to be strictly adhered to.

2. Care is to be taken that no change of diet is made until the previous one is struck off the Medical History Card.

3. During the absence of the Medical Officer, the Principal Sicknurse shall have power to order such diets and extras as he may think necessary ; the Medical Officer's attention to be drawn to this at his next visit. Stimulants are not to be ordered by the Principal Sicknurse unless they are absolutely necessary ; if it is done then a full report stating the reason for so doing is to be made on the Medical History Card and shown to the Medical Officer at his next visit.

4. When possible all diets and extras for the following day shall be ordered before 4 P. M. in order to give the Dispenser time to prepare the Summary.

5. Condensed milk may be used with the consent of the Medical Officer, and of such a strength as he may direct.

6. Should occasion arise where a patient's diet requires to be changed at once, an exchange of diet with another patient is, if possible, to be resorted to for that day, and the requisite diet ordered for the following day.

7. Extra nourishment for the use of serious cases during the night must be specially ordered on the Medical History Card of each patient requiring it with directions as to the way it is to be given.

8. Patients placed on "Milk" and "Spoon" Diets for medical reasons should be carefully and daily watched so that the addition of beef or chicken tea and bread (or biscuits) either separately or together may be made the moment their condition will admit. These

HOSPITALS ON ESTATES.

ORDINARY.	COOLIE.	REMARKS.
3	4	5
Milk ... ½ pint. Sugar ... 1 oz. Rice ... 3 ozs. Fish, Salt ... 3 ozs. Beef, Salt ... 4 ozs. Barley ... ¾ oz. Plantains ... ½ lb. Butter ... ½ oz. Bread ... 8 ozs. Salt ... ¼ oz. Peas ... 2 ozs.	Milk ... ½ pint. Sugar ... 1 oz. Rice ... 8 ozs. Fish, Salt ... 4 ozs. Butter or Ghee ... 1 oz. Peas ... 4 ozs. Flour ... ¼ oz. Curry Powder ... ¼ oz. Bread ... 8 ozs. Salt ... ¼ oz.	Rice, Plantains, Peas, Barley, or other Vegetables *uncooked* (60 % allowed on weight of Plantains for stalk and skin). Chicken to be weighed cleaned, that is, without feathers or entrails.

OF THE DAY.

Milk ... ½ pint. Sugar ... 1 oz. Bread ... 8 ozs.	Milk ... ½ pint. Sugar ... 1 oz. Bread ... 8 ozs	
Rice ... 3 ozs. Fish, Salt ... 3 ozs. Butter ... ½ oz. Salt ... ¼ oz.	Rice ... 4 ozs. Fish, Salt ... 2 ozs. Butter or Ghee ... ½ oz. Peas ... 2 ozs. Salt ... ¼ oz. Curry Powder ... ⅛ oz.	Beef Tea and Chicken Tea to contain not less than ½ lb. of each cleaned, and 1 oz. of Barley to every pint.
Salt Beef } In Soup. { 4 ozs. Plantains } In Soup. { ½ lb. Peas } In Soup. { 2 ozs. Barley } In Soup. { ⅞ oz.	Rice ... 4 ozs. Peas ... 2 ozs. Fish, Salt ... 2 ozs. Flour ... ¼ oz. Butter or Ghee ... ½ oz. Curry Powder ... ⅛ oz.	In Coolie Diet the Peas may be curried for Breakfast and Dinner.

WITH EACH DIET RESPECTIVELY.

Salt and necessary seasoning ... Plantains ... ¼ to ½ lb. Milk ... ½ pint.	Vegetables ... 2 ozs. Rice ... 2 ozs. or Plaintains ... ½ lb. Chicken ... ½ lb. (may be substituted for Fish at Dinner). Milk ... ½ pint.	

N. B.—With the permission of the Medical Officer, 8 ozs. Flour may be used instead of Bread, and can be made into " roties " or " chuppaties " according to his directions.

diets are " sick diets ", and are based on a minimum scale, and if care and attention be not daily and regularly bestowed with a view of making the above additions to them the moment the necessity arises, dissatisfaction will invariably result. So also when the further improved condition of a patient will allow of a change to any of the fuller diets it should be done without delay. The Nurse shall call the Medical Officer's attention to cases requiring extras or change of diet.

9. The following stimulants and extras may be ordered in such quantities as may be requisite, but to be decreased or discontinued the moment the medical necessity occurs, namely, Whisky, Brandy, Rum, Meat Extracts, Eggs and Ice.

10. The Medical Officer shall have power to order such other extras and stimulants as he may consider necessary for any patient, but must give his reasons in each case to the Surgeon General, if required.

11. The existing Dietary Table is hereby repealed.

Framed by the Surgeon General under Section 79 of the Immigration Ordinance, 1891, and approved by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 3rd day of October 1905.

By Command,
J. HAMPDEN KING,
Clerk of the Court.

British Guiana.

REGULATIONS IN RESPECT OF DWELLINGS OF SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

1. In these Regulations, "plantation" means "sugar plantation".

2. (1) On any plantation where new dwellings for indentured immigrants are required, the manager shall give in writing one month's notice to the Medical Inspector of his intention to build such dwellings, at the same time describing the site on which they are to be erected.

(2) The Medical Inspector shall, as early as possible after receiving the same, make a special visit, if necessary, to the plantation and shall record his approval or otherwise in the Register of Dwellings.

(3) No such dwellings shall be erected without the approval of the Medical Inspector.

3. Each range shall be a single-storey building constructed on the following plan:—

(*a*) Length either fifty or one hundred feet and divided accordingly into five or ten rooms, each room to be numbered consecutively.

(*b*) Breadth fourteen feet.

(*c*) Height from upper side of sill to lower edge of wall plate, seven feet six inches.

(*d*) Height to apex of rafters from top of wall plate, eight feet.

(*e*) Height of upper side of sills from ground level not to be less than two feet, and in special cases, to be higher if required by the Medical Inspector, and approved of by the Surgeon General.

(*f*) The roof may be either shingled or covered with corrugated galvanized iron sheets, and need not be close-boarded.

(*g*) The floors may be either formed of boards laid on floor beams or made of earth raised to the level of top of sills and well rammed.

(*h*) The walls shall be made of close boards.

(*i*) Each room shall have a window on the windward side and a door on the leeward side, or there may be a door on each side; if the latter, then the door on the windward side shall be in halves, so that the upper portion can form a window. Each room shall contain a platform or other suitable arrangement for sleeping, to be approved by the Medical Inspector.

(*j*) The partitions between the rooms shall be close-boarded with grooved and tongued joints to a height of two feet above the plate, the space above that to be close lathed.

4. Each range shall have a gallery not less than six feet wide by a height of not less than five feet in the clear; and running the whole length of the leeward side. In special cases, with the consent of the Medical Inspector and the approval of the Surgeon General, the gallery may be placed on the windward side.

5. Permanent ventilation shall be provided as follows:—

(*a*) A leeward "cow-mouth" four inches high running to within two feet of each end of the roof.

(*b*) The rafters shall be placed on interties, which on leeward side are to project three feet and on windward side one foot. The ventilating spaces thus formed shall be lathed not boarded.

(*c*) There shall be a series of louvres at both gables extending from the apex of the rafter downwards to a distance of four feet.

6. Each range shall be provided with a distinguishing letter and each room shall be numbered.

7. Each range shall be placed on a dam not less than thirty-six feet or more than sixty feet wide with a small drain running both in front and behind the range, and leading into the main drainage; the ground shall be sloped off towards these drains.

8. The distance between the gable of one range and the nearest of the next range shall not be less than forty feet or more than fifty feet.

9. The distance between the front of one range and the back of the one next in front shall not be less than fifty feet or more than seventy-five feet, except with the permission of the Medical Inspector.

Made by the Immigration Agent General, with the assistance of the Medical Inspector and the approval of the Surgeon General, and approved by the Governor and Court of Policy, under section 68 of the Immigration Ordinance, 1891, this 17th day of December, 1901.

By Command,
J. HAMPDEN KING,
Clerk of the Court.

REPORT ON THE PETER'S HALL MEDICAL DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1911-1912.

RIVER VIEW,
East Bank, Demerara,
7th August, 1912.

Sir,

I have the honour to report as follows on the Peter's Hall Medical District for the year 1911-1912.

Estates.

In comparison with previous years there were fewer cases of Malarial Fever and Pneumonia. On the other hand, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Typhoid Fever were more than usually prevalent, this being doubtless due to deterioration of the water-supply resulting from the exceptionally long drought.

The following table shows the birth-rate and mortality of the four Diamond estates, taken together, for the year under report, compared with the average of the three previous years.

The Diamond Estates.

Plantations Diamond, Farm, Providence and Peter's Hall.

	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1911-1912	29·5	20·3
Average of the three previous years	29·7	24·7

These figures have reference only to the East Indians residing in the four nigger-yards, numbering 5,150, exclusive of those residing in the villages, pastures, etc.

It will be seen that last year the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 9·2 per thousand, and that the death-rate was 4·4 per thousand less than the average of the three previous years.

On Plantation Diamond proper, an exceptionally small number of births—52, equal to 23·9 per thousand, as compared with 72, equal to 33 per thousand, the average of the three previous years, has unfavourably affected the birth-rate of the four estates taken together.

Providence had the lowest death-rate, 16·9 per thousand. The same estate also had the highest birth-rate, 35·3 per thousand, followed closely by Farm with 34·8.

For some years past the birth-rate has been increasing and the mortality diminishing on these estates, especially Providence. I attribute this chiefly to the care exercised in the curative and preventive treatment of Anchylostomiasis and Malarial Fever, the two main causes of sickness and death among the estate coolies. I shall consider these two causes separately.

Anchylostomiasis.—When I took charge of this district in 1904, I found this disease exceedingly prevalent on the estates. The great majority of the coolies harboured the parasite. Their efficiency as labourers was much impaired. In both sexes deaths from acute anchylostomiasis were distressingly frequent. Some of the women were rendered sterile by the more extreme degrees of anæmia. To those who were less anæmic the stress of pregnancy proved so exhausting as to lead, in most cases, to the death of both mother and fœtus. Thus the parasite not only increased the mortality of the estates, but also adversely affected the birth-rate.

The more severe cases of infection were first dealt with. It took me some years of persistent effort, by the use of thymol and other anthelmintics in cases treated in hospital, to rid the coolies of their more dangerous degrees of infection.

Some years ago the manager of Providence carried out on his estate an efficient system for the disposal of night-soil, which was subsequently adopted on the other three estates. Re-infection has thus been to a great extent prevented.

The general result has been that the stationary coolie population of those yards is practically free from the more severe degrees of anæmia, a visibly anæmic person, if found there, being usually a new-comer from elsewhere. Deaths from acute uncomplicated anchylostomiasis are now quite exceptional. Pregnancy is seldom fatal from this cause. The improvement in the labour supply is manifest.

But although very many of the coolies have been cleared of their parasites entirely, a considerable proportion of them continue to harbour the worms in numbers which, indeed, are too small to produce an obvious effect on them when otherwise free from disease, but which, under the strain of malarial fever, and other illnesses, assert their debilitating influence. These coolies are apparently in good health, and work well, but the worms are there, ready to complicate other diseases.

How to deal with these people without impeding the work of the estates is a problem which I began to set myself to solve about four years ago. Up to that time I had been, as it were, merely pursuing the infection from the rear. I now wished to make a frontal attack on it, and entirely eliminate the parasite from the yards.

Clearly, to treat all these coolies in hospital with repeated heroic doses of parasiticide drugs was out of the question. There are so many of them that any attempt of the kind would have disorganised the work of the estates and cost a great deal of money; and, besides, such violent treatment would have been out of proportion to the mild degree of the infection. It was necessary to discover some method which, whilst practicable and efficient would inconvenience no one.

In November, 1908, I began an experiment on a few willing subjects at Providence. I gave each of them a cachet of ten grains of thymol every night for a period of many weeks. They did not find this moderate dose of the drug to interfere in the least with their ordinary occupation. Repeated microscopical examination showed a gradual diminution of the number of ova in their dejecta, until at the end of four months the ova disappeared entirely.

This long-continued course of thymol produced no ill effect whatever, and cured completely the disease. From that time I began to use this method of treatment in numerous cases of anchylostomiasis at Albouystown Dispensary and elsewhere, with uniformly satisfactory results. A very large experience of this use of the drug has convinced me of the efficacy and absolute inocuousness of this mode of dealing with the very difficult problem presented by the widespread infection of the coolies on the sugar estates.

In the beginning of the current year, therefore, it seemed to me that the time had arrived for giving those coolies the benefit of this line of treatment. By means of microscopical examination of the dejecta, an anchylostome census of all the coolies in the yards, from five years old upwards, has been making steady progress for some months. Completed at Farm, and nearly so at Providence, the census is proceeding apace at Diamond and will ultimately take in Peter's Hall.

As soon as the presence of ova is ascertained, the person is put on the "Thymol List", and begins at once to take ten grains of the drug every night, except on Saturdays, doing his work as usual. The coolies have taken to this treatment with remarkable readiness, being fully aware of its object and anxious to get rid of their parasites. I may mention that a thymol pulverette, coated with chocolate, is obtainable, which the coolies prefer to the cachet.

The first batch of coolies placed on the list in February at Farm have been re-examined, and nearly all of them have been found free from ova and taken off the list permanently. The others will be similarly re-examined after four months of treatment, and I anticipate that the bulk of them will be found free. Some stragglers may have to continue taking their dose for a month or two more.

It will be seen that, if this system is carried out accurately, the permanent residents in those yards will be entirely freed from this dangerous infection in a very short time. It will then be a relatively simple matter to deal with newcomers in like manner.

I am glad to say that the authorities of the estates are taking a deep interest in this matter; and with their all-important help I expect that the undertaking will be entirely successful.

Malaria.—In April, 1910, I began to give quinine systematically to the coolies in the estate yards as a preventive against this all-pervading cause of disease.

I started with the children at Providence. In the previous month a census of their spleens was taken, and complete lists were prepared of those whose spleens were distinctly enlarged, and of the others whose spleens appeared to be normal. Then I put them all without exception, on daily doses of quinine suited to their ages for the space of three months. The beneficial effect of this began to be perceived at once. Within a very short time malarial fever became less frequent, and convulsions practically ceased to occur.

Having thus brought them up to a more healthy standard, I restricted the daily doses to those with enlarged spleens, and relegated the others to a weekly dose. The manager gave me his enthusiastic co-operation, without which success would not have been attainable. The sicknurse and his assistants carried out the additional duties thus thrown on them readily and whole-heartedly.

Not only have attacks of malarial fever almost ceased among those children, but their spleens have been steadily diminishing in size. Repeated spleenic censuses have resulted in a shortening of the list of those taking daily doses, and a corresponding lengthening of the weekly list.

The system was soon adopted by the other estates; and the matter was brought to the notice of the Medical Inspector at an early date.

In order to extend the benefit of this quinine distribution to the adults larger machinery was required. The managers of Farm, Providence and Peter's Hall have solved the difficulty by dividing the ranges in their yards among the drivers, each of whom is given charge of a few ranges. Each driver is supplied with two lists, one containing the names of those with normal spleens, the other, those with enlarged spleens. To the former he gives a weekly dose of five grains; to the latter, a like dose daily, with an additional five grains when the spleen is very large. The drivers are supervised by the principal sicknurse. The occurrence of malarial attacks, and the results of the periodic spleenic censuses show which of the drivers distribute the quinine carefully, and which of them shirk the work.

The results are seen in the marked reduction of the number of cases of, and deaths from, malarial fever. The adoption of this systematic distribution of quinine to the adults by the drivers at Diamond would doubtless have a like happy influence on the sickness-rate and mortality of that estate.

The salutary effect of the adoption of these measures for the cure and prevention of anchylostomiasis and malarial fever is seen most markedly in the high birth-rate and low mortality of Providence yard. A birth-rate of 35·3, and a mortality of 16·9 per thousand are highly encouraging figures.

There is therefore every reason to hope that, with the entire elimination of the anchylostome from these estates by the method described above, and the more complete control of malaria by still greater accuracy in the administration of quinine to the people, the birth-rate on these estates, in spite of the inequality of the sexes, can be kept well above 30 per thousand, and the mortality considerably below 20.

But a relatively high birth-rate, a low sickness-rate and mortality, and a prompt improvement in the labour supply, do not complete the list of benefits to be derived from these measures.

Anyone who has closely observed the East Indians in this colony knows that there is a marked difference in physique between the immigrants and those born here. Speaking generally it may be said that, compared with the Creole coolies, the immigrants are heavier and more muscular, their bones are thicker, their features coarser. They are stronger and more vigorous people. In a "tug of war" they run away with the Creole-born.

The effect of local rearing on the race tends, therefore, to physical deterioration, to the production of a light-weighing, thin-boned and delicate-featured man, having less capacity for prolonged, hard muscular effort.

Of the factors concerned with the production of this physical deterioration the two most important are, undoubtedly, malarial fever and anchylostomiasis.

The Creole coolie who begins to suffer from malarial fever in the first months of his existence, and who is burdened with an enlarged spleen from that time onwards throughout his growing years, lies under disabilities which are ceaselessly thwarting the natural tendency of the vital forces within him to raise him to his maximum of physical development. If to these disabilities from Malaria be added the constant draining of his blood through the bites of anchylostomes, it is easy to understand that such an individual inevitably tends towards the ranks of the degenerate.

Many such are being reared in the vallages of the colony—a menace to its future vital interests.

On the sugar estates—the other great nursing-ground of the East Indian race here—the adoption of the modes of prevention described above will enable the children to grow into stronger, more virile and desirable citizens.

Water-supply.—On these estates an entirely satisfactory water-supply remains a desideratum. The supply is best at Providence.

Villages.—The sanitary condition and water-supply continue to be unsatisfactory.

I have no figures relative to the vital satistics of these villages. Fewer cases came under my notice during the year than in previous years.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. E. A. FERGUSON,
G.M.O.

The Honourable
The Surgeon General.

APPENDIX 8.

Table 3.

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OUT-PATIENTS TREATED AT ESTATES' HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR 1911-12.

Hospitals.	Indentured.			Unindentured.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.		T.	M.	F.	T.
Berbice—									
Skeldon	22	12	34	156	85	241	178	97	275
Springlands	10	3	13	63	33	96	73	36	109
Port Mourant	12	14	26	379	139	518	391	153	544
Albion	10	39	49	328	155	483	338	194	532
Rose Hall	70	71	141	299	172	471	369	243	612
Friends	35	28	63	161	106	267	196	134	330
Providence	31	22	53	96	47	143	127	69	196
Mara	4	...	4	11	14	25	15	14	29
Blairmont	482	141	623	113	71	184	595	212	807
Bath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	676	330	1,006	1,606	822	2,428	2,282	1,152	3,434
Essequebo—									
Golden Fleece	4	8	12	180	100	280	184	108	292
Taymouth Manor	...	...	...	43	34	77	43	34	77
Anna Regina	...	...	...	48	40	88	48	40	88
Hampton Court	2	...	2	96	33	129	98	33	131
Marionville	10	4	14	167	123	290	177	127	304
Total	16	12	28	534	330	864	550	342	892
Demerara—									
Cane Grove	1	1	2	60	30	90	61	31	92
Melville	...	...	...	11	4	15	11	4	15
Cove & John	2	2	4	15	8	23	17	10	27
Hope	16	2	18	20	7	27	36	9	45
Enmore	20	2	22	30	34	64	50	36	86
Nonpareil	25	2	27	85	53	138	110	55	165
Lusignan	3	4	7	3	...	3	6	4	10
Mon Repos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
La Bonne Intention	...	...	...	6	4	10	6	4	10
Success	4	8	12	267	250	517	271	258	529
Vryheid's Lust	...	...	...	378	387	765	378	387	765
Ogle	112	77	189	767	687	1,454	879	764	1,643
Diamond	56	78	134	156	99	255	212	177	389
Farm	5	3	8	99	75	174	104	78	182
Providence	1	7	8	98	64	162	99	71	170
Houston	...	...	...	66	64	130	66	64	130
Wales	15	7	22	2	...	2	17	7	24
Nismes	40	36	76	1	3	4	41	39	80
Schoon Ord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Versailles	10	...	10	1	...	1	11	...	11
Leonora	3	...	3	18	10	28	21	10	31
Uitvlugt	1	1	2	12	4	16	13	5	18
De Kinderen	11	2	13	18	9	27	29	11	40
Tuschen	...	...	...	20	12	32	20	12	32
Total	325	232	557	2,133	1,804	3,937	2,458	2,036	4,494

SUMMARY.

BERBICE	676	330	1,006	1,606	822	2,428	2,282	1,152	3,434
ESSEQUEBO	16	12	28	534	330	864	550	342	892
DEMERARA	325	232	557	2,133	1,804	3,937	2,458	2,036	4,494
TOTAL	1,017	574	1,591	4,273	2,956	7,229	5,290	3,530	8,820

APPENDIX 8—*contd.*

Table 4.

SHOWING THE DISEASES TREATED IN EACH ESTATE'S HOSPITAL AND THE NUMBER OF DEATHS.

DISEASES.	HOSPITALS, BERBICE.																					
	Skeldon.		Springlands.		Port Mourant.		Albion.		Rose Hall.		Blairmont.		Mara.		Friends.		Providence.		Bath.		Totals.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.																						
Measles	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	18	1	70	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	1
Febricula	23	...	4	...	53	...	154	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	9	1	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	6
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	9	...
Dysentery	16	...	7	...	4	...	8	4	35	1	74	1	23	1	16	...	12	...	14	1	209	8
Malarial Fever	555	7	195	3	57	1	338	3	768	3	1333	10	636	3	484	2	190	2	77	3	4,633	37
Black Water Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	5	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	14	1
Convulsions, Infantile ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
,, Puerperal ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	2
Anæmia ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	1
Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	4
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ...	4	...	2	2	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	15	6
Leprosy	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Yaws	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	7	1
Syphilis	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	20	...	9	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	40	...
,, (Inherited)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	5
Condyloma	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Shingles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Hœmophilia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Alcoholism	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	39	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	1
Rheumatism	10	...	3	...	1	...	13	...	17	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	7	...	1	...	70	...
Sciatica	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Epitheliomata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Senectus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Anæmia	18	1	1	1	8	...	5	...	56	5	5	1	...	...	37	2	17	1	2	...	149	11
Marasmus	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Diabetes, Mellitus	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Debility	26	...	7	...	4	1	14	4	2	...	...	...	16	2	6	...	3	...	...	...	78	7
Senile Decay	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.																						
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—																						
(a) Dis. of the Brain and Spinal Cord—																						
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Do. Spinal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Paraplegia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
(b) Diseases of the Nerves —																						
Neuralgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Neuritis (Peripheral) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Herpes Zoote	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
(c) Functional Diseases—																						
Epilepsy	1	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	25	...
Hysteria	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Cephalalgia	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
(d) Mental Diseases—																						
Mania	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Dementia	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Vertigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Paralysis...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
2. Diseases of the Eye—																						
Foreign body in Eye ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Conjunctivitis	6	...	...	...	7	...	21	...	4	...	8	...	7	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	57	...
Keratitis	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...
Cyst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Iritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	15	...
Corneal Ulcer	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...
Carried forward ...	661	8	235	8	191	7	676	18	936	13	1476	14	779	15	572	6	242	4	100	6	5,871	99

TABLE 4—*contd.*

Showing the Diseases treated in each Estate's Hospital and the Number of Deaths.

DISEASES.	HOSPITALS, BERBICE.																					
	Skeldon.		Springlands.		Port Mourant.		Albion.		Rose Hall.		Blairmont.		Mara.		Friends.		Providence.		Bath.		Totals.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
LOCAL DISEASES—(*contd.*)																						
Brought forward ...	664	8	235	8	191	7	676	18	936	13	1476	14	779	15	572	6	242	4	100	6	5,871	99
2. *Diseases of the Eye*—(contd.)																						
Pterigium	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Injuries	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	11	...
Stye	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Dacryocystitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Photophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Caruncle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3. *Diseases of the Ear*—																						
Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Otorrhœa	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Otitis	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Otalgia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Earache	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Auditory Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4. *Diseases of the Nose*—																						
Epistaxis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5. *Dis. of the Circulatory System*—																						
Cardiac	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Valvular Heart Disease ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	9	7
Functional Heart Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Aneurism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Embolism	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syncope	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Morbus Cordis	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
6. *Dis. of the Respiratory System*—																						
Empyema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Bronchitis	19	1	11	1	33	4	26	4	121	2	18	3	19	1	72	4	34	...	5	...	358	20
Bronchial Catarrh	57	...	10	...	59	...	117	...	56	...	107	...	29	...	24	...	22	...	...	...	481	...
Pneumonia	10	6	7	7	4	...	2	1	30	9	25	8	33	15	9	2	7	2	18	7	145	57
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Pleurodynia	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Asthma	11	...	26	...	23	1	43	...	85	...	13	...	19	...	30	...	11	...	1	...	262	1
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Atelectasis Pulmonum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Gastrodynia	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess of Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
7. *Dis. of the Digestive System*—																						
Enlarged Gland	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gumboil	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Herpes Oris	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Stomatitis	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	13	...
Pharyngitis	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...
Dentition (morbid)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Tonsillitis	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	15	...
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dyspepsia	4	...	...	...	28	...	59	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	107	...
Singultus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gastric Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Parotitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gingivitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	6	6	3	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	20	10
Simple Diarrhœa	58	2	39	3	132	2	216	2	73	6	149	8	21	1	17	2	19	4	6	1	730	31
Colic	17	...	5	...	38	...	104	...	7	...	30	...	19	...	13	...	4	...	1	...	238	...
Hæmorrhoids	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Anal Fistula	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hernia (strangulated) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Do. (others)	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Constipation	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	6	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	27	...
Hepatic Congestion ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...
Hepatitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	7	1
Hepatic Cirrhosis	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
Jaundice	4	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
Carried forward ...	874	17	345	21	542	22	1280	28	1338	30	1854	40	961	34	773	14	349	11	143	21	8,459	238

TABLE 4—*contd.*

Showing the Diseases treated in each Estate's Hospital and the Number of Deaths.

DISEASES.	HOSPITALS, BERBICE.																					
	Skeldon.		Springlands.		Port Mourant.		Albion.		Rose Hall.		Blairmont.		Mara.		Friends.		Providence.		Bath.		Totals.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
II. LOCAL DISEASES—(*contd.*).																						
Brought forward ...	874	17	345	21	542	22	1280	28	1338	30	1854	40	961	34	773	14	349	11	143	21	8,459	238
7. *Dis. of the Digestive System—(contd.).*																						
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hæmatemesis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tonsillar Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	1	1	...	193	4
Gastro Enteric Catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Pharyngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Typhlitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8. *Dis. of Lymphatic System—*																						
Ganglion	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Adenitis	...	...	...	...	6	...	22	...	12	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	51	...
Lymphangitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Enlarged Spleen	1	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	...
Splenitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Perisplenitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Lymphadenitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Perisplenalgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
9. *Dis. of the Urinary System—*																						
Bright's Disease	4	2	9	4	7	2	8	5	12	2	2	1	26	7	...	...	8	4	7	2	83	29
Acute Nephritis	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Cystitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Urethral Stricture	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Retention of Urine	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Uræmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Hæmaturia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
Albuminuria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
10. *Dis. of the Generative System—*																						
Venereal Warts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Epididymitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Balanitis	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...
Venereal Ulcer	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
Phymosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Paraphymosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...
Hydrocele	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Varicocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Orchitis	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	22	...
Gleet	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Gonorrhœa	7	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	25	...	14	...	11	...	8	...	17	...	...	...	106	...
Bubo...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Leucorrhœa	4	...	1	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	17	...
Dysmenorrhœa	5	..	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	13	...
Menorrhagia	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	27	...
Uterine Hæmorrhage ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Metorrhagia	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Pregnancy	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Abortion	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
Threatened Abortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Premature Parturition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	6	5
Normal do. ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	5	...	13	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
Abnormal do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Perimetritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Procidentia Uteri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chancroids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Chancre	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	9	...
11. *Dis. of Locomotive System—*																						
Lumbago	...	...	1	...	4	...	12	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	27	...
Synovitis	1	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	19	...
Brusitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Periostitis	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Necrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Syphilitic Ostitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Myalgia	7	...	1	...	11	...	19	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...
Arthritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Arthralgia	...	...	...	...	5	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
Teno-Synovitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Carried forward ...	912	19	374	25	628	24	1433	34	1567	37	1934	45	1057	46	830	16	439	16	159	2	9,333	286

TABLE 4—*contd.*

Showing the Diseases treated in each Estate's Hospital and the Number of deaths.

Diseases.	HOSPITALS, BERBICE.																					
	Skeldon.		Springlands.		Port Mourant.		Albion.		Rose Hall.		Blairmont.		Mara.		Friends.		Providence.		Bath.		Totals.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
II. LOCAL DISEASES—*contd.*																						
Brought forward ...	912	19	374	25	628	24	1433	34	1567	37	1934	45	1057	46	830	16	439	16	159	24	9333	286
12. *Diseases of Cellular Tissue—*																						
Cellulitis	1	...	...	...	33	...	86	...	12	...	7	...	33	...	3	...	2	...	6	...	183	...
Whitlow	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Abscess (superficial) ...	17	...	8	...	3	...	14	...	27	...	29	...	28	...	7	...	9	...	1	...	143	...
Do. (deep seated) ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Carbuncle	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Gangrene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sinus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mammary Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Œdema	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
13. *Diseases of Cutaneous System—*																						
Corns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ulcers	24	...	9	...	30	...	105	...	84	...	89	...	128	...	46	...	17	...	1	...	533	...
Onychia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	27	...
Furuncles	16	...	...	...	18	...	34	...	18	...	26	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	120	...
Erythema	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Urticaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Herpes	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	10	...
Ring Worm	9	...	...	...	15	...	40	...	5	...	26	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	97	...
Scabies	7	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	22	...	5	...	4	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	56	...
Chigoes	15	...	...	...	6	...	15	...	42	...	44	...	4	...	8	...	11	...	...	...	145	...
Pustules	24	...	1	...	41	...	123	...	67	...	66	...	53	...	22	...	11	...	...	...	408	...
Ankylostomum Dematitis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
Ground Itch	10	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	26	...
Pemphigus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Eczema	2	...	1	...	46	...	99	...	3	...	28	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	182	...
Acne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Excoriation	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
III. PARASITIC DISEASES—																						
Anchylostomiasis	19	..	1	...	125	2	72	1	9	1	52	1	68	...	28	...	14	...	1	1	389	6
Filariasis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	9	...
Tape Worm	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Tinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Vermes	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
IV. POISONS—																						
Ganje	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Snake	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Insect Sting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Bites	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Belladonna	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
V. INJURIES—																						
Burn	1	...	3	1	4	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1
Scald	4	1	...	...	2	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	2	..	14	2
Contusion	8	...	4	...	12	...	36	...	17	...	9	...	1	...	17	..	14	...	...	...	118	...
Abrasion	6	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	21	...
Fracture Simple	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Do. Compound ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Crushed Finger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Asphyxi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Injury to Abdomen	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Cut Throat	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hæmorrhage from Wound ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sprains	1	...	...	...	3	...	18	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	33	...
Incised Wound	51	...	...	...	75	...	180	..	90	...	38		91	...	45	...	6	...	4	...	580	
Contused do.	9	...	5	...	3	...	13	...	16	...	4	...	6	...	5		9	...	1	...	71	...
Punctured do.	14	...	2	...	9	...	12	...	38	...	21	...	8	...	10	...	4	...	...	..	118	...
Lacerated do.	1	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	20	...
Septic do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	2	...
Alligator Bite	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	6	...
Under Observation	...	...	9	...	13	...	20	...	1	...	19	...	...	...	3	..	5	...	8	...	73	...
Gunshot Wound	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Not Sick	78	...	14	...	28	...	38	...	33	...	86	...	60	...	23		14	...	...	...	374	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1242	20	442	27	1121	27	2368	38	2099	40	2541	46	1559	46	1083	16	572	16	182	25	13209	301

TABLE 4—*con td.*

Showing the Diseases treated in each Estate's Hospital and the Number of deaths.

Diseases.	HOSPITALS, BERBICE.																					
	Skeldon.		Springlands.		Port Mourant.		Albion.		Rose Hall.		Blairmont.		Mara.		Friends.		Providence.		Bath.		Totals.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
SURGICAL OPERATIONS—																						
Major (define)——																						
Instrumental Parturition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Minor (define)—																						
Abscess, opened	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	21	...
Sinus, laid open	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...
Circumcision	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Amputation of Toe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflamed Gland Extirpated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	...
TOTAL ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	32	...

TABLE 4—

Showing the Diseases treated in each Estate's

Diseases.	HOSPITALS, DEMERARA.																							
	Cane Grove.		Melville.		Cove & John.		Hope.		Enmore.		Nonpareil.		Lusignan.		Mon Repos.		La Bonne Intention.		Success D'rara.		Vryheid's Lust.		Ogle.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
I. GENERAL DISEASES—																								
Measles ...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	155	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Fabricula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	23	1	8	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	10	1	5	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	...
Mumps ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	2	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	6	...
Dysentery ...	56	4	11	1	30	5	85	1	91	4	61	3	123	16	252	10	21	...	42	...	40	4	76	1
Malarial Fever ...	284	2	71	...	108	2	328	3	429	10	1127	9	882	4	39	5	287	...	302	5	115	4	434	2
Blackwater Fever ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2
Convulsions (Infantile) ...	4	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	2	...	...
,, (Puerperal) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septicæmia ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tetanus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis (Acute General) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (Pulmonary) ...	16	2	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	2
Do. (Other Forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leprosy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yaws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	3	...
Do. (Inherited) ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaccinia ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Condylomata Lata ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salivation ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vomiting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granuloma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism ...	3	...	4	...	3	...	9	...	12	...	39	...	21	...	2	...	1	...	25	...	14	...	26	1
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Growth, non-malignant (decline) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myalgia ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anasarca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia... ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	9	...	13	1	49	1	3	...	4	...	8	...	7	...	17	...
Marasmas ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	5	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Debility ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	1	3	...	2	...	5	...	2	...	6	...
Senile Debility ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. LOCAL DISEASES—																								
Dis. of the Nervous System.																								
(*a*) Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord—																								
Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Sclerosis (define) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemiplegia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Locomotor Ataxia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paraplegia ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Diseases of the Nerves—																								
Neuralgia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Neuritis (Peripheral) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sciatica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Functional Diseases—																								
Epilepsy ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hysteria ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cephalalgia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chorea ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunstroke ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*d*) *Mental Diseases*—																								
Mania ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melancholia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dementia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Mental Defect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried forward ...	597	9	121	4	150	7	445	5	570	18	1296	26	1170	34	313	16	346	8	404	6	198	13	596	10

-*contd.*

Hospital and the Number of Deaths.

HOSPITALS, DEMERARA.

Diamond.		Farm.		Providence.		Houston.		Wales.		Nismes.		Schoon Ord.		Versailles.		Leonora.		Uitvlugt.		DeKinderen.		Tuschen.		Totals.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.
17	...	...	...	66	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	3	...	178	...
8	...	8	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	37	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	1	124	...	19	1	171	1	...	...	119	...	1	...	2	...	762	3
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	65	2
16	4	9	3	26	4	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2	...	...	...	...	101	23
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	74	...
100	5	56	...	110	6	21	1	51	1	20	...	7	...	28	1	26	2	102	11	27	2	17	4	1,253	82
782	3	130	4	262	1	208	...	626	...	368	1	26	2	432	1	468	6	553	1	425	2	61	3	8,950	72
8	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	7	1	16	6	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	16
5	3	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	12	2	6	...	14	4	80	16
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	8	5	...	...	19	15
...	...	4	2	5	3	3	1	23	8	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	10	1	...	...	6	2	91	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	22	2	...	...	3	1	4	...	2	...	19	...	3	...	...	...	119	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	12	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	1
15	...	9	...	12	...	8	...	6	...	1	...	3	...	7	...	14	...	37	...	21	...	7	...	274	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
229	1	33	...	30	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	51	2	12	1	8	...	493	7
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	9	4	5	4	2	2	34	21
4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	2	...	2	...	55	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	2	9	5
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	25	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	14	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1216	29	264	10	532	18	253	4	894	17	548	9	72	10	661	5	531	15	1000	28	523	16	185	19	12,835	333

TABLE 4—

Showing the Diseases treated in each Estate's

DISEASES.	HOSPITALS, DEMERARA.																							
	Cane Grove.		Melville.		Cove & John.		Hope.		Enmore.		Nonpareil.		Lusignan.		Mon Repos.		La Bonne Intention.		Success.		Vryheid's Lust.		Ogle.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
II. LOCAL DISEASES—(*contd.*).																								
Brought forward ...	597	9	121	4	150	7	445	5	570	18	1296	26	1170	34	313	16	346	8	404	6	198	13	596	10
Diseases of the Eye—																								
Abscess ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	9	...	12	...	4	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	12	...
Keratitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...
Sclerotitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Iritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corneal Ulcer	4	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pterigium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign body in Eye ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Congd. after removal of Eye...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Ear—																								
Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	9	...
Otorrhœa	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Otalgia	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Nose—																								
Epistaxis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cattarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign body	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Circulatory System—																								
Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tumor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valvular—Heart Disease ...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Functional	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Phlebitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pain in Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Malformation of Heart ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Failure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Respiratory System—																								
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
Bronchitis	71	1	19	1	13	2	13	4	22	1	21	9	26	2	5	2	10	1	66	2	63	5	64	2
Bronchial Catarrh ...	74	...	14	...	19	...	12	...	32	...	36	1	156	...	22	...	30	...	33	...	15	...	93	...
Pneumonia	17	3	8	2	4	2	1	...	7	2	8	8	27	9	15	3	7	2	39	10	29	12	31	5
Pleurisy	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pleurodynia	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asthma	41	1	16	...	10	1	5	...	17	...	9	...	22	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	7	1	10	1
Chronic Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmoptysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Digestive System—																								
Aphthæ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gumboil	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stomatitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	11	...
Dentition (morbid) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Tonsillitis	2	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Dyspepsia	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	..	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	..	6	...	11	...
Gastric Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hiccough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple Diarrhœa	47	1	4	...	7	...	5	...	20	2	46	5	52	8	15	...	14	2	17	3	19	2	17	...
Choleraic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colic	12	...	3	...	7	1	9	...	2	...	18	...	3	...	10	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	...
Hæmorrhoids	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	4	...
Anal Fistula	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prolapsus ani	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hernia (strangulated) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, others	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Constipation	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20	...
Carried forward ...	890	16	196	8	214	13	523	10	697	23	1476	51	1496	60	391	22	425	16	588	21	348	33	906	18

contd.

Hospital and the number of Deaths.

HOSPITALS, DEMERARA.

Diamond.		Farm.		Providence.		Houston.		Wales.		Nismes.		Schoon Ord.		Versailles.		Leonora.		Uitvlugt.		DeKinderen.		Tuschen.		Totals.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1216	29	264	10	532	18	253	4	894	17	548	9	72	10	661	5	531	15	1000	28	523	16	135	19	12,835	336
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
..	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	77	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	14	...
3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	22	...
13	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	24	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	...
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	34	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9
1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	23	1	41	3
224	4	203	3	255	2	30	...	3	...	9	1	3	...	8	1	12	4	107	2	17	1	8	...	1,273	50
36	...	14	...	4	...	13	...	27	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	81	...	27	...	23	7	765	17
18	7	21	11	20	9	7	2	...	...	12	...	1	1	8	4	11	6	30	13	19	6	3	...	343	117
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	34	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	27	2	34	2
...	...	19	...	33	1	11	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	37	...	19	...	...	...	266	5
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	18	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	37	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	14	...
1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	33	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	15	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
44	9	6	3	37	6	14	2	19	1	16	...	4	1	9	1	15	3	32	1	11	1	15	3	485	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	5	3
5	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	8	...	7	...	4	1	9	...	12	...	...	...	129	2
3	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	29	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	33	...
1608	50	539	27	907	39	343	8	963	27	601	11	85	12	710	12	591	29	1342	47	667	25	240	33	16,736	611

TABLE 4—

Showing the Diseases treated in each Estate's

DISEASES.	HOSPITALS, DEMERARA.																							
	Cane Grove.		Melville.		Cove and John.		Hope.		Enmore.		Nonpareil.		Lusignan.		Mon Repos.		La Bonne Intention.		Success.		Vryheid's Lust.		Ogle.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
II. LOCAL DISEASES—(*contd.*).																								
Brought forward ...	890	16	196	8	214	13	523	10	697	23	1476	51	1496	60	391	22	425	16	588	21	348	33	906	18
Dis. of the Disgestive System— (contd.).																								
Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Chirrosis ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Jaundice	15	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	12	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	5	...
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmatemesis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colitis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dental Caries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mal Cachexia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Choleliathiasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. *Dis. of the Lymphatic System—*																								
Adenitis	17	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	10	...
Lymphangitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enlarged Spleen	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	5	...
Tongue-Tied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Porotitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. *Dis. of the Urinary System—*																								
Bright's Disease	13	4	5	2	5	3	4	...	6	2	12	3	8	2	2	2	2	1	2	...	8	...	4	2
Acute Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cystitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Retention of Urine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Uraemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmaturia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. *Dis. of the Generative System—*																								
Slonghing Penis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epididymitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balanitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...
Phymosis	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paraphymosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrocele	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orchitis	9	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	3	...
Hœmatocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa	7	...	1	...	5	...	16	...	12	...	17	...	35	...	7	...	3	...	10	...	1	...	6	...
Leucorrhœa	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	6	...
Dysmenorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Menorrhagia	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Vaginitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterine Hæmorrhage ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bubo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abortion	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Threatened Abortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Parturition ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	4	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal " ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Abnormal " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Metritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Endometritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Perimetritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mastitis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chancroids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chancre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Circumcision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. *Dis. of Locomotive System—*																								
Lumbago	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Synovitis	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Periostitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Caries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myalgia	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried forward ...	988	22	222	10	231	17	568	16	743	29	1553	59	1607	66	405	24	457	19	625	21	370	33	963	21

contd.

Hospital and the number of Deaths.

HOSPITALS, DEMERARA.

Diamond.		Farm.		Providence.		Houston.		Wales.		Nismes.		Schoon Ord.		Versailles.		Leonora.		Uitvlugt.		De Kinderen.		Tuschen.		Totals.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1608	50	539	27	907	39	343	8	963	27	601	11	85	12	710	12	591	29	1342	47	667	25	240	33	16,736	611
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	2	1	1	1	...	15	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
1	1	1	...	7	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	2	1	...	5	...	84	6
8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	1	15	5
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	75	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
3	...	2	...	10	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	14	...	2	...	73	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3	1	2	...	10	2	7	1	5	3	3	1	3	...	3	...	5	4	14	4	9	2	14	2	149	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	12	...	6	...	6	...	177	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	23	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	14	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	25	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	28	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	19	7
6	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	17	...	8	...	...	...	9	...	5	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	95	...
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	22	...
3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	29	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
1652	57	561	28	949	42	365	9	1021	30	628	13	92	12	762	12	615	34	1430	58	717	29	276	36	17,803	695

TABLE 4—

Showing the Diseases treated in each Estate's

DISEASES.	HOSPITALS, DEMERARA.																							
	Cane Grove.		Melville.		Cove and John.		Hope.		Enmore.		Nonpareil.		Lusignan.		Mon Repos.		La Bonne Intention.		Success.		Vryheid's Lust.		Ogle.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
II. LOCAL DISEASES—*contd.*																								
Brought forward ...	988	22	222	10	234	17	568	16	743	29	1553	59	1607	66	405	24	457	17	625	21	370	33	963	21
12. *Dis. of Cellular Tissue*—																								
Cellulitis	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	8	...	58	...	18	...	44	...	3	1	2	...	2	...
Whitlow	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Abscess (Superficial) ...	35	...	4	...	5	...	5	...	13	...	15	...	19	...	2	...	7	...	8	1	20	...	25	...
Abscess (deep-seated) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Carbuncle	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangrene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. *Dis. of Cutaneous System*—																								
Pemphigus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcers	59	...	9	...	34	...	78	...	77	...	105	...	68	...	26	...	19	...	29	...	14	...	108	...
Onychia	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	...
Furuncules	20	...	3	...	2	...	8	...	12	...	31	...	3	...	10	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	6	...
Erythema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urticaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Herpes	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Ring Worm	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	12	...
Scabies	21	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	10	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Chigoes	14	...	...	...	12	...	2	...	10	...	41	...	52	...	4	...	23	...	49	...	...	...	74	...
Pustules	30	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	22	...	8	...	192	...	38	...	45	...	112	...	18	...	233	...
Ground Itch	7	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	7	...	35	...	2	...	4	...	13	...	...	...	33	...
Pruritus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eczema	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Verruca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dermatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Œdema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phlegmon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. PARASITIC DISEASES—																								
Anchylostomiasis ...	86	3	35	3	4	1	5	2	7	1	8	2	13	1	3	...	2	...	15	...	...	...	42	1
Filariasis	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tape Worm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Ascariasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Vermes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. POISON—																								
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganje	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Snake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insect Sting	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dog Bite	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ptomaine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. INJURIES—																								
Spine, Nose and Wrist ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burn	4	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Scald	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	4	...
Corrosive Fluid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contusion	12	...	3	...	5	...	8	...	6	...	32	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	11	...
Abrasion	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
Fracture (Simple) ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...
Do. (Compound) ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Concussion of Brain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dislocations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture of Spleen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scalp Wound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sprains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Incised Wound ...	31	...	2	...	6	...	25	...	[illegible]7	...	64	...	53	...	14	...	11	...	21	...	5	...	41	...
Contused " ...	10	...	2	...	4	...	17	...	12	...	9	...	10	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punctured " ...	14	...	3	...	3	...	11	...	25	...	44	...	21	...	9	...	4	...	7	...	5	1	15	...
Lacerated " ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	8	...	10	...	11	...	7	...	3	...	9	...	1	...	8	...
Septic " ...	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alligator bite ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Observation	5	...	18	...	3	...	...	...	28	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	89	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Not Sick	34	...	...	...	6	...	8	...	27	...	65	...	131	...	50	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	39	...
Grand Total ...	1403	26	319	13	331	18	767	18	1078	32	2047	62	2323	70	601	26	722	18	932	23	444	34	1649	22

contd.

Hospital and the number of Deaths.

HOSPITALS, DEMERARA.

Diamond.		Farm.		Providence.		Houston.		Wales.		Nismes.		Schoon Ord.		Versailles.		Leonora.		Uitvlugt.		DeKinderen.		Tuschen.		Totals.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1652	57	561	28	949	42	365	9	1021	30	628	13	92	12	762	12	615	34	1430	58	717	29	276	36	17,803	695
11	...	4	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	1	10	...	8	...	5	...	197	3
4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
...	...	13	...	12	...	2	...	6	...	10	...	2	...	13	...	11	...	18	...	19	...	6	...	270	1
...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	25	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
33	...	11	...	7	...	17	...	17	...	7	...	3	...	8	...	2	...	34	...	36	...	8	...	809	...
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	28	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	9	...	10	...	...	...	134	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	21	...	12	...	...	...	85	...
11	...	13	...	...	...	8	...	24	...	5	...	...	...	30	...	12	...	21	...	38	...	1	...	208	...
20	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	19	...	3	...	...	...	15	...	1	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	355	...
41	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	40	...	8	...	...	...	17	...	1	...	52	...	56	...	1	...	928	...
17	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	23	...	10	...	...	...	12	...	2	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	202	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
117	...	42	5	42	2	4	...	18	...	22	...	...	...	22	...	115	...	196	...	98	...	8	...	904	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	34	5
3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	43	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
7	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	12	...	6	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	15	...	11	...	4	...	165	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
4	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	27	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	1
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	25	...
23	...	8	...	6	...	...	...	35	...	32	...	...	...	21	...	7	...	25	...	29	...	10	...	526	...
18	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	17	...	2	...	...	...	116	...
9	...	8	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	13	...	3	...	6	...	215	1
1	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	6	...	3	...	95	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	25	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	165	...	...	...	8	...	387	...
7	...	20	...	10	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	507	...
2051	58	702	33	1069	45	421	9	1262	30	759	13	100	12	952	12	812	35	2090	60	1143	30	335	37	24,312	796

TABLE 4—

Showing the Diseases treated in each Estate's

DISEASES.	HOSPITALS, DEMERARA.																							
	Cane Grove.		Melville.		Cove & John.		Hope.		Enmore.		Nonpareil.		Lusignan.		Mon Repos.		La Bonne Intention.		Success.		Vryheid's Lust.		Ogle.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
SURGICAL OPERATIONS.																								
Major (define) —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor (define)—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess Opened	21	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrocele Tapped	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Incised Cellulitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amputation of Finger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	22	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

contd.

Hospital and the Number of Deaths.

HOSPITALS, DEMERARA.

Diamond.		Farm.		Providence.		Houston.		Wales.		Nismes.		Schoon Ord.		Versailles.		Leonora.		Uitvlugt.		De Kinderen.		Tuschen.		Totals.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Dea.
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	78	...

TABLE 4—*contd.*

Showing the Diseases treated in each Estate's Hospital and the Number of Deaths.

DISEASES.	HOSPITALS, ESSEQUEBO.											
	Golden Fleece.		Taymouth Manor.		Anna Regina.		Hampton Court.		Marionville.		Totals.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
I. GENERAL DISEASES –												
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Influenza	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	15	1
Febricula	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...
Mumps	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Dysentery	65	4	15	1	35	4	14	...	53	5	182	14
Malarial Fever	305	6	239	9	405	7	280	6	357	4	1,586	32
„ Cachexia	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Blackwater Fever	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
Convulsions (Infantile)	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	10	5	17	7
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	3	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	1	9	2
Leprosy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Yaws	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Syphilis	20	...	...	...	10	...	4	...	2	...	36	...
Rheumatism	14	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	8	...	36	...
Anæmia	2	...	...	...	28	4	3	1	8	1	41	6
Marasmus	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	3
Debility	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...
II. LOCAL DISEASES—												
1. *Diseases of the Nervous System—*												
(a) Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord—												
Meningitis	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2
(c) Functional Diseases—												
Epilepsy	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Cephalalgia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chorea	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
(d) Mental Diseases—												
Sunstroke	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2. *Diseases of the Eye—*												
Conjunctivitis	15	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	30	...
Keratitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	6	...
Sclerotitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Iritis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Corneal Ulcer	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...
Panophthalmitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Stye	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3. *Diseases of the Ear—*												
Otorrhea	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	...
Foreign Body in Ear	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
4. *Diseases of the Nose—*												
Catarrh	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
5. *Diseases of the Circulatory System—*												
Morbus Cordis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Valvular Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Syncope	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
6. *Diseases of the Respiratory System—*												
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Bronchitis	69	1	13	2	8	1	4	...	55	...	149	4
Bronchial Catarrh	57	...	26	...	45	...	19	...	28	...	175	...
Pneumonia	46	15	2	1	6	...	2	...	28	8	84	24
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	4	1
Asthma	2	...	10	...	6	...	6	...	15	...	39	...
Chronic Bronchitis	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1
7. *Diseases of the Digestive System—*												
Gumboil	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	...
Dentition (morbid)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Tonsillitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...
Dyspepsia	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	...
Carried forward ...	720	33	312	15	572	19	353	9	617	29	2,574	105

TABLE 4—*contd.*

Showing the Diseases treated in each Estate's Hospital and the Number of Deaths.

DISEASES.	HOSPITALS, ESSEQUEBO.											
	Golden Fleece.		Taymouth Manor.		Anna Regina.		Hampton Court.		Marionville.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths.
II. LOCAL DISEASES—(Contd.)												
Brought forward ...	720	33	312	15	572	19	353	9	617	29	2,574	105
7. Dis. of Digestive System—(Contd.)												
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Simple Diarrhœa...	25	...	7	1	41	7	16	1	20	2	109	11
Colic	15	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	21	...
Hæmorrhoids	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hernia (strangulated)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Do. (others)	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Constipation	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	6	...
Hepatic Cirrhosis...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Jaundice	3	...	3	1	10	1	6	1	1	1	23	4
Chyluria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8. Diseases of Lymphatic System—												
Adenitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Lymphangitis	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	6	...	11	...
Enlarged Spleen	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
9. Diseases of the Urinary System—												
Bright's Disease	2	...	...	...	8	5	3	1	9	1	22	7
Nephritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Retention of Urine	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Uræmia	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
Hæmaturia	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
10. Diseases of the Generative System—												
Phymosis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Paraphymosis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Hydrocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Orchitis	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	...
Gonorrhœa	10	...	7	...	2	...	2	...	15	...	36	...
Bubo	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Leucorrhœa	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Dysmenorrhœa	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Menorrhagia	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Abortion	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	9	...
Normal Parturition	13	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	13	...	35	...
Abnormal do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chancre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...
Venereal Ulcer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11. Diseases of Locomotive System—												
Lumbago	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	9	...
Synovitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Periostitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Necrosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Myalgia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12. Diseases of Cellular Tissue—												
Cellulitis	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...
Whitlow	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Abscess (superficial)	16	...	4	...	16	...	8	...	5	...	49	...
Do. (deep-seated)	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	7	...
Carbuncle	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
13. Diseases of Cutaneous System—												
Ulcers	41	...	32	...	73	...	56	...	55	...	257	...
Onychia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...
Furuncles	10	...	3	...	12	...	7	...	...	...	32	...
Psoriasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Herpes	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Ring Worm	1	...	10	...	28	...	10	...	7	...	56	...
Scabies	1	...	2	...	7	...	1	...	39	...	50	...
Chigoes	3	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	19	...	46	...
Pustules	38	...	10	...	111	...	27	...	46	...	232	...
Ground Itch	19	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	37	...	62	...
Eczema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
Warts	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Carried forward ..	968	34	398	17	925	34	523	13	921	33	3,735	131

TABLE 4—*contd.*

Showing the Diseases treated in each Estate's Hospital and the Number of Deaths.

DISEASES.	HOSPITALS, ESSEQUEBO.											
	Golden Fleece.		Taymouth Manor.		Anna Regina.		Hampton Court.		Marionville.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward ...	968	34	398	17	925	34	523	13	921	33	3,735	131
III. PARASITIC DISEASES—												
Anchylostomiasis	64	1	53	...	73	...	25	4	89	...	304	5
Ascaris Lumbricoides	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
IV. POISON—												
Insect sting	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...
V. INJURIES—												
Burn	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
Scald	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	10	...
Contusion	14	...	4	...	16	...	9	...	10	...	53	...
Abrasion	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	19	...
Fracture (Simple)...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Injury from fall (shock)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Sprains	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Incised Wound	51	...	36	...	26	...	37	...	34	...	184	...
Contused do.	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	15	...
Punctured do.	25	...	3	...	5	...	7	...	10	...	50	...
Lacerated do.	2	...	5	...	12	...	16	...	12	...	47	...
Septic do.	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	10	...
Alligator Bite	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Under Observation	34	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	39	...
Not Sick	12	...	8	...	2	...	8	...	10	...	35	...
GRAND TOTAL, ...	1,189	35	519	17	1,073	34	629	17	1,113	34	4,523	137
SURGICAL OPERATIONS—												
Major (define)—												
Amputation of Finger (chloroform) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Minor (define)—												
Abscess opened	1	...	9	..	9	...	14	...	2	...	35	...
TOTAL ...	1	...	9	...	9	...	14	...	3	...	36	

APPENDIX 9.

PROSECUTIONS.

Estate.	Mean Adult Population.	Total number of prosecutions.	Percentage of cases to population.	Section 109.					Section 111.					Section 124.					Section 119.					Section 122.					Section 112.					Section 91.					Section 108.					Section 105.					Total cases.	Total immigrants.	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	Five times.	Six times.
				Absence from work.					Fraudulent work, insulting gestures or words, drunk while at work.					Habitual idlers.					Absence from plantation without leave.					Desertion.					Threatening words or gestures, damaging property, obstructing work.					Breaches of hospital regulations.					Neglect of duty as watchman.					Refusal to amend work improperly done.												
				Convictions.	Withdrawals.	Reprimands.	Dismissals.	Not disposed of.	Convictions.	Withdrawals.	Reprimands.	Dismissals.	Not disposed of.	Convictions.	Withdrawals.	Reprimands.	Dismissals.	Not disposed of.	Convictions.	Withdrawals.	Reprimands.	Dismissals.	Not disposed of.	Convictions.	Withdrawals.	Reprimands.	Dismissals.	Not disposed of.	Convictions.	Withdrawals.	Reprimands.	Dismissals.	Not disposed of.	Convictions.	Withdrawals.	Reprimands.	Dismissals.	Not disposed of.	Convictions.	Withdrawals.	Reprimands.	Dismissals.	Not disposed of.	Convictions.	Withdrawals.	Reprimands.	Dismissals.	Not disposed of.								
Skeldon	269	33	12·3	11	19					1				1				1																															33	29	25	4				
Springlands	134																																																							
Port Mourant	380	25	6·5	10	2					1				2					2					4				4																					25	20	16	3	1			
Albion	622	199	32	65	70		3	2	16	11			1	18	4		2	2		1		1		2			1																						199	136	92	30	11	1	2	
Rose Hall	569	58	10·2	14	8			2	6	3			1	3			1		4	1				10	1			3						1	1														58	49	42	5	2			
Providence	110	4	3·6	3																				1																									4	4	4					
Friends	160	19	11·9	6		9								4																																			19	19	19					
Mara	199	49	24·6	5	5	23	1		3											1	1			1					2	3	2													2					49	41	35	4	2			
Blairmont	452	77	17	15	15	1	1		2		1			24	3				4		1								6	1				3		2													77	66	57	7	2			
Cane Grove	462	65	14·1	7	10				5					24			2							5	1	5	3	1				1												1					65	48	34	11	3			
Hope	322	80	25·2	6	2	1			4					23	1				3		15			6		5		7	7																				80	66	57	6	1	2		
Cove and John	168	17	10·1	4					2								1		3					3				3	1					1															17	14	11	3				
Enmore	432	94	21·8	28					5					26	2				7					7		6		4	7										2										94	73	62	7	2			2
Nonpareil	642	123	19·2	18	7				5					40	2				6		7			26		3			7																2				123	97	82	8	3	4		
Lusignan	705	217	30·8	10	86				2	10				29	25		1	1	10	2	1			27	1	6			1	2			1												1				217	167	134	22	7	2	2	
Mon Repos	194	30	15·5	4	2			1	3	3									3					3	1			3	3	3																			30	23	19	2	1	1		
La Bonne Intention	309	68	22·0	16	6				3					15		1			1					5		2		16	3																				68	48	34	9	4	1		
Success	123	14	11·4	2	1				4					1										1		2			1						1									1					14	13	12	1				
Ogle	416	75	18	24	9					1				7	4	1		3						11	2	2		7	1																				75	54	39	12	1	1	1	
Providence	19	9	20											1	1				2					5																									9	6	4	1	1			
Farm	50	6	12·0	3															1										2								1												6	4	3		1			
Diamond	317	51	16·1	18			2		1					3					10	2		1		5			1		3	1		1		2	1														51	43	35	5	2			
Wales	319	53	16·6	24	10	5								2					2	2				4					1	1																			53	34	24	5	3	1	1	
Nismes	130	13	10	1	1		2				1																		2	1		2																	13	12	11	1				
Versailles	207	60	29	9	40				1	1				1	1									5			1							1															60	50	41	8	1			
Leonora	197	28	14·2	4	17	1								1										2		2			1																				28	23	19	3	1			
Uitvlugt	577	133	23	13	63		2	2	1	3				14	6		1	3		2		1		11			1	1		5															1				133	93	66	16	9	2		
De Kinderen	181	57	31·5	8	30	2	3		1	1									1	1				3		4			2						1														57	42	32	6	3	1		
Marionville	283	25	8·8	5	1	2								4	1				9										1		1			1															25	22	19	3				
Golden Fleece	410	67	16·3	7	25			6		2			4	11	1			2		2	1	1		6				1	1	1	1																		67	50	39	6	4	1		
Anna Regina	344	73	21·2	8	29					13				3					1	1				6	1					4					2														73	61	51	9	1			
Taymouth Manor	123	10	8·1	5	2																			2					1																				10	9	8	1				
Hampton Court	191	27	14·1	12	3									6										2		1			1	1				1															27	24	21	3				
Total	9,671	1,857	19·2	361	477	41	14	8	62	34	2		6	277	84	2	8	12	52	15	20	4		172	7	38	7	50	53	23	4	5	1	10	6	2	1		2					4	4				1,857	1,439	1,147	201	66	17	6	2

APPENDIX 10.

WEEKLY AVERAGE EARNINGS PER WORKER, 1908-1912.

(The average amount earned per week by all workers under indenture, men, women, minors and weakly and convalescent immigrants.)

County.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Berbice	$ 1·13	$ 1·19	$ 1·18	$ 1·16	$ 1·23
Demerara	$ 1·17	$ 1·22	$ 1·21	$ 1·18	$ 1·23
Essequibo	$ 1·09	$ 1·12	$ 1·10	$ 1·12	$ 1·14

One dollar = four shillings and two pence or three rupees and two annas.

WORK AND WAGES RETURN. AVERAGE EARNINGS—MEN.

Immigration District.	Name of Plantation.	Name of Employer.	Mean number of labourers employed.	Percentage of Working Days.								Average Earnings.	
					Lost by each by								
				Worked by each.	Unlawful Absence.	Ab ence with leave.	Court.	Goal.	Sickness.	Bad Weather.	Holidays.	Per working day.	Per day actually worked.
No. 1 District Berbice.	Skeldon ...	Trustees of Estate of John McConnell, deceased.	181	78·6	2·6	3·3	...	·4	14·2	...	·9	18·7	23·8
	Springlands	S. Dayson & Company, Limited.	92	82·2	7·4	2·2	...	·9	5·7	...	1·6	21·3	25·9
	Port Mourant	Plantation Port Mourant, Limited.	221	73·7	3·6	6·4	...	1·1	12·0	·6	2·6	19·2	26·1
	Albion ...	The New Colonial Company, Limited.	439	76·6	7·0	6·2	...	1·5	7·4	...	1·3	18·3	23·9
	Rose Hall ...	The Rose Hall Estate, Limited.	402	73·8	9·3	6·1	...	1·2	9·3	...	·3	17·7	23·9
	Providence ...	S. Dayson & Company, Limited.	77	71·9	11·2	3·7	1	9	10·4	...	1·8	19·0	26·5
	Friends ...	The New Colonial Company, Limited.	124	73·7	8·7	5·1	·1	3·2	8·6	·1	·5	21·5	29·1
	Mara ...	Do.	140	73·9	5·2	4·3	·1	3·3	11·4	...	1·8	17·5	23·8
	Blairmont ...	The Blairmont Sugar Plantation Company, Ltd.	323	75·2	5·8	3·7	...	1·1	12·7	...	1·5	19·9	26·4
	Bath ...	S. Dayson & Company, Limited.	24	82·6	...	·5	...	...	14·6	...	2·3	22·2	26·8
No. 2 District, East Coast, Demerara.	Cane Grove ...	The Trustees of the Estate of John McConnel, deceased.	320	76·3	9·3	4·4	·3	1·0	6·4	...	2·3	19·2	25·1
	Hope ...	Plantation Hope Sugar Estate Company, Ltd.	227	73·7	13·6	1·6	·1	1·9	5·1	1·1	2·9	17·4	23·7
	Cove & John	The Cove & John Sugar Estate Company, Ltd.	136	78·3	10·8	1·1	·1	·6	7·4	...	1·7	18·4	23·4
	Enmore ...	The Trustees of Henry Porter, deceased.	304	77·0	11·3	4·6	·1	1·4	4·5	...	1·1	21·6	28·0
	Non Pareil ...	The La Penitence Estates Company, Limited.	431	77·7	12·1	1·4	·1	1·4	3·4	·6	3·4	20·0	25·7
	Lusignan ...	The Lusignan Company, Limited.	474	73·6	12·2	1·8	·1	2·4	6·7	·4	2·8	17·3	23·5
	Mon Repos ...	Arthur Brand ...	142	78·4	2·3	6·7	·1	·6	11·0	·1	·8	19·1	24·4
	La Bonne Intention	Plantation La Bonne Intention, Limited.	185	69·0	18·1	2·3	...	1·2	7·2	·5	1·7	16·1	23·4
	Success ...	The Success Ressouvenir Company, Limited.	98	78·1	4·5	5·0	...	2·4	9·1	·3	·6	21·1	27·1
	Ogle ...	The Ogle Plantation Company, Limited.	281	72·9	13·6	1·7	...	1·9	7·5	·3	2·1	16·7	22·8
No. 3 District (East and West Banks and West Coast, Demerara).	Providence	The Demerara Company, Limited.	14	64·5	19·3	4·9	...	2·4	8·4	...	·5	20·1	31·1
	Farm		25	87·4	·3	2·0	...	...	8·0	·3	2·0	26·0	29·7
	Diamond		183	76·3	6·5	2·2	·1	2·5	1·1	...	1·3	26·0	29·6
	Wales		228	76·3	5·9	2·3	·1	2·8	11·2	·4	1·0	20·1	26·3
	Nismes ...	Wieting & Richter, Ltd.	84	81·4	3·5	2·9	...	1·1	10·9	...	·2	21·5	26·4
	Versailles ...	The Versailles Plantation Company, Limited.	153	82·4	5·3	1·1	...	·6	9·5	...	1·1	19·9	24·2
	Leonora ...	Leonora, Limited ...	133	84·1	4·4	6·1	·1	·6	3·1	·8	·8	24·3	29·0
	Uitvlugt ...	The Trustees of Estate of J. McConnell, deceased.	365	79·2	9·5	3·5	·1	2·5	4·7	·2	·3	20·2	25·4
	De Kinderen	A. J. McConnell ...	141	78·0	10·9	3·3	...	2·5	5·3	...	...	20·0	25·6
No. 4 District, (Essequebo.)	Marionville ...	The Marionville Plantation, Limited.	189	79·4	4·2	5·7	·1	·7	7·9	1·4	·6	19·6	24·7
	Golden Fleece	La Penitence Estates Company, Limited.	276	79·6	6·2	2·3	...	3·6	8·0	...	·3	17·5	22·0
	Anna Regina	Do.	237	81·5	3·8	4·7	...	1·2	7·8	·3	·7	19·0	23·4
	Hampton Court.	The Hampton Court Estate Company, Ltd.	141	75·4	11·5	2·7	...	1·1	7·3	·5	1·5	18·7	25·0

The earnings are shown in cents. One cent=half an anna.

WORK AND WAGES RETURN. AVERAGE EARNINGS—WOMEN.

Immigration District.	Name of Plantation.	Name of Employer.	Mean number of labourers employed.	Percentage of Working Days.									Average Earnings.	
				Worked by each.	Lost by each by								Per working day.	Per day actually worked.
					Unlawful Absence.	Absence with leave.	Pregnancy & Nursing.	Court.	Goal.	Sickness.	Bad Weather.	Holidays.		
No. 1 District (Berbice).	Skeldon ...	Trustees of Estate of J. McConnell, deceased.	79	48·5	1·4	6·1	29·2	...	...	14·3	...	·5	7·5	15·4
	Springlands ...	S. Dayson & Company, Limited.	37	64·7	6·7	1·9	13·8	...	·3	11·2	...	1·4	11·0	17·0
	Port Mourant	Plantation Port Mourant, Limited.	84	58·5	2·1	7·5	15·1	·1	·2	14·4	·4	1·7	10·5	17·9
	Albion ...	The New Colonial Company, Limited.	173	46·6	10·7	6·5	28·7	...	·1	6·1	...	1·3	8·6	18·3
	Rose Hall ...	The Rose Hall Estate, Limited.	158	50·2	10·8	7·1	18·1	...	...	13·6	...	·2	8·2	16·4
	Providence ...	S. Dayson & Company, Limited.	31	57·6	6·9	3·2	8·1	..	...	23·0	...	1·2	8·9	15·5
	Friends ...	The New Colonial Company, Limited.	41	50·0	27·0	3·7	9·0	...	·1	9·8	...	·4	8·5	16·9
	Mara ...	Do.	53	53·5	15·4	4·0	14·1	...	·2	11·9	...	·9	8·7	16·2
	Blairmont ...	The Blairmont Sugar Plantation Company, Limited.	127	59·3	11·0	4·5	13·6	...	·1	9·9	·4	1·2	10·1	17·1
	Bath ...	S. Dayson & Company, Limited.	10	58·7	...	·6	19·2	...	...	19·5	·4	1·6	9·0	15·8
No. 2 District, (East Coast, Demerara).	Cane Grove ...	The Trustees of Estate of J. McConnell, deceased.	132	58·7	15·2	5·4	14·3	...	·1	4·4	...	1·9	10·8	18·4
	Hope ...	The Hope Sugar Estate Company, Limited.	91	48·4	20·3	1·4	17·4	...	·2	9·3	·9	2·1	8·0	16·4
	Cove & John...	The Cove & John Sugar Estate Company, Ltd.	43	58·5	9·4	1·7	19·8	...	·1	9·4	...	1·1	8·8	15·0
	Enmore ...	The Trustees of Henry Porter, deceased.	116	45·6	20·1	3·0	27·3	...	·1	3·1	...	·8	9·1	19·8
	Non Pareil ...	The La Penitence Estates Company, Ltd.	173	56·5	14·6	1·6	19·7	...	·3	3·6	·9	2·8	9·9	17·5
	Lusignan ...	The Lusignan Company, Limited.	189	57·5	15·9	1·2	18·2	...	·1	4·2	·5	2·4	10·4	18·1
	Mon Repos ...	Arthur Brand ...	53	58·8	10·2	6·0	13·8	..	·1	10·3	·2	·6	10·9	18·6
	La Bonne Intention.	Plantation La Bonne Intention, Limited.	69	45·7	15·8	1·9	28·8	...	·1	6·6	...	1·1	8·1	17·7
	Success ...	The Success Ressouvenir Company, Ltd.	39	60·9	5·3	5·5	16·6	...	·1	11·2	·2	·2	9·9	16·2
	Ogle ...	The Ogle Plantation Company, Limited.	106	50·8	15·3	1·4	18·3	...	·1	11·5	·3	2·3	7·8	15·4
No. 3 District, (East and West Banks and West Coast Demerara).	Providence	The Demerara Company, Limited.	9	30·9	30·4	6·6	24·1	...	3·3	4·4	...	·3	5·3	17·1
	Farm		8	84·5	·3	2·1	·2	...	1·3	9·7	...	1·9	15·2	18·0
	Diamond		71	60·5	21·4	1·2	5·6	...	·1	10·3	...	·9	10·0	16·6
	Wales ...	Do.	84	62·7	18·7	1·2	6·9	...	·3	9·4	·3	·5	9·3	14·8
	Nismes ...	Wieting & Richter, Ltd.	31	55·3	1·3	2·0	22·6	...	...	18·8	...	...	9·1	16·5
	Versailles ...	The Versailles Plantation Company, Limited.	50	51·8	13·2	1·0	27·6	...	·4	5·4	...	·6	8·8	17·1
	Leonora ...	Leonora, Limited ...	53	51·5	18·1	4·8	20·0	...	·3	4·1	·6	·6	8·5	16·5
	Uitvlugt ...	The Trustees of Estates of John McConnell, deceased.	146	43·3	25·1	2·2	24·0	·1	·7	4·0	·4	·2	7·6	17·7
	De Kinderen...	A. J. McConnell ...	51	59·4	8·2	3·3	20·4	...	·3	8·4	...	...	9·8	16·4
No. 4 District, (Essequebo.)	Marionville ...	The Marionville Plantation, Limited.	69	53·6	8·5	4·3	26·3	...	...	5·5	1·8	...	8·7	16·2
	Golden Fleece	La Penitence Estates Company, Limited.	107	56·6	5·5	4·4	28·3	...	·2	4·8	...	·2	9·0	16·0
	Anna Regina	Do.	85	48·4	13·2	6·1	23·4	...	·5	8·0	·2	·2	8·3	17·2
	Hampton Court.	The Hampton Court Estate Company, Ltd.	52	34·3	26·9	1·1	32·4	...	...	3·6	·7	1·0	5·5	15·9

AGENT-GENERAL'S COMMENT ON WAGES TABLE EXTRACTED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS.

Paragraph 32.

A short explanation as to how the results are arrived at may not be out of place, more especially as regards the average amount earned "per day actually at work" as in some instances it will be noticed that the earnings under this head are apparently below a minimum of 24 cents for men, and 16 cents for women. The tables referred to are compiled from monthly returns furnished from the pay lists of the Sugar Estates throughout the Colony by the employers to the Immigration Agents who in turn satisfy themselves as to their accuracy on their monthly visits. These pay-lists are framed in accordance with the schedule of the Immigration Ordinance and the presence or absence from work of immigrants for the six days in every week has to be shown. No discrimination is made between a full day's work or a part—every immigrant who turns out to work is regarded as at work during the whole of that day.

Paragraph 33.

As it is a matter of common knowledge that labourers in Sugar Estates do not as a rule, except when factories are at work, do a full day's work on Mondays and but half a day on Saturdays, the system by which immigrants are credited with having been present the whole of six days must necessarily show lower average earnings per immigrant per day at work. There are other causes also, such as the inclusion, under the headings of "Males" and "Females" of invalids, convalescents and "minors" of 10 to 15 years of age, whose wages have been pulled along with those of the ablebodied to the obvious lowering of the average earnings of the latter class.

Paragraph 34.

It will also be observed that the earnings in some districts are much higher than in others. This is not attributable to any difference in the rates paid for work, for the rates appear to me to vary but slightly on estates; nor is it due to a difference in the nature of the soils: it is largely due to the area in rice cultivation in the district. For instance, on the East and West Banks of the Demerara, in Essequibo and in some districts in Berbice large areas of land are cultivated by indentured immigrants who, if they do not themselves own or rent land, assist their countrymen for reward and it is not an infrequent complaint by employers that immigrants leave their work unfinished and go to attend to their rice farms or to help others with theirs.

APPENDIX 10 (*a*).

Ordinance No. 5 of 1911.

A. D. 1911.

An Ordinance to amend the Immigration Ordinance, 1891.

(*19th April 1911.*)

Be it enacted by the Governor of British Guiana with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, as follows :—

Immigrant may make declaration that he wishes Immigration Ordinance not to apply to him.

First Schedule.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Immigration Ordinance, 1891, any immigrant born in this Colony may make a declaration in writing, signed by him in the presence of the Immigration Agent General, or any Immigration Agent, to the effect that he desires that the provisions of the said Ordinance shall no longer apply to him. Such declaration may be in the form in the First Schedule hereto : Provided that the person who makes such declaration shall be not under twenty-one years of age and is able to read and write.

Certificate of exemption from Immigration Ordinance to be given.

Second Schedule.

2. On the production of such declaration to the Immigration Agent General, the person making the same shall be entitled to receive a certificate under the hand of the Immigration Agent General in the form in the Second Schedule hereto, and thereupon the Immigration Ordinance, 1891, shall cease to apply to such person and all his rights, duties and liabilities under the said Ordinance shall cease and determine, and he shall no longer be deemed to be an immigrant within the meaning of the said Ordinance.

Personal application for certificate not necessary.

3. It shall not be necessary for the applicant for a certificate under the last preceding section to apply in person to the Immigration Agent General, but it shall be sufficient if the application is made in writing and sent with the declaration by post or by any other person to the Immigration Agent General.

Effect of certificate as to marriages and divorce.

4. Part X of the Immigration Ordinance, 1891, shall not apply to any person who has received certificate under this Ordinance, and from and after the date of such certificate he shall not be deemed to be an immigrant within the meaning of the said Part X : Provided that any marriage registered or contracted, or divorce pronounced, or any other matter or thing lawfully done under the said Part X before the date of the said certificate shall be valid and effectual for all purposes whatsoever.

Immigration Ordinance not to apply to Chinese.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Immigration Ordinance, 1891, the said Ordinance shall not apply to any native of China or the descendant of any native of China.

Interpretation.

6. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires, the words "Immigrant" and "Indenture" have the same meanings as in the Immigration Ordinance, 1891.

Short title.

7. This Ordinance may be cited as the Immigration (Exemption) Ordinance, 1911.

Section 1.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

The Immigration (Exemption) Ordinance, 1911.

I   now residing at   an immigrant born in this colony hereby declare :

1. That I desire that the Immigration Ordinance, 1891, shall no longer apply to me and that I shall not be deemed to be an "Immigrant" within the meaning of the said Ordinance for any purpose whatsoever.

2. That I hereby give up and for ever renounce all the rights and privileges that I may have under the said Ordinance, including the right to a return passage to India, and desire to be free from all the liabilities under the said Ordinance.

3. That I (or my father or mother) arrived in this Colony in the Ship on the day of and was indentured to

Particulars of Declarant.

Full Name ... ...
Father's Name ... ...
Mother's Name ... ...
Date of Birth ... ...
Place of Birth ... ...
Height ... ...
Colour ... ...
Bodily Marks ... ...
Thumb Print ... ...

Signature of Declarant.

Signed and declared by the said before me this day of 19 .

Immigration Agent.

APPENDIX 11.

EXTRACT FROM "THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE" OF SATURDAY, 21ST JUNE 1913.

Government Notice.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA,

20th June 1913.

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following report, by H. K. M. Sisnett, Esquire, Stipendiary Magistrate and Special Coroner, appointed by the Honourable the Attorney-General under section 19 of the Coroners Ordinance, 1887, to hold an enquiry into the causes of the deaths at Plantation Rose Hall on 13th March and into the circumstances connected therewith.

By Command,

CHARLES T. COX,

Government Secretary.

Report on the Rose Hall inquiry.

Ord. No. 6 of 1887.

Inquiry by a Stipendiary Magistrate.

British Guiana,
County of Berbice. } To wit.

An inquiry taken at Colony House, New Amsterdam, in the County and Colony aforesaid, on the 20th, 22nd, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th days of March; the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of April, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st days of May in the year of Our Lord one Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirteen before me, a Stipendiary Magistrate, and one of the Coroners of Our Lord the King in and for the Colony aforesaid concerning the deaths of Corporal James Ramsay and the following East Indian immigrants, Bholay, male, No. 107, 383, *ex* Ganges, 1908, age 33; Badri, male, No. 110, 328, *ex* Sutlej, 1910, age 26; Hulas, male, No. 108, 888, *ex* Ganges, 1909, age 25; Motey Khan, male, No. 108, 229, *ex* Sutlej, 1909, age 26; Sohan, male, No. 107, 701, *ex* Ganges, 1908, age 33; Sarjoo, male, No. 114, 122, *ex* Chenab, 1912, age 21; Sadulla, male, No. 115, 345, *ex* Indus, 1912, age 23; Jugai, male, No. 90, 609, *ex* Forth, 1901, age 30; Gobindei, female, No. 103, 058, *ex* Erne, 1906, age 32; Gafur, male, No. 108, 014, *ex* Sutlej, 1909, age 27; Juggoo, male, No. 106, 912, *ex* Ems, 1908, age 37; Roopan, male, No. 111, 648 *ex* Indus, 1910, age 25; Durga, male, No. 58, 218, *ex* Avon, 1893, age 72; Lalji, male, No. 96, 504, *ex* Moy, 1903, age 45; and Nibur, male, No. 281, *ex* Berar, 1879, age 75.

The testimony of the witnesses whose names are given on the attached list having been taken. I do now in pursuance of section 33 (2) of Ordinance 6 of 1887 proceed after inquiry for Our Lord the King and after having heard and considered the evidence to say when, where, how, and after what manner the said James Ramsay, Bholay, Badri, Hulas, Motey Khan, Sohan, Sarjoo, Sadulla, Jugai, Gobindei, Gafur, Juggoo, Roopan, Durga, Lalji and Nibur came by their deaths, and I do say that the said James Ramsay on the 13th day of March, 1913, at Rose Hall plantation, in the said county, came by his death from fracture of the skull caused by violence, from some heavy weapon or weapons, unlawfully inflicted by Motey Khan and other East Indian immigrants on the said James Ramsay while in the execution of his duty and while executing a warrant of arrest duly and lawfully issued by Mr. Magistrate Shankland for the arrest of one Ganga, an East Indian immigrant, that the said James Ramsay very soon after his death received other injuries to his head from a rifle bullet which would have been fatal had he not been already dead, and that such injuries were accidentally inflicted by his brother policemen while lawfully defending themselves from a fierce attack by a riotous mob of East Indian immigrants. I base my finding as to the cause of the death if the said James Ramsay on the evidence of Doctor Barnes, who made a *post-mortem* on the body of the said James Ramsay about 15 hours after his death, and whose evidence is strengthened by the Report (W. 1) of Doctors Wise, Conyers, Wishart and Clavier and by the evidence of Doctors Wise and Wishart and also by the evidence of Colonel De Rinzy, Inspector Baker, Inspector Birch, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Hunter and Mr. Mackay, that Ramsay was beaten before any shots were fired by the police. And I do also say that on the 13th day of March at the said Rose Hall, the said Bholay came to his death from bullet wound of the head ; the said Badri came to his death from bullet wound of axillary blood-vessels ; the said Hulas came to his death from bullet wound in the abdomen ; the said Motey Khan came to his death from bullet wound of head and chest ; the said Sohan came to his death from bullet wound of heart and lung ; the said Sarjoo came to his death from bullet wound of the abdomen ; the said Sadulla came to his death from bullet wound of lung and right shoulder ; the said Jugai came to his death from bullet wound of the head ; the said Gobindei came to her death from bullet wound of the abdomen ; that on the 13th March, 1913, at the Hospital, New Amsterdam, the said Gafur came to his death from bullet wounds of the abdomen, arm and shoulder ; the said Juggoo came to his death from bullet wounds in the abdomen ; that on the 14th March, 1913, at the Hospital, New Amsterdam, the said Roopan came to his death from bullet wounds of the leg; the said Durga came to his death from bullet wound of the left leg; the said Lalji came to his death from bullet wounds of the back and arm ; and that the said Nibur came to his death on the 15th March, 1913, at the Hospital, New Amsterdam, from bullet wounds of the forearm and thigh ; inflicted by the Police while lawfully defending themselves from a fierce attack by a riotous mob of East Indian immigrants with sticks, bricks, bottles and cutlasses.

I do also say that the circumstances preceding and which may be deemed to have led up to the riot in which the said deaths occurred are as follows :—

Previous to the 28th January last, there had been no trouble or unrest at Rose Hall among the East Indian immigrants, but on that day the indentured coolies refused to go to work on the ground that they understood that day was to be a holiday. It was a custom on the estate to give 2, 3, or 4 days holidays at the end of the grinding season ; and during the grinding season of 1912, the coolies had worked well and the punt-loaders had worked on two Sundays, and Mr. Smith, the Manager, promised four days holidays when the grinding was over. These holidays are quite distinct from and have nothing to do with leave under the Immigration Ordinance. On the 27th January, a week after the grinding was over, the coolies were given holidays and told to clean up the surroundings of their houses. This did not please them. On Tuesday, the 28th January, Mr. Smith changed his mind about the holidays as he found he had some planting to be done, and ordered the indentured immigrants to go to work, telling them he would give them holidays later on. The indentured immigrants did not go to work. Mr. Hunter tried to persuade them to go and some seemed inclined but a certain number of them prevented the others from going. That they were given holidays is borne out by Mr. Fairbairn's evidence that Mr. Smith told him on the 3rd February that he had actually given four days' leave and afterwards changed his mind. On 29th January the indentured immigrants went to work and worked the rest of the week. This incident might have blown over had proceedings been taken against seven of the men who persuaded the others not to go to work. Summonses were served on the seven men on the 1st February—Saturday. This annoyed the indentured immigrants very much. On Sunday, 2nd February, they went and complained to Mr. Smith that all of them had remained at home but only seven were summoned, that all ought to have been summoned. They asked Mr. Smith to withdraw the summonses but he would not. They then the same day went and complained to Mr. Fairbairn, the Immigration Agent in Berbice. Mr. Fairbairn went to Rose Hall next day, the 3rd February, and investigated the matter. The immigrants were very annoyed and excited and accused Mr. Smith of breaking faith with them. It was eventually decided that the 3rd, 4th and 5th should be given as holidays which with the 28th would make the four days promised. At this interview Mr. Smith offered to withdraw the summonses if men paid the costs, the men offered to pay in instalments but this Mr. Smith refused. The cases were proceeded with notwithstanding the 28th, the day the men were charged for not turning out to work on, had been given as a holiday. The cases came for hearing on 4th February, but owing to six of the summonses showing no jurisdiction on their faces, these six were dismissed and fresh summonses issued and all the cases fixed for hearing on the 7th February. About 200 to 300 indentured immigrants attended Court on the 4th February and were in an excited state maintaining that they had been wrongly summoned. On 7th February a still larger number of indentured immigrants attended Court, they were in a nasty temper and threatened that there would be a row if the defendants were convicted and locked up. The defendants were represented by Mr. Eleazar; and after the prosecution in the first case—which was to be treated as a test case—had closed, Mr. Eleazar, after consultation, advised his clients to plead guilty. This was done and the Magistrate—Mr. Douglass—ordered the men to pay three shillings costs each and to be bound over to keep the peace for three months. Costs were paid and bonds entered into. No row occurred. Had the true state of things been put before the Magistrate I do not think he would have convicted. This question of the holidays was a very regrettable one and from then on there has been considerable unrest and dissatisfaction on the estate aided perhaps, but there is no definite evidence of this, by bad influences, and several complaints are made and strikes occur which had not been heard of before. The indentured immigrants complained that the head-driver Jugmohon took bribes from them for changing their rooms and charged for allowing a man's woman to live in a room with him. Owing to the number—about half a-dozen—of men who complained about this same thing, I think, although both the Immigration Agent and Mr. Smith say there was no proof of the truth of the charges, that a more serious effort should have been made to find out the truth. The feeling against Jugmohon became so acute that Mr. Smith previous to 3rd March, removed him from being head-driver but not from the estate, notwithstanding, he states, there was no proof of the charges against him (Jugmohon). There were also several strikes for higher wages and other complaints but I cannot find there was anything to justify them,—the wages paid were quite good—they were all settled. Between the 28th January and 4th March although there was undoubted unrest on the estate nothing of a serious nature had occurred, and had nothing else taken place to add to the unrest and dissatisfaction things would probably have fallen back to their normal state. There were also between these dates several instances of bad work and wilful deception and proceedings were taken, which came on for hearing on the 4th March. On the 4th March the indentured immigrants did not go to work and said they were going to hear the cases; their manner was such that Mr. Hunter, the acting Manager, thought there might be a row at Court and telephoned to Inspector Baker to strengthen the police at the Court. Soon after this a number of indentured immigrants went to Hospital at Rose Hall and beat the sicknurse. Mr. Hunter again communicated with Inspector Baker. Inspector Baker went up about 10 A.M., found things quiet and that the sicknurse had not been beaten badly. When the Court opened although there were more immigrants about than usual there were no signs of any disturbance, and I do not think that any would have occurred but for what occurred in connection with the attempted transfer of certain of the indentured immigrants from Rose Hall to other estates.

On 17th February, the Manager, Mr. Smith, applied to Immigration Department for permission to transfer Jangi Khan and his wife, Chotey Khan and his wife, Mathrua, Amir Baksh, and Maula Bux, to other estates, on the ground that these five men were the ringleaders in the then recent troubles at Rose Hall. Permission was given and orders for transfer of these men made out and sent to the Police, who, it seems, have been in the habit of removing indentured immigrants transferred from one estate to another. These orders were sent to the Police Station at Reliance on 2nd March to be carried out, but up to the 4th March, nothing had been done in the matter and the men to be transferred had not been given any warning of their intended transfer. These five men to be transferred were looked up to, and thought much of by the other indentured coolies.

During the sitting of the Court on the 4th March, Mr. Hunter, Inspector Baker and Mr. Fairbairn thought that as the Police had motor cars at the Court it would be a good opportunity to take the transferred men away. An attempt was made to induce them to go; they said they did not have their property and things; they were told these would be sent after them. After some talk Jangi Khan seemed inclined to go and made as if to get into the car, when Ganga caught hold of him and pulled him back saying don't go. The crowd, which had by this time swelled considerably, became excited and threatening in their manner, a large number having sticks. The transfers were not persisted in but the immigrants were in an angry and dangerous temper after the attempt, and it was with great difficulty, although everything was done to pacify them, that Mr. Hunter was got home safely by the Police who had to act cautiously to avoid a conflict.

From this time on to the 13th March the indentured immigrants did no work, got completely out of control, became threatening and defiant in their manner, asked for the dismissal of Mr. Hunter, Jugmohon and the sicknurse; prevented the overseers and drivers from going into the yard (No. 8) to give orders, prevented the free immigrants from going to work. It was only the presence of the Police on the estate which prevented serious trouble. Although no further attempt was made to remove the transferred men the indentured immigrants seemed fearful that an attempt would be made and I find that they had made up their minds that the men could not be removed and that they were determined not to allow them to be removed. This determination was due, in my opinion to advice given by their lawyer. I cannot but come to the conclusion from the evidence of Mr. Shankland, Inspector Baker, Jahoor, Ramatali Khan and Mr. Eleazar, that Mr. Eleazar must have advised the indentured immigrants or those who immediately consulted him, that the transferred men could not be removed by force.

With the immigrants in this frame of mind, on the 13th March, the Inspector-General and the large force of Police go to Rose Hall. Warrants are applied for by the estate and obtained for the arrest of five indentured immigrants, Ganga being one of them, for unlawfully using threats of violence with intent, under section 32 of Ordinance 17 of 1893. About 3. P.M. the Police go to No. 8 yard for the purposes of making the arrests. The attitude of the immigrants is most defiant and threatening on the approach of the Police and just after the Inspector-General's party crosses the bridge between No. 6 and No. 8 yard and gets in front of No. 8 yard an attempt is made by some of the immigrants to dig away the bridge, clearly indicating some previously conceived plan to cut off the Police from retreat that way. Inspector-General tries to explain what he is there for and that he has warrants for the arrest of five men whose names he does not seem to have mentioned, but the noise is too great; the number of warrants being the same as the number of the transfer men and the immigrants not having any previous knowledge of these warrants, I find that the immigrants thought that the Police had come to take the transferred men. The Riot Act is read, the crowd become a degree quieter and are waved by Motey Khan. The arresting party then go into the yard with Corporal Ramsay at their head, Ramsay holds Ganga, immediately there is a fierce rush at Ramsay and his party with sticks and a fusilade of bottles at him and the main force of Police, Ramsay is knocked into the trench and the attack becoming dangerous the Inspector-General gives the order to fire.

I think it would have been wiser under all the circumstances existing on the 13th March and which must have been known to the estate authorities, had an attempt been made to inform the immigrants clearly who the warrants were for before the Police went to No. 8 yard to execute them; there could then have been no misunderstanding, but whether the results would eventually have been different I have grave doubts.

Whatever may have been the influence at work and which caused the state of unrest at Rose Hall previous to the question of the transfers arising, I am strongly of opinion that had the indentured immigrants not been advised that the transferred men could not be removed by force, the occurrences of the 13th March would not have taken place.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand the 7th day of June, 1913.

H. K. M. SISNETT,

Stipendiary Magistrate and Coroner.

List of Witnesses,

Amir Baksh; Baker, Arthur Hamilton; Barnes, Dr. Walter S.; Bennett, Moses Joseph; Benson, Paul Melton; Bentick, Joseph; Birch, Henry William; Bowen, Hubert Augustus; Chotey Khan; Carto, George Edward; Clavier, Dr. Louis; Conyers, Dr. James Hill; Crawford, Walter Carter; De Rinzy, Colonel; Eleazar, Joseph; Fairbairn, Thomas; Ganga; Gibson, James Clark; Humphrey, Hawtayne; Hunter, Robert B.; Jahoor; Jangi Khan; Mackay, William; McTurk, Wm. Henry; Manly, George Thomas; Massiah, Dr. Edward Seys; Mathura, Maula Bux; Quick, Rev. Thos. Edwin; Rahamatali Khan; Ramlal; Rohlehr; Monteith Dr. John; Shankland, Walter Charles; Smith, James; Wise, Dr. Kenrick S.; Wishart, Dr. Wm. deWever.

H. K. M. SISNETT,

Stipendiary Magistrate and Coroner.

APPENDIX 12.

REPATRIATION.

Year.	Free passage after 10 years.				Assisted passage after 10 years.				Paupers.				Rejected before allotment.				Children.		Total.				Amounts deposited for transmission.	Estimated value of jewellery and coins.
	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1890	719	363	142	119	...	...	...	...	59	19	5	5	...	...	...	...	147	124	778	382	147	124	1,17,611	25,000
1891	951	467	164	179	...	...	...	...	258	51	14	14	...	...	...	...	178	193	1,209	518	178	193	98,332	35,893
1892	844	397	120	145	...	...	...	...	340	106	25	21	...	...	...	...	145	166	1,184	503	145	166	81,629	15,900
1893	795	392	118	124	...	...	...	...	272	84	20	24	...	...	...	...	138	148	1,067	476	138	148	87,763	17,000
1894	873	431	133	114	...	...	...	...	286	80	17	22	...	...	...	...	150	134	1,159	511	150	136	94,458	18,850
1895	1,000	554	185	181	...	...	...	...	85	33	6	9	...	...	...	...	191	190	1,085	587	191	190	99,799	19,500
1896	771	376	116	128	...	...	...	...	428	150	37	36	...	...	...	...	153	164	1,199	526	153	164	69,470	7,500
1897	602	299	80	69	...	...	...	...	388	49	11	3	...	...	...	...	91	72	990	348	91	72	51,458	7,500
1898	565	254	82	84	...	...	...	...	181	42	7	7	...	...	...	...	89	91	746	296	89	91	50,170	8,528
1899	550	227	73	63	...	...	...	...	183	33	2	4	...	...	...	...	75	67	733	260	75	67	44,569	7,380
1900	417	168	56	63	...	...	...	...	242	53	10	5	...	...	...	...	66	68	659	221	66	68	34,393	5,600
1901	498	236	78	93	...	...	...	...	184	35	11	6	...	...	...	...	89	99	682	271	89	99	39,587	7,000
1902	732	318	102	124	...	...	...	...	301	51	13	15	...	...	...	...	115	139	1,033	369	115	139	62,490	10,400
1903	757	349	155	151	...	...	..	...	303	61	20	7	...	...	...	...	175	158	1,060	410	175	158	63,424	10,580
1904	745	371	152	159	...	...	...	...	175	14	2	0	...	...	...	...	154	139	920	385	154	159	67,102	11,000
1905	1,044	444	164	156	...	...	...	...	130	23	5	3	..	...	...	...	169	159	1,174	467	169	159	79,597	12,000
1906	636	258	96	87	76	37	10	22	137	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	106	110	849	312	106	110	58,502	9,000
1907	494	203	62	64	138	55	36	23	71	5	0	0	...	...	...	...	98	87	703	263	98	87	58,075	9,664
1908	298	152	57	49	88	45	...	...	63	12	4	2	...	...	...	...	61	51	449	209	61	51	31,637	6,240
1909	297	118	46	51	115	44	...	...	56	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	51	468	183	46	51	38,380	7,676
1910	335	130	41	43	184	84	36	30	59	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	78	74	558	220	78	74	43,454	7,242
1911	197	94	26	23	169	73	30	27	94	8	3	1	...	4	1	...	60	51	460	179	60	51	36,897	4,800
1912	141	56	10	6	219	88	36	40	44	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	46	47	404	158	46	47	39,860	6,644
TOTAL ...	4,261	6,657	2,258	2,275	989	426	148	142	4,319	966	213	187	...	5	1	...	2,620	2,604	19,569	8,054	2,620	2,604		

One dollar=4*s.* 2*d.* or three rupees and two annas.

(Fractions of a dollar are omitted.)

APPENDIX 13.

Agreement of Lease entered into betwixt the Estates Company, Limited, Owners of Plantation cum *annexis, hereinafter called the "Company" and* *residing on Plantation* cum *annexis, hereinafter called the "Tenant".*

1. The Company agrees to lease to the Tenant a piece of land measuring roods by roods, situate on section of Plantation for a period of ten (10) years with the right of renewal.

2. The Tenant agrees to pay to the Company for the said piece of land the sum of per annum, said rent being payable in advance from the day of , 191 .

3. The Tenant has the right to erect a dwelling house on the said piece of land, but hereby undertakes and agrees not to erect any shop or to carry on any trade or business, on the piece of land hereby leased.

4. The Tenant binds and obliges himself to give four days labour per week on Plantation when called upon to do so by the Company through their Manager or other authorised person.

5. If rent above referred to remains unpaid for six months from the date when it falls due or if the Tenant commits any other breach of the terms of this Agreement, then the Company shall have the right to enter upon and retake possession of the plot of land hereby leased and all buildings and erections thereon without paying any sum to the Tenant by way of damages or compensation for so doing.

In witness whereof the respective parties hereto have signed this Agreement, the Tenant at Plantation in the county of on day of 191 and the Company at the City of Georgetown in the County of Demerara, on day of 191 , and in the presence of the subscribing witnesses.

Witnesses :—

NOTE.—The fourth clause is sometimes deleted if the Tenant objects to a definite agreement to give labour.

APPENDIX 14.

REMITTANCES BY EAST INDIANS TO INDIA.

Year.	Amount.			No. of Remittances.
	£	s.	d.	
1891	3,796	14	0	...
1892	3,080	6	10	...
1893	3,061	6	10	...
1894-95	3,880	6	9	...
1895-96	2,046	19	11	...
1896-97	2,735	1	0	...
1897-98	1,967	8	1	...
1898-99	5,886	9	0	...
1899-1900	2,002	5	9	...
1900-01	2,179	8	10	...
1901-02	2,296	9	3	...
1902-03	2,107	11	2	954
1903-04	2,084	11	11	1183
1904-05	1,705	13	4	988
1905-06	1,932	14	3	1089
1906-07	1,870	10	0	992
1907-08	1,697	7	6	815
1908-09	1,702	4	9	913
1909-10	1,951	13	6	817
1910-11	2,269	6	10	931
1911-12	2,721	7	3	859

APPENDIX 15.

DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANKS.

Year.	No. of Depositors.	Government Savings Bank.	No. of Depositors.	Post Office Savings Bank.	No. of Depositors.	Total Banks Deposits.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1891	6,398	107,342 19 9	477	3,380 7 5½	6,875	110,723 7 2½
1892	5,781	109,267 14 9	613	4,048 0 8½	...	113,315 15 5½
1893	6,118	112,780 11 9½	759	5,651 5 8½	...	118,431 17 6
1894-95	5,994	109,553 12 0½	1,040	7,746 14 10½	...	117,300 6 11
1895-96	4,950	94,573 19 7	1,169	8,967 14 1½	...	103,541 13 8½
1896-97	4,520	90,574 18 3	1,175	8,488 0 3	...	99,062 18 6
1897-98	4,444	86,114 16 1	1,193	8,956 5 5½	5,637	95,071 1 6½
1898-99	4,339	87,935 5 4	1,490	11,457 11 5	5,819	99,292 16 9
1899-1900 ...	4,167	85,162 8 6½	1,543	11,792 3 1	5,710	96,954 11 7½
1900-01	4,326	84,935 14 10	1,984	15,186 18 6	6,310	100,122 13 4
1901-02	4,473	88,413 3 2½	1,975	15,221 10 1	6,448	103,634 13 3½
1902-03	4,800	93,879 4 10½	2,242	19,277 15 6½	7,042	113,157 0 5
1903-04	4,924	97,556 2 11	2,572	20,913 13 9	7,296	118,469 16 8
1904-05	4,872	95,941 3 2	2,417	21,384 19 8	7,289	117,326 2 10
1905-06	4,423	87,045 13 2	2,712	28,215 10 1	7,135	115,261 3 3
1906-07	4,659	89,062 4 4	3,032	32,723 14 10½	7,691	121,785 19 2½
1907-08	4,888	85,016 16 0	3,285	36,206 17 2½	8,173	121,223 13 2½
1908-09	5,003	84,246 3 6½	3,553	37,567 16 9	8,556	121,814 0 3½
1909-10	4,968	86,631 17 2½	3,887	44,649 9 0½	8,855	128,281 6 3
1910-11	2,100	31,242 6 4	5,674	86,562 18 6	7,774	117,805 4 10
1911-12	Transferred to the Post Office Savings Bank.		8,214	123,051 6 11½	8,214	123,051 6 11½

APPENDIX 16.

RETURN.

SHOWING THE NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF (1) GRANTS AND HOMESTEADS, AND (2) LICENSES OF OCCUPANCY OF CROWN LAND MADE TO EAST INDIANS DURING THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

Financial year 1st April—31st March.	GRANTS AND HOMESTEADS.		LICENSES OF OCCUPANCY.	
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
1890-91	...	...	...	...
1891-92	2	150	4	200
1892-93	3	300	1	35
1893-94	2	350	3	250
1894-95	4	310	7	493·50
1895-96	4	350	1	100
1896-97	4	284·42	...	...
1897-98	10	850	...	...
1898-99	63	5,992·63	1	93
1899-00	18	1,440	44	501·12
1900-01	72	5,800·71	28	231·72
1901-02	39	2,171·70	3	155
1902-03	80	1,990	...	...
1903-04	95	3,370·50	7	421·41
1904-05	29	494	17	248·42
1905-06	82	1,743·27	17	3,091·08
1906-07	30	598·21	17	900·10
1907-08	59	1,361·42	11	283·43
1908-09	63	1,188	17	2,140·75
1909-10	23	535	4	328·55
1910-11	59	1,152·03	5	1,140·08
1911-12	36	525·44	4	10·93
1912-13	67	960·38	10	333·66

NOTE.—Grants are practically absolute transfers.

Homestead grants are limited to 5 acres, with restrictions on alienation for a period of 10 years.

Licenses to occupy are leases for a term. The tenure is similar to Indian rayatwari tenure.

APPENDIX 17.

ASSESSMENT VALUE OF LANDED PROPERTY HELD BY EAST INDIANS.

Year.	Assessed Value in dollars.	—
1895-96	...	
1896-97	315,196	
1897-98	320,202	
1898-99	328,136	50
1899-00	351,173	90
1900-01	379,797	
1901-02	376,006	50
1902-03	384,528	50
1903-04	428,589	
1904-05	462,462	
1905-06	614,260	
1906-07	639,707	
1907-08	679,259	
1908-09	732,589	70
1909-10	747,378	
1910-11	845,823	20
1911-12	972,761	34

One dollar=four shillings and two pence or three rupees and two annas.

APPENDIX 18.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF CATTLE, ETC., OWNED BY EAST INDIANS ON PLANTATIONS.

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.
1890	20,631	5,326
1891	20,264	5,619
1892	17,145	3,504
1893	15,228	2,723
1894-1895	13,762	3,380
1895-1896	14,339	4,069
1896-1897	15,779	5,322
1897-1898	14,696	4,114
1898-1899	14,905	4,075
1899-1900	15,247	4,930
1900-1901	14,751	5,111
1901-1902	17,785	5,530
1902-1903	16,553	5,390
1903-1904	15,506	4,993
1904-1905	14,508	9,135
1905-1906	17,351	6,118
1906-1907	16,568	6,610
1907-1908	15,506	4,918
1908-1909	13,136	5,047
1909-1910	13,393	3,752
1910-1911	12,475	3,178
1911-1912	13,384	3,022

[NOTE BY THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.]

There is no record in this Department of the number of cattle in places other than Sugar Plantations, and statistics procurable from elsewhere do not discriminate between the races of owners ; but the East Indians off estates are proportionately greater owners of cattle than those on estates.

129CID—3,350—10-11-14—GCBP Simla

EAST INDIA (INDENTURED LABOUR).

REPORT

TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ON THE

CONDITIONS OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS

IN

FOUR BRITISH COLONIES AND SURINAM,

BY

Mr. JAMES McNEILL, INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE, and
Mr. CHIMMAN LAL.

PART II.—SURINAM, JAMAICA, FIJI, AND GENERAL REMARKS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
WYMAN AND SONS, LIMITED, 29, BREAMS BUILDINGS, FETTER LANE, E.C.,
28, ABINGDON STREET, S.W., and 54, ST. MARY STREET, CARDIFF; or
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE (SCOTTISH BRANCH), 23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH; or
E. PONSONBY, LIMITED, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN;
or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies,
the United States of America and other Foreign Countries of
T. FISHER UNWIN, LONDON, W.C.

1915.

PRINTED IN INDIA.

[Cd. 7745.] *Price* 1*s*. 6*d*.

(3398—3.) Wt. 34325. 2200. 4/15. D & S. G. 1.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OF

PART II.

SURINAM (REPORT).

PARA.		PAGE.
26.	Housing of labourers	151
27.	Medical arrangements	152
28.	Tasks, hours and wages	153
29.	Administration of justice and provisions of the Ordinance...	156
30.	Facilities for (*a*) meeting friends, (*b*) for lodging complaints and (*c*) for celebrating marriages and religious ceremonies.	165
31.	Relations between employers and labourers	166
32.	Repatriation	167
33.	Immigration Department	169
34.	Free Indians	170
35.	Education	174

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX.		
19.	Table showing the births and mortality among British Indian Immigrants, Javanese Immigrants and the other population from 1887 to 1911, both inclusive.	175
20.	Statement showing the weekly average earnings of British Indian Immigrants for the past five years 1908—12 for each estate.	176
21.	Statement showing Money and Jewellery deposited by return immigrants for payment to them on arrival, etc., etc.	180
22.	Memorial from the members of the Surinam Immigration Union.	183
23.	Form of agreement for intending immigrants ...	185
24.	Form of contract with emigrants proceeding to Surinam ...	187
25.	Statement containing information regarding settlements	191
26.	Ordinance of the 19th April 1895 regarding the settling of immigrants as colonists in Surinam.	194
27.	Form of contract for lessees of tracts of lands ...	196
28.	Form of agreement for lessees of tracts of lands ...	199

JAMAICA (REPORT).

PARA.		
36.	Housing of immigrants	201
37.	Medical arrangements	202
38.	Tasks, hours and wages	205
39.	Administration of justice	208
40.	Provisions of the Ordinance	210
41.	Relations between employers and labourers	212
42.	Facilities for (*a*) lodging complaints, (*b*) meeting friends, (*c*) celebrating festivals.	213

JAMAICA (REPORT)—*contd.*

PARA. PAGE.

43. Repatriation 214
44. The Protector and staff 214
45. Free Indians 215
46. Education 216

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX.

29. Regulations for the guidance of the Protector Inspector and Medical Officers engaged in carrying out the provisions of the Immigration Laws, in deciding as to the fitness of dwelling houses. 217
30. Distance of hospitals from estates 218
31. Tariff of medical fees 220
32. Work and wages, men and women 223
33. Return of wages 233
34. Result of complaints against labourers during 1910, 1911 and 1912. 234
34 (*a*) Occupation of free Indians 243

FIJI (REPORT).

PARA.

47. Housing of labourers 245
48. Medical arrangements 248
49. Tasks, hours and wages 250
50. Administration of justice and penal clauses of the Ordinance 254
51. Other provisions of the Ordinance 255
52. Facilities for (*a*) lodging complaints, (*b*) visiting freinds and (*c*) performing religious ceremonies. 256
53. Relations of employers and labourers 256
54. Repatriation 257
55. Staff of the Immigration Department 258
56. Free Indians 259
57. Education 265

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX.

35. Return showing the indentured and unindentured immigrant population of plantations and distances from each plantation of the hospitals to which immigrants are sent for treatment. 267
36. Plantation Hospitals 274
37. (*a*) Average earnings of Indian immigrants 278
37. (*b*) Condensed return of work, absence, and wages earned on estates during the year 1912. 288
38. Quantity and cost of rations 293
39. Memorandum of agreement under the Masters and Servants Ordinance, 1890. 294

APPENDICES—*contd.*

APPENDIX.		PAGE.
40.	Wages paid to free coolies during crushing season ...	296
41.	Return showing the adult indentured immigrant population and the number of prosecutions filed by employers against indentured immigrants on plantations during the years 1910, 1911, 1912.	297
42. (*a*)	Return showing the number of immigrants landed in Fiji in each year from 1882 to 1912.	302
42. (*b*)	Classification of immigrants repatriated in each year from 1889 to 1912.	303
43.	Government Indian settlements in Fiji	304
44.	Area and value of land occupied by indentured immigrants in the year 1913.	305
45. (*a*)	Amounts deposited for transmission to India by immigrants repatriated, together with declared value of jewellery, coins, etc., in their possession.	306
45 (*b*)	Rules for the transmission of moneys of Indian immigrants	309

GENERAL (REPORT).

PARA.		
58.	Facilities for corresponding with relatives in India ...	311
59.	Terms of agreement	311
60.	Indentured women	313
61.	Suicides and immortality on estates	315
62.	Wages returns	320
63.	Summary	321

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX.		
46.	Number of deaths from Suicide and the ratio per million of population in the different Provinces of India, during each of the years 1904 to 1908.	324
A.	Memorandum of instructions for the guidance of officers deputed to the Colonies importing Indian labour.	325
B.	List of States visited once or oftener for the purpose of obtaining information.	327
C. (*a*)	Number of Indians despatched to, and the number returned from, Trinidad.	328
C (*b*)	Number of Indians despatched to, and the number returned from, British Guiana.	329
C (*c*)	Number of British Indian emigrants who arrived in Surinam from 1890 to 1912.	330
C (*d*)	Number of emigrants despatched to, and the number returned from, Jamaica.	333
C (*e*)	Number of emigrants despatched to, and the number returned from, Fiji.	334

SURINAM.

26. Housing of labourers.—The accommodation provided for labourers is on the scale of 15 cubic metres and 6 square metres for each adult, in addition to cooking rooms. In each building a cooking room is built at the back of the living room. The dwellings seen by us were in good order. The floors were of rammed earth while in British Colonies wooden floors are prescribed. The labourers seem to like the earthen floors, but medical opinion in British Colonies as in India regards these with disfavour. The objection to wooden floors may have originated in the provision of the Royal Decree of 1872 which prohibited empty spaces below the level of floors. On the Government Farm at Slotwijk detached wooden cottages for a single family each with a small piece of land attached were being introduced. We think this arrangement adds considerably to the comfort of the occupants, but doubt the reasonableness of enforcing its universal adoption even where the configuration of the land near suitable dwelling sites favours the arrangement. Sites are drained by open channels dug in the earth. The fact that the ground level is sometimes little above the level of high tide seems to point to the need not only for good drainage but for raised wooden floors. We were fortunate enough to have dry weather during our visit, but in the long wet season extending from April till August it is probably of most importance to see that trenches are broad and deep enough to carry away storm water quickly. Latrines are built on the edge of the tidal rivers, creeks, or water channels adjoining all estates. We were informed that on some of the estates they were not regularly used. The estates are carved out of the forests fringing the rivers, and where the labourers are few omission to use latrines may have no injuries or objectionable consequences. But they should always be provided and kept clean and in good order. On large estates where a considerable body of labourers would foul the immediate surroundings insanitary habits should be actively discouraged. Abundant drinking water is obtained from wells, canals, and cisterns in which rain water is collected. On one settlement (not an estate) the cultivators complained that they had to fetch water from about half a mile. The construction of a fresh water channel at Government expense was about to be undertaken. The Agent General for Immigration is a frequent visitor to plantations. The Commissaries or District Executive Officers visit each estate once a month. The Government medical officer visits estates twice or three times weekly. A central medical Inspector visits estates once in six months. The visiting medical officer does not seem to be required to make periodical sanitary inspections other than as regards water-supply. He is required to visit the buildings occasionally to ensure that all persons needing attendance are sent to hospital, and to submit a quarterly report on the health of all plantations in his district. Unless reasons with which we are not acquainted justify the substitution of earthen floors for wooden floors the latter should be provided. Round groups of buildings cement channels for storm water should also be provided. Where separate washing streams are not available bathing places should be constructed. Apart from the defects indicated the housing is satisfactory, and the erection on the Government Farm of model cottages with cultivable plots attached is unique. We prefer the separate cooking room as in Fiji, but would not insist on the present arrangement being changed, especially as most immigrants appear to like it. Possibly when a labourer returns from work on a showery day the Surinam arrangement has solid advantages as well as attractions.

The principal diseases are malaria, ankylostomiasis, pneumonia, and tuberculosis. The English abstracts of the departmental reports do not give detailed statistics, and our ignorance of the Dutch language rendered reference to the medical reports of the Colony impracticable. The average annual sickness from all causes is, however, shown in the abstracts. It has varied in recent years from 20 to 28 days per head, including of course maternity cases. The sickness recorded among the Javanese immigrants is considerably less, from 15 to 18 days, but the birth rate is only a little more than half of the Indian rate. Their habits certainly exhibit no hygienic superiority. The average total rate is the same as in British Guiana. The calculation and publication of the annual rate for each of the principal ailments would be useful. The forms of hospital register which we recommend for adoption in British Colonies would be equally useful here, and the annual report might give an abstract of the information therein compiled. An active campaign against malaria has in recent years been undertaken in this Colony also, and employers are required to distribute quinine regularly to labourers. The immediate surroundings of buildings were kept free from vegetation, and we noted no case of infraction of the rule requiring vegetation to be removed for a distance of 15 metres. With more accurate information regarding sickness the existence of sanitary defects will more surely be detected and obviated. An outbreak of malarial fever in one locality a few years ago was followed by special measures for destroying mosquitoes, but in a country with much dense forest and a heavy rain-fall, about 90 inches, very beneficial results can hardly be expected from measures necessarily restricted within narrow limits. The only result that could with confidence be predicted as a consequence of providing insect proof gauze in doors and windows of dwellings would be expense and trouble to employers. Perhaps the Government Farm at Slotwijk might experiment in this direction. Anything which substantially reduced the sickness due to malaria would justify expense and trouble. The very marked goodwill and respect which the labourers on the Government Farm bear towards the superior staff would ensure that the experiment was fairly tried on the part of the labourers, and if the result was found after a few years to be satisfactory, other labourers might be induced to make good use of arrangements provided solely in their interests. But until the co-operation of the labourers could be relied on it would be unreasonable to place a costly and unprofitable burden on employers generally. Sanitary standards cannot, however, be raised without judicious experiment.

27. Medical arrangements.—Each estate is ordinarily required to provide a hospital according to a prescribed pattern, but estates employing not more than twenty persons may set apart accommodation of a simpler type provided it is separate from the labourers' dwelling accommodation. In all cases the chief medical Inspector must approve of the accommodation, which must be sufficient to receive in-door patients up to ten per cent of the estate population. All but two estates, which have a joint hospital, have separate hospitals. The hospitals must be visited by the district medical officer at least twice in each week, or oftener if necessary. There are few large estates but, as recommended for Trinidad, the hospitals of such estates should normally be visited three times weekly. On the largest estate in the Colony the doctor was in fact a daily visitor. Almost all the estates are on water ways and a flag hung out is sufficient to stop the medical officer on his daily rounds if there is pressing need for his services. Of course he may also be summoned by special messenger from his residence or elsewhere at any time. The employer is bound to provide as many male and female nurses as the medical officer considers to be necessary. The hospital subordinates did not appear to be trained to assist in ankylostomiasis as in British Guiana hospitals. Cases requiring special care or treatment are removed to the fine public hospital at Paramaribo, of which the staff and equipment are above lay criticism. Of its popularity with Indian patients and of its sympathetic tolerance of their idiosyncrasies we can speak confidently. As in other Colonies labourers suffering from trivial ailments are treated as out-door patients on estates. Pregnant and suckling women may be placed on free rations by the Agent General or the District Commissary, whether this is recommended by the medical officer or not. The regulations regarding the medical officer's authority to order special diet are not quite clear, but in practice he orders such diet as he thinks necessary. The responsibility for putting labourers on reduced tasks is imposed on the District Commissary, who is naturally guided by his medical adviser. Whatever proportion of a normal task may be fixed, the minimum wage is the ration of food prescribed for new immigrants, worth about five pence halfpenny or five and a half annas.

Labourers discharged from hospital may be ordered rations or diet even if they are exempted from all work. We have already recommended the introduction of forms of hospital registers similar to those proposed for British Colonies. The average annual number of days sickness per head is shown in the annual abstract. Still more detail would be valuable for reasons given earlier in our report. In the last five years the annual number of days sickness per head was 20 or over, in one year 28. Ten years ago the sickness in days was nearly one-half less. The increase is mainly due not to unhealthy conditions but to efficient medical treatment of a greatly increased number of maternity cases. We found no record of criminal cases for breaches of hospital regulations, and the immigrants had no complaints about treatment.

Requisitions regarding medical and sanitary matters are usually made by the medical inspector through the District Commissary who supervises their execution. The system seems to work satisfactorily.

Under a Surinam Ordinance of 1879 the district medical officer is required to give medical attendance *gratis* to *all* immigrants and their families in his district. Employers are bound to make the same medical provision for labourers who have completed their indentured service and settled on plantations as for indentured labourers, but immigrants who have given up their right to a return passage are entitled as of right only to the assistance of the state medical officer. Labourers living on estates are for practical purposes excluded from commuting their right to return passages. Except as to the frequency of *compulsory* visits to large estates we found the medical arrangements satisfactory.

In Appendix 19 will be found statistics of the birth-rate and death-rate for the 15 years ending 1911 amongst indentured and free immigrants, Javanese, and the general population. The indentured birth-rate, upwards of 4 per cent in recent years, is very high when it is borne in mind that only one-third of the adult population are females. The birth-rate among the free Indians is low, but the proportion of females to males in the total population is given as 410 to 1,000. The death-rate amongst free Indians is low, averaging in recent years 14 per 1,000. The indentured death-rate has been higher in the last four years than previously. It was highest in 1909, having decreased from 27 per 1,000 in that year to 21 in 1911. The immediate cause of the increase in 1909 seems to have been malarial fever. It was noticed by Mr. Consul Pigott at the time, and the health conditions on estates have since received the attention of his successors who recognised successful efforts made to reduce sickness and mortality from this cause. The proportion of infant mortality is not known. The value of the English abstract of the annual report would be enhanced if the number of births, the number of still-births, and the number of deaths of infants under one year were stated. The death-rate of indentured Indians is much lower than the general death-rate of the Colony, which during the period covered by the statistics has never been lower than 23·9 as compared with an Indian indentured minimum of 11·8.

28. Tasks, hours, and wages.—The regulations embodied in the Surinam Ordinances closely follow the provisions of the British Guiana Ordinances. The working day is fixed at seven hours, and the payment for a day's work or a task is 24 cents (12 annas) of British Guiana Currency. The Dutch Guiana Currency in actual use consists of guilders or florins (of 20 pence or annas) divided into 100 cents of local coinage. Wages are expressed in estate registers, etc., in local coinage.

The wages on most of the estates visited in this Colony were low. On the Government Farm at Slotwijk, on two cocoa and coffee estates of which one was owned by a prosperous and influential Indian who arrived under indenture and the other by a Dutch proprietor, and on sugar estates near Nickeri, weekly earnings of upwards of three guilders (=5 shillings or 3¾ rupees) were the rule for able-bodied men. On other estates earnings in excess of 2½ guilders (=four shillings and two pence, or 3⅛ rupees), were unusual, and weekly earnings of two guilders were undesirably frequent. As in other Colonies, women's earnings ranged from one-half to two-thirds of the men's earnings. A reference to the annual abstract reports transmitted through the British Consul, shows that the men's average number of working days 1909, 1910 and 1911 was 187, 187 and 177, respectively, the corresponding averages for women being 134, 134, and 131. The women's employment is of course affected by pregnancy and nursing. In round figures, the men lose one-third of the working days. The regulation entitling the employer to require six days' work weekly is certainly not abused. The men's earnings represented nearly 13 pence per day worked, and the women's nine pence. In Appendix 20 of this report is given a statement showing weekly average earnings (in florins and cents) of men and women in the years 1908 to 1912. The weekly earnings at the time of our visit were substantially lower than those on the majority of estates visited. For instance, on an estate on which men's average earnings approximated 5½ shillings in 1912 we found very few labourers earning more than four shillings. On another estate visited the District Commissary had initiated proceedings against the manager on account of the severity of the tasks and proved his charge with the result that a fine was imposed. Here also the earnings for some months prior to our visit were 25 per cent lower than the recorded averages in previous years. In conversation with this manager the reasonableness of the tasks was defended, apparently with perfect sincerity, on the ground that a minority of the men never failed to finish them. On yet another estate visited an overseer had been discharged recently at the instance of the Commissary who regarded his tasks as too severe. The Colony has been passing through a severe crisis in recent years. Cocoa plantations, formerly profitable, have been attacked by disease and almost destroyed. Bananas of the finer kinds suitable for export were also attacked with equally disastrous results. Surinam like other Colonies in the West Indies experienced a severe drought in the year preceding our arrival. We understood that an advance of one million guilders (£83,333) granted a few years ago by the Netherlands Government to enable planters to recover from the effects of these calamities had to be written off. Out of 70 estates employing indentured labour only four were sugarcane plantations. The others were for the most part combined cocoa and banana plantations, with varying proportions of the area under coffee, rubber, or maize. Employers generally were struggling to exist, and wages gravitated downward. The Commissaries or executive district officers exhorted and warned managers to avoid raising tasks or lowering wages, and in a few cases vigorously intervened in one or other of the ways mentioned above. But when a loan from the Home Government is found within a few years of its issue to be irrecoverable there is a limit to the pressure which inspecting officers can be expected to exercise on employers. An employer who must cut down expenditure or go into bankruptcy will allow his labourers to take holidays freely with the result that many will aim only at earning what is needed for subsistence. A tendency to increase tasks will also reduce the inclination of labourers to work more than is necessary.

In 1910 the Government of the Colony appointed a commission to draft a tariff of tasks and wages. The committee drew up a scale of tasks in each of the ordinary cultural operations, prefixing the remark that it could only serve as a general guide. As stated earlier in our report no hard and fast scale is possible. For instance, in the Surinam scale, felling brushwood is to be paid for at from 15 to 30 guilders per acre ; weeding cocoa plantation with hoe 3·60 to 7·30 guilders per acre ; at cutting grass a task varies from 100 to 300 kilograms ; on coffee plantations a task of hoeing round trees will range from 30 to 45 trees. In each case allowance must be made for the soil, vegetation, etc. There is practically no danger that an employer will set a task above the maximum, but there is a danger that he will make insufficient allowance for difficulties. In the last of the examples given above, a task of 36 trees assigned where 30 trees would be reasonable is an unfair increase of 20 per cent and is still below the mean task for this class of work. Doubtless a general scale has some value as a general guide to inspecting officers but the performance of a number of time tests will enable them to use their own observation and judgment, and it is on these that the Commissaries whom we met relied. The overtime rule is the same as in Trinidad, and in this Colony also a definite rate for overtime work is recommended. A regular record of overtime work must be kept under the existing regulations.

So far as we could ascertain, the British Guiana privilege of keeping cows or cultivating plots is not conceded by employers other than the Superintendent of the Government Farm and the managers of two other estates. Again, we recommend that the industrious and well-behaved workers should be rewarded in this way.

Very few labourers are settled on or near estates, and except in a few localities the greater part of the work on estates is done by indentured labourers. Round Paramaribo cocoa estates regularly employ free labourers usually by the day and not by the task. Men have been seen going to work at 7·30 A. M., the daily rate of wages which they received being 80 local cents = one shilling and four pence or one rupee. Free labourers working on one settlement for an Indian employer were found to be receiving one guilder (= 1¼ rupees or 1*s.* 8*d.*), which seems to have been exceptional. The free time-worker is paid about four annas daily more than the indentured workers, but is employed less regularly and resides at some distance from the plantation. The largest sugar estate is about an hour's journey from a large Indian settlement, but even in times of unemployment the estate which needs labour seems to attract very few free labourers from the settlement. The wages on this sugar estate were slightly lower than on the two sugar estates in the Nickeri districts, and the manager seemed to regard Javanese immigrants as better workers than Indians.

The indentured labourer benefits from the local regulation empowering either the Immigration Agent-General or the District Commissary to order pregnant and suckling women to be placed on rations. Exact information as to the general operation of this rule is not available, but we found it was being applied. We have suggested that in British Colonies the period during which rations (or diet) might be given to these women should be from 4 to 6 months. The officers administering the regulations in Surinam would be assisted by having the period recognised. The Ordinance requires all employers to provide nurseries, which were well managed on estates visited by us and enabled parents to work without anxiety about their children. During the first three months rations which cost 5½ annas are issued to labourers, while the deduction from wages is only four annas.

While we recognise, firstly, that inspecting officers in this Colony have tried to secure that tasks, hours and wages shall be equitable, and have in some cases prosecuted parsimonious or oppressive employers, and, secondly, that employers generally are in serious straits, we feel it our duty to point out that wages have in general fallen much too low and that on many estates only the pick of the labourers can be expected to save money unless average earnings are substantially increased. Food-stuffs are a little dearer than in British Guiana and the full ration costs from five pence half penny to six pence. Even allowing for the substitution of cheaper for dearer articles of food, taste and not nutritive value being subordinated to economy, average earnings of slightly less than thirteen pence daily earned on 187 out of 365 days leave a small margin, while women earning $\frac{134 \times 9}{365}$ pence or about three pence farthing daily, even with maternity allowances and free maintenance as indoor or outdoor patients are barely self supporting. On the Government Farm at Slotwijk where the men earned weekly 3·15 guilders or 5 shillings and three pence many had saved money. Their Savings Bank books were kept by the manager, and in several the credits ranged from 200 to 300 guilders, *i.e.*, Rs. 250 to Rs. 375. The conditions on this farm are unexceptionable from the labourer's point of view, and employers need look no further for guidance.

Having regard to the low average of working days there would seem in this Colony special reason to stimulate and encourage labourers by giving an extra bonus to regular workers. It cannot be advantageous to pay the cost of importing and, after five years, repatriating labourers who work on about 920 days when with ordinary industry the working days might be enhanced by about 40 per cent. A liberal allowance for Sundays, holidays, sickness, etc., would be 100 days leaving 265 working days yearly. Apparently four labourers are imported to do work which would be light employment for three. It is obviously very undesirable that the conditions of employment should be such that a labourer whose object is to save money should in five years earn about three hundred rupees less than might be expected. The free Indians seem to work on about 40 more days in each year than the indentured labourers, while it would have been more natural to expect the positions to have been reversed. A perusal of the annual abstracts from 1897 onward shows that the annual working days remain constantly under 190 for men. While we do not suggest that labourers should be worked like agricultural machines we are confident that under good management they would prefer to work on at least 25 per cent more days in the year. It is well to recognise that the majority require to be pushed tactfully up to a fair standard of industrial efficiency. The manager of one large estate told us that the cooly of the present day was inferior to his predecessor. The latter, however, seems also to have worked on less than 190 days yearly. If, nevertheless, the working days or the earnings have been reduced solely or mainly owing to the falling off in the physique of the labourers now emigrating the remedy is apparently to put them on time work and abandon task work or to raise the task rate of payment. The labourer who emigrates now expects a shilling for the seven hour task work of the average emigrant of to-day and not of twenty years ago.

That earnings must have left a much larger margin in the past will appear from Appendix 21. The proportion of annual remittances to India or deposits in the Savings Bank contributed by indentured immigrants is not known, but habits of remitting or saving are almost always formed during indentured service. A considerable number of the indentured immigrants on estates with good earnings are either remitters or depositors, or both. As pointed out in the Agent General's note below the table in the Appendix 21 the wealth in land and stock far exceeds the sums invested at low rates of interest.

We venture to recommend that while immigration to this Colony continues the abstract of the annual report furnished yearly to the British Consul at Paramaribo should be accompanied by a return of 'Work and Wages' in the form recommended by the Sanderson Committee (*vide* paragraph VIII of annex printed on page 108 of the Committee's report). The supply of full and definite information to the British Consul will enable that officer to represent promptly and effectively to the Government of the Colony cases in which the conditions of employment are unsatisfactory. In this as in other Colonies comments on wages returns should give brief information as to the cost of living, *i.e.*, the cost of food and clothing actually used by the labourers. We may note incidentally as regards clothing that in this Colony the labourers while in the field often wore a workmanlike suit of coarse *dungree* cloth, of which the trousers, buttoned from the knee to near the ankle, and protected the legs from cuts and abrasions. Where neglected cuts and scratches may easily send a labourer to hospital, it is well to induce labourers to wear clothing suited to their requirements.

While shop-keepers, usually Chinese, in rural areas where they have a practical monopoly are not allowed by the Commissaries to charge excessive prices, we were informed that the Chinese shop-keepers managing a shop on each of two adjoining estates belonging to the same owner paid the latter £500 as rent. The rent was of course far in excess of the rent for the house and site and was in fact a premium for the monopoly. This is obviously objectionable. In no Colonies are employers permitted to have direct interest in shops dealing with immigrants. The recovery of an exorbitant rent amounts to the levy of a tax on all sales. Where shops are situated on estates, as they sometimes must be, the rent of the site or building should be approved by the Immigration Department and the shop-keeper should not be removable, except with the sanction of that Department, while the estate employs indentured immigrants. On both the estates above-mentioned the labourers were well paid and well treated.

29. Administration of justice and provisions of the Ordinance.—We received no complaint regarding the manner in which complaints against immigrants were dealt with by the Courts. The judicial system is of course Dutch and not British. A judicial proceeding is preceded by a preliminary inquiry held by one of several authorised functionaries. In the case of breaches of the Ordinance the preliminary inquiry is held by the District Commissary, so that judicial cognisance of an employer's complaint cannot be taken without that responsible officer's sanction. In the three years 1909, 1910, 1911, the percentage of complaints to indentured population was 10·55, 16, and 16·6, respectively. The number of cases in which offenders were imprisoned cannot be accurately stated, but we were able to ascertain that out of those convicted few suffered imprisonment. Offenders against the Ordinance are as far as possible segregated from other convicts. Judicial officers are empowered to give time for payment of fines. No cases of immoderate punishment came to our notice.

In the years immediately preceding 1909 statistics of complaints were not published in the annual abstracts, but this information is contained in reports of earlier years. It would appear that in 1910 and 1911 the prosecutions were unusually high. It is also noteworthy that in 1910 complaints against employers of excessive tasks rose very considerably. It seems clear that employers on the verge of bankruptcy had for a short time pressed their labourers unduly and that all Commissaries did not immediately realise the pressure. But it is to the credit of these officers that the percentage of complaints against labourers was kept down below the percentage in adjacent British Colonies, and that before long complaints of excessive tasks were with their assistance proved in Courts of Justice and the employers punished. It will also be remembered that the Government of the Colony launched in 1910 an inquiry into rates of task work. The percentage of complaints against Javanese indentured labourers who are Dutch subjects has always been higher than against Indians, ranging from 16 to 20 per cent.

The successive Ordinances dealing with immigration in so far as they apply to Indian immigrants differ formally rather than materially from the British Guiana Ordinance. The Royal Decree of 1872, which is the main Ordinance, is based on the Convention of 1870 between the Netherlands and Great Britain. Later Ordinances deal with medical care of immigrants, marriage, and minor matters. An Ordinance of 1878 dealing with the judicial system is applicable to others as well as Indian immigrants. We were unable to read the original Ordinances in Dutch but obtained translations of Ordinances or parts of Ordinances affecting immigrants.

The penal clauses specifying the amount of punishment which may be awarded for an offence fix not only the maximum penalty or period of imprisonment but the minimum. We should not object to this merely because it is unusual in the British Empire, but in a few cases the minimum fine of three guilders is what we should suggest as the maximum for a first offence. In the case of common assault committed by one labourer against another the minimum fine seems to be ten guilders. If, according to legislative practice, the minimum penalty is expressed in the penal provision, we would suggest that not more than one guilder (*i.e.*, Re. 1-4-0) be the minimum in all cases. It is true that no case comes into court until a very responsible executive officer approves of the prosecution, and that time is given for payment of fines, but even under these circumstances the judicial officer should have power to impose a fine of less than a fair week's earnings. Under most of the penal clauses it is open to the Court both to pass a substantial sentence of imprisonment and to impose a fine. While sentences of imprisonment are apparently rare we think that, as proposed for British Colonies, imprisonment should not ordinarily be recognised as a substantive punishment. As in British West Indian Colonies no statutory distinction as regards punishment is ordinarily made between first and subsequent offences. In the cases of the offences of being drunk during working hours or leaving the estate without a pass a first offence is punishable with fine only, a second offence with imprisonment. It is desirable in all cases to distinguish between first and subsequent offences.

The system of submitting complaints to the District Commissary in the first instance is practically identical with our proposal to require the sanction of Inspectors or Agents of Immigration before labourers are prosecuted for offences against the Ordinance. The Commissary, whose responsibilities are wider than those of an Immigration Agent, not only need not forward complaints but is by the Ordinance explicitly required to effect a settlement out of Court if possible. The complaints tried judicially are those which survive his inquiry. We have already suggested the explanation of the increased number of judicial proceedings in recent years, when the Colony was passing through a crisis similar to a severe Indian famine. The increase need not affect confidence in the system. In normal times the percentage of prosecutions averaged about 13 per cent with slight fluctuations. This figure should be reduced, and with higher wages and a system of rewards to the industrious and well-behaved, the former average percentage might be reduced by about one-half. Petty acts or omissions which may be irritating to an employer but are to be expected from ignorant and untrained workers will have to be checked otherwise than by judicial punishment, and only the recalcitrant idler or mischief-maker will in the interests of general discipline be kept in order by sterner methods. There are in every batch of immigrants a number of men who are not merely idle but refractory and vicious, whose unchecked influence would demoralise a large number.

The Ordinance does not distinguish between desertion and unlawful absence as offences. It imposes on employers the duty of reporting unlawful absence within 48 hours, and empowers the District Commissary and superior police officers to apprehend persons suspected of being unlawfully absent. It is assumed that a labourer who remains away for more than a day may not intend to return, and instead of constituting a separate offence for absence exceeding a specified time leaves to the Court the responsibility of deciding each case on its merits In the interests of the labourer the employer is compelled to report absence which is regarded as *primâ facie* longer than a casual unauthorised holiday. If the absentee is apprehended or returns voluntarily after any interval the Commissary may, after inquiry, decide that a prosecution is unnecessary. We think this arrangement suits the local conditions and do not think it necessary or desirable to recommend the absolute assimilation of rules and methods in this and British Colonies.

The marriage law relating to Asiatics was modified in 1907. The Ordinance is not a complete statement of the law but an enactment modifying the application of the provisions of the Civil Code. The procedure is summarised in the following note supplied by the Agent-General :—

> " A male immigrant not being under 15 years of age and a female immigrant not being under 13 years of age, wishing to contract a civil marriage, may signify such wish to the Registrar of the District in which they or one of the parties reside."
>
> " The Registrar thereupon shall call upon the parties to sign a notice which shall be furnished to them free of charge by the Registrar and shall contain a declaration by the parties that they intend to marry. In case they cannot sign, mention will be made thereof in the notice."
>
> " The Registrar shall thereupon give public notice of the intended marriage by advertisement and by posting up an extract of the notice for two following Sundays in a conspicuous place in his office."
>
> " If the parties have different residences the proceedings just mentioned shall be taken in each residence."
>
> " The Registrar at the same time requests the Immigration Agents General to forward to him all such certificates as are prescribed by the Ordinance relating to marriage of Asiatics of the 2nd September 1907 (Government paper, 1908, No. 2) to the effect that there does not appear from the records of the Immigration Department to be any impediment to their intended marriage."
>
> " Before proceeding to the solemnization of the marriage the Registrar shall convince himself that there are no other lawful impediments to the intended marriage."
>
> "If required all marriage ceremonies are done free of any charge."
>
> " In conclusion I may add that for persons other than Asiatics the age at which they may contract a marriage may not be under 18 years for a male and not under 15 years for a female."

Religious marriages have no legal validity. Immigrants married on arrival obtain prompt registration with the sanction of the Agent-General. The number of marriages registered in the last four years were 209, 148, 152 and 107, the great majority being marriages registered on arrival. The British Consul informed us that marriages may be registered free of cost on one day in each week at Paramaribo. Both Hindus and Musalmans in the Colony marry according to their own religious rites and ignore the registry offices. Appendix 22 is a copy of an address presented to us at a meeting of the most influential Indian residents of the Colony who requested us to have their religious marriages recognised. We recommend that in this Colony also a number of Hindu priests and Musalman *kazis* be recognised as marriage Registrars, and that where the parties have reached a marriageable age and due notice of the intention to marry is publicly given, no third party's consent shall be requisite to ensure validity. In practice both Hindus and Musalmans will have their marriages arranged by their parents in most cases. We were informed that in this Colony parents who had promised girls in marriage often refused to fulfil the promise if a better match offered subsequently. This is not unknown in India. The best remedy for this social trouble is the emigration of more girls with their parents, as we have elsewhere recommended.

The duration of an immigrant's engagement is five years, but periods of unlawful absence or imprisonment are not included with the proviso that the normal period may not be extended by more than two and-a-half years. A man sentenced to two years' imprisonment for a crime committed while he is under indenture is on release liable to serve out his full term of indentured service. We think that unlawful absence or imprisonment should not usually or necessarily involve an extension of service. The Agent-General should have power to treat all periods of unlawful absence or imprisonment as part of the indentured period, whether the employer wished these periods to be deducted or not. It would also be better to diminish the employers' fees payable to the immigration fund than to compel him to take back a dangerous criminal. The compulsory extension of service is provided for in the Convention of 1870 between the Dutch and British Governments.

The sale of rations by an immigrant is penalised as in British Colonies. We think that only the purchaser should be punishable.

In this Colony also an immigrant who conceals his identity is liable to punishment. We think that no special provision of this kind is desirable. If the general law of the Colony does not penalise refusal to answer truthfully questions put by responsible authorities the immigrant should not be placed under a special liability in this respect. If the general law applies no special provision is necessary. An immigrant may not be arrested by a police officer on vague suspicion in this Colony. A person reasonably believed to be unlawfully absent may be arrested. As mistakes, however few, made by police officers in good faith would cause irritation amongst the general Indian community, we think that the right of apprehension should be confined to (1) the officers specially appointed to supervise and protect immigrants, (2) the employer of an immigrant, and (3) persons with written authority from the persons mentioned in (1) and (2). The fact that written passes are not always required or given renders this most desirable. Indians are now about one-third of the total population. There are nearly five free Indians for each indentured Indian, and the right of apprehension of Indians suspected of being deserters should now be exercised only by those who will not make mistakes. Information as to the number of arrests made by police officers under the existing law is not available but they are undoubtedly few.

Employers are bound to arrange for a shop on the plantation if required, the prices being fixed at the same rate as Paramaribo prices. In an earlier paragraph mention was made of a case in which the shop-keeper paid a large premium for the privilege of having two shops. We think that the employer might be compelled to provide a site and building if required but that the appointment and removal of shop-keepers should be in the hands of the Agent-General, whose powers would be exercised by the District Commissaries subject to his general control.

The Ordinance recognises re-indenture, after the expiry of the first five years, for periods of from one to five years. A premium at the rate of 20 guilders for each year is payable on re-engagement. Some labourers are attracted by the payment of a substantial sum in cash to enter into further agreements. The average yearly number of re-indentures since 1890 is 167, and for the four years ending 1911 is 88. In the three years 1903, 1904 and 1905, re-indentures aggregated 133. In 1906 and 1907 there were 308 and 266 indentures. The variations apparently follow variations in the number of immigrants introduced. Following years of reduced immigration re-indentures increase, and when immigration is active re-indentures decrease. We think that the interests of the labourer will be better served by abolishing re-indenture. Employers who wish to retain trained labourers on their estates will rely on attractive conditions of work and residence and not on the fact that an agreement entered into by a needy and improvident labourer can be enforced under penal sanction. In the case of the new immigrant, imported at considerable expense and ordinarily needing about two years training before he becomes an efficient workman and generally adapts himself to his new surroundings, and an engagement for a term of years during which he is under protective supervision is reasonable. After that period expires he should not be induced to give up his status as a free labourer. The employers in British Guiana attract labourers to reside on their estates by fair treatment and fair wages. Similar methods will have the same results elsewhere. If employers in other colonies cannot always provide land as easily as British Guiana employers alternative attractions may be found. A system under which a bonus was payable after and not before a term of engagement might enable an employer, whose promise was recognised as good security, to exact regular work from a trained labourer without invoking the assistance of the judiciary.

While discussing the provisions of the Ordinance with the Agent-general the latter drew our attention to certain stipulations in the Convention of 1870. In the English version of Article 8 the words " The duration of the engagement at the expiration of which the immigrant shall receive a return passage to India, etc.," occur. In Article 9 and in the local Ordinance it is stated that he shall *be entitled to* receive, etc. It does not seem to have been the intention of the framers of the Convention that immigrants were to be re-shipped against their will and in fact many commute their right for a money payment.

Article 9 is mandatory as regards the extension of the immigrant's period of indenture by the period of absence from work. In all colonies the agreement was understood to be for a certain number of working days. We venture to urge that the extension of the agreement should neither be compulsory nor usual, and that agreements executed in India should state that days lost by reason of unlawful absence or of imprisonment will count towards the five-year period unless for special reasons the officer specially appointed to look after the interests of immigrants orders otherwise. The closing words of paragraph 3 of this Article,—" but from that time he will lose his right to a free-return passage "—ought apparently to be deleted. The right to a return passage is now in fact retained until (*a*) the immigrant becomes an occupant of land, and (*b*) such occupant accepts commutation money in lieu of return passage. In a few cases immigrants setting up business are allowed to commute, but the policy of the Colony is to attract settlers to the land. It does not wish to make good conduct and a disposition to settle adequate grounds in themselves for forfeiting the right to return passage. As regards paragraph 40 of this article our views have been recorded above.

Article 10 places narrow limitations on the work which may be required on days which are ordinarily holidays. The safety of a plantation or of the lives of the residents thereon as well as other urgent reasons may justify an employer in calling on his labourers to work on non-working days. It would seem reasonable to allow the Agent-General, subject to the control of the Governor of the colony, to notify emergencies justifying an employer in calling on his labourers to render special service, which would of course be specially remunerated. The British Consul might be supplied with a copy of any such notification.

Article 20 stipulates that a labourer may not without his own consent be transferred to another employer. We have earlier in our report recommended that the Agent General or Protector in each Colony should be empowered to make transfers without the consent of either employer or labourer. We understand that in this Colony a case arose in which a labourer was removed to another plantation to obviate serious trouble, and that the new employer's right to exact work or enforce residence was judicially questioned. The general body of indentured immigrants are certainly not gainers by the existing regulation.

For Article 22 of the Convention a more precise summary of the conditions of employment might be substituted. Tasks and wages should be regulated in the same way as in British Guiana.

We also discussed with the Immigration Agent General the conditions of the agreement with emigrants in India. These conditions are now summarised on the reverse of the form executed in the presence of the registering officer. A specimen of the form (Colonial Emigration Form No. 5) is printed as Appendix 23. The Agent General thought that the conditions might with advantage be expressed more fully and more precisely as in the contract form of 1877 (*vide* Appendix 24), and proposed a few additions. He also pointed out that as Surinam is not a British Colony the contract should embody a full statement of the conditions recognised as suitable by the two Governments. We concur with his proposals generally but think that in some particulars modifications might be made. The following draft is that proposed by the Agent General, and the subsequent comments are ours :—

DRAFT.

Condition of labour agreements entered upon with emigrants in British India.

I.—*Term of Agreement.*

Five years from the day of arrival in the Colony.

This term is to be increased by the time during which the emigrant has been absent for reasons of desertion or imprisonment, with the understanding, however, tha the entire agreement shall not last longer than seven and-a-half years, computed frotm the day of entrance.

II.—*Nature of work.*

Field and factory-work, by which is understood all kinds of work which the emigrant is able to do on a plantation in Surinam, to be indicated by the Immigration Agent.

III.—*Working days.*

Every day, excepting Sundays and Public holidays, together with Indian holidays, *viz.*, 16 for Mahomedans and 32 for Hindus. In case of absolute necessity the labourer is obliged to work also on Sundays and Public holidays on which days he is also obliged to do such work as watching, the rowing of boats, the taking care of cattle and such like at the usual wages.

IV.—*Minimum duration of labour per day.*

Seven hours in the field or ten hours in the factory.

V.—*Mode of working.*

Time-work or task-work.

VI.—*Daily wages.*

TIME-WORK.

(1) For able-bodied males upward of 16 years for a full day-task of seven hours in the field or ten hours in the factory a minimum wage of 60 cents (equal 24 cents British Currency). For all other emigrants not less than 40 cents (equal 16 cents British Currency).

In fixing the wages the nature of the work will be taken into account. For work requiring more than common exertion or handiness a higher wage than the minimum will be paid proportionate to the nature of the work.

TASK-WORK.

The same amount paid for time-work. The task-work in field and factory will be so regulated that even moderate [full] labourers during 7 or 10 hours may earn at least 60 cents.

Industrious and experienced labourers more in proportion to work produced.

Females and young men from 13 to 16 years may be compelled to do not more than two-thirds of a male's task.

(2) For children under 13 years no wage is fixed; they are not obliged to labour; when, however, they perform any work their wages will be rated according to their ability and to the aforesaid standard.

(3) For overwork in case of day-work additional wages of 10 cents per hour will be paid.

(4) The minimum wages at 60 cents will also be paid for working-days during which no work is given to the labourer.

(5) The labourer will be paid out weekly on a fixed paying day in ready cash after deducting the weekly repayment for rations given to him. In case the labourer has earned less than he owes for rations that week, the account will still be regarded as settled.

No deduction of wages shall take place in cases not provided for in the prevailing Ordinances.

(6) In case the labourer is unable to reach his dwelling place within 45 minutes a compensation will be given to him for the further distance at the rate provided for in Article VI, paragraph 3.

VII.—*Rations.*

During the first three months after his arrival in the Colony the employer is obliged to furnish the freshly arrived labourer with provisions on the scale prescribed by the Governor. Emigrants between 10 and 16 years shall receive half and children under 10 years one-third of the quantity fixed for adults.

The emigrant may be charged 20 cents per day for each ration. Rations to children will be given gratuitously.

During the first seven days after arrival at the plantation rations will be given free of charge.

VIII.—*Other conditions.*

(1) The emigrant is entitled for himself and his family to proper housing free of charge; to a sufficient quantity of good water for drinking and cooking purposes, and, in case of illness, to free medical treatment and nursing.

(2) The employer shall provide the emigrant at his arrival at the plantation free of charge with the first tools necessary, to wit a cutlass and a shovel of a good quality.

After this the labourer is obliged to provide himself with tools for field-work on his own account.

(3) The emigrant wishing to avail himself of his right to a free return passage shall contribute to the expenses for his outfit on board by depositing with the Immigration Agent the sum of—

f.12·50 for a male adult;

f.12·50 for a female adult;

f.7·50 for a child between 2 and 10 years;

f.2·50 for a child under 2 years.

To indigent persons the outfit will be given free of charge.

IX.—*When free return passage is claimable*

> At the expiration of his five years' agreement.
>
> The right to a free return passage will be reserved as long as the labourer has not distinctly revoked it.

X.—*Remarks.*

> (1) Emigrants' children between the age of 7 and 12 years are obliged to attend the Public elementary schools where reasonable facilities are provided. Parents failing to ensure such attendance may be prosecuted.
>
> (2) Non-compliance with the conditions of this agreement will invoke punishment.
>
> (3) Emigrants who wish to settle in the Colony at the expiration of their labour-agreements are entitled to lands belonging to Crown lands in accordance with the Ordinance providing for lands to Colonists.

On these proposals we make the following comments :—

1. The wording of the present agreement suggests that the indenture is for an aggregate number of working days and not for five calendar years. It is in our opinion desirable to regard the agreement as primarily defined by time and not by the labourer's work. While labourer's work for less than 200 days yearly the keeping of an accurate overtime register in order that the period of indenture may be reduced by the time worked in excess of 313 normal days is impossible. For the second sentence we should substitute—

> "This term is liable to be increased by the time during which the emigrant is unlawfully absent or is imprisoned, provided that the term of the agreement may under no circumstances be extended by more than six months. All extensions must be specially sanctioned by the Immigration Agent General in Surinam."

Extensions seem to us to be ordinarily objectionable but it may be desirable to empower the Immigration Agent General to sanction a limited period of extension. The occasional extension of the term by a month or more may have a salutary effect.

For II the following might perhaps be substituted :—

> "All kinds of work (1) incidental to the cultivation of a plantation and to the manufacture and marketing of the produce thereof, or (2) connected with the care of live and dead stock kept on a plantation."

III. For the second sentence substitute—

> "In case of necessity a labourer may be required to perform on a non-working day work of an urgent kind expressly recognised as such by the Immigration Agent General in Surinam."

It is impossible in an agreement to recite all the forms of work which might reasonably be required on a holiday, and the emigrant will be adequately protected if his liability to work is restricted to the performance of duties recognised as urgent by responsible and impartial local authority.

V. Under the present agreement in this and in other Colonies the labourer may claim to work by time and not by task though in practice by far the greater part of the work is done by task. Able-bodied workers object to time-work, and all good workers dislike it strongly. There is ordinarily much less room for friction between the labourer and his employer under the task-work system. If the remuneration is equitable under either system the employer might reasonably be allowed to choose. The labourer's right to employment as a time-worker has not in the past prevented his being employed on severe tasks. Time-work might be demanded to irritate an employer but for no other reason. As it requires closer and more constant supervision it is more expensive to the employer. Equity and frankness suggest that the labourer be informed that he may be assigned time-work or task-work at the employer's option.

VI. *Time-work.*—The third and fourth sentences are added by the Agent General merely to show that skilled workers employed by time (*e.g.*, headmen, stock-keepers, blacksmiths, etc.), may earn wages in excess of the minimum.

Task-work.—The present agreement form binds the employer to pay not less than the rate paid to free labourers. We have dealt with this at length in relation to Trinidad. The indentured labourer is adequately protected by his own scale of wages, and the inclusion of this stipulation causes discontent among free labourers who attribute to its existence a low rate of wages. On grounds of equity a labourer whose employer must provide work, or at any rate wages, daily for a long period cannot claim to be paid at the same rate as a casual labourer employed for a day or a few days at the employer's convenience and residing away from his work. We discovered no differences in task rates but free labourers were paid more as daily wages. We think free labourers, *i.e.*, the non-Indian free labourers, wrongly assume that this stipulation depresses task wages. Nothing would settle the point so conclusively as the abolition of this clause in agreements. If free labourers were subsequently employed at, say, 20 per cent higher task rates controversy would cease, and if our impression is incorrect the indentured Indian might eventually benefit and could not possibly suffer. For the Agent General's proposals the following might be substituted :—

> "Task work will be so regulated that an adult male labourer of average physique may without unusual exertion earn during 7 hours work in the field or 10 hours' work in the factory 60 Surinam cents equivalent to 12 annas. Labourers who perform more than the average task will be paid proportionally higher wages."
>
> "Males who are found to be unable to perform the average task will, under the advice of a Government medical officer, be given a reduced task at a proportionately reduced rate of pay until they are able to perform the ordinary task."
>
> "Women and youths under 16 may not be required to perform more than two-thirds of the task for adult males."

The overtime rate in (3) might be 12 not 10 cents.

The words "the prevailing Ordinances" in clause (5) might be replaced by "the Ordinance of the Government of Surinam".

For (6) might be substituted—

> "A labourer employed on work at a distance of more than two miles from his dwelling is entitled to payment at the rate prescribed in clause (3) for the time required to traverse the excess distance to and from his work unless means of conveyance is provided by the employer or the task is reduced so as to compensate for the unusual exertion."

The case to be provided for is exceptional. Very few plantations extend to two miles in any direction. We have seen one, the largest in Surinam, in which some fields were more than two miles distant from the labourers' dwellings. Sometimes but not usually the labourers were conveyed on trucks on a light railway, the objection to the use of trucks being the fear of accidents. We are inclined to think that the best method of dealing with such a case is by reducing the task. It will be more readily understood and appreciated by the labourers, and it does not assume that an employer may set an otherwise normal task under conditions involving abnormal exertion. A reduced task appeals more to an ignorant labourer than a promise that what to him is an unverifiable calculation will determine his exact wages at the end of the week.

VII. The last sentence embodies a new and liberal provision, the adoption of which will add considerably to the new immigrant's contentment and facilitate his acquisition of cooking pots and other petty requirements. The age period 10 to 16 is that referred to in sections 35 and 36 of the Indian Immigration Act.

VIII. It is thought that other conditions about which the existing form is silent should be expressly recited in the agreement. Those included in VIII and X might be grouped together at the end as "miscellaneous conditions".

As regards IX no mention is made of wives and children. The existing form of agreement (Appendix 23) is also silent on this point. The contract of 1877 (Appendix 24) refers to the repatriation of families of disabled persons in clause 17 and to the repatriation of labourers (only) in clause 18. The rights of repatriation as stated in the Articles of the Convention should be fully recited, as required by Article 8.

As regards clause (I) of X we understood that *indentured* labourers were not prosecuted for failing to send children to school. The existing form of agreement with commendable frankness refers to the possible penal consequences of negligence in this respect. It would seem desirable in clause (2) to state exactly how labourers may be punished, that is, only by judicial officers who will not entertain complaints for breach of the agreement unless first approved by an officer specially appointed to protect the interests of immigrants and to supervise their treatment by their employers. The nature of the punishment should also be specified. If reference is made in (3) to the grant of lands to settlers, it might be well to state that Indian settlers were entitled to loans from Government in the same manner as other occupants of Crown lands. Both matters really relate to conditions subsequent to the termination of the agreement, but express reference to them merely carries out the provision of clause 3 of Article 8 of the Convention. What might be advantageously copied from the contract form of 1877 is clause 21, or a similar provision :—

> " The said labourers shall enjoy all civil rights held by native citizens ".

The express statement may dispel misunderstandings.

The form of agreement given in Appendix 23 seems to have been tacitly substituted for that given in Appendix 24. In the case of Surinam, which is a foreign Colony, the terms of the agreement will of course be determined by the provisions of the Convention. The present form of agreement seems to disregard the last sentences of Article 8 of the Convention.

The Ordinances of this Colony do not enable an emigrant to terminate his engagement by payment of commutation money. We have already recommended that all emigrants should have this right, and the fact should be stated in the agreement entered into by emigrants to Surinam and to other Colonies. The amount of commutation money will vary from time to time with the total cost of importation. A clause in the agreement might state that the amount would be the recognised cost for the time being less one-sixtieth part of this sum (or Rs.—) for each month of industrial service completed. For instance, if the total cost of importation into a colony is £15 per head, a labourer who had completed 25 months of industrial service would pay £15 less $\frac{25\times15}{60}$ pounds sterling =£8-15-0. The dullest emigrant could hardly fail to understand, and the more intelligent would appreciate such a provision.

As regards agreements entered into by labourers emigrating to this or any other Colony it is suggested that the conditions of the contract be expressed on each form in English and only one other language, *viz.*, the language understood by the individual emigrant concerned. No more forms would be required than at present but a separate stock of forms for each vernacular language spoken by emigrants would be needed. It would be possible to recite the important conditions more intelligibly if this proposal is adopted. Whether one or more vernacular translations are printed on the back of a form each will be authorised and all should be identical in meaning. The use of a single vernacular language will leave space for a summary of the acts and omissions which may entail judicial punishment.

30. Facilities for (a) meeting friends, (b) for lodging complaints, and (c) for celebrating marriages and religious ceremonies.—(*a*) All facilities are given for meeting friends, but the absence of roads in most country districts is an obstacle to free social intercourse. Waterways are the ordinary means of communication and, though estates make no difficulty about lending small boats and Indian settlers will place bots at the disposal of friends, obviously inter-course with Indians on other estates or on settlements is much more restricted than in places where a walk of one to three miles brings a labourer to another estate or to an Indian community. However, on Sundays labourers flock to Paramaribo by boat both to market and to meet friends and acquaintances. Visits are also paid to other plantations or to settlements. We received no complaint about restrictions on free movement. The difficulty of communication is general and not peculiar to indentured labourers. The Ordinance authorises the labourer to absent himself from the estate out of working hours and on Sundays and on holidays. On other days he must obtain permission from his employer, and in this no difficulty is experienced.

(*b*) A labourer is entitled at any time to demand permission to proceed to the District Commissary to complain against his employers or any other person, and no complaints were made of refusal or obstruction to the exercise of this right. The District Commissary, apart from any action he may take, is required to communicate weekly to the Agent General the complaints received. A reference to the annual abstract of the Report of the Immigration Agent General will show that in each year complaints against employers are entertained and that a few employers or overseers are punished in each year for some contravention of the Ordinances. The Commissaries are active estate visitors and seem to have the confidence of the labourers as regards both impartiality and concern for the labourers' welfare.

(*c*) As in British Colonies all reasonable facilities are given for celebrating marriages and other religious ceremonies.

31. Relations between employers and labourers.—In Surinam there were only four estates cultivating sugar which necessitates the employment of a large number of labourers for field and factory work. These estates employed Javanese as well as Indian immigrants. Generally, the estates are small and the employer is constantly in direct contact with the labourers. Overseers, usually coloured Creoles but sometimes Indians, are employed in many if not most cases under the employer or manager. Headmen in immediate charge of gangs of labourers are usually Indians, their wages being ten to twelve shillings weekly. It will be understood from the preceding paragraphs that wages are lower and prosecutions fewer than in British Guiana and Trinidad. Casual holidays are also more numerous in this Colony. Judging from the labourers' statements to us the only grievance which was acutely felt was the difficulty of saving out of the current earnings. A few complaints were made of the harsh and overbearing conduct of overseers but on inquiry it was usually found that the complainant was not speaking from his own experience, or that the grievance had been promptly and adequately redressed. The annual abstracts during the last fifteen years show that well-founded charges of assault by the superior staff were happily few in number and resulted in the punishment of the offenders. Dissatisfaction about tasks was freely expressed on several estates. The fact that plantations are more isolated, the populations smaller and the labourers composed partly of Javanese and partly of Indians seems to render the atmosphere less electric than in British Guiana. A Manager who thought that the reasonableness of a task was established by the fact that one-third of a gang of labourers always finished it would in that Colony have reason to congratulate himself that his belief suffered no more severe shock than judicial condemnation and punishment. Other reasons for the passivity of the discontent seemed to us to be that the labourers, like everyone else in the Colony, knew that employers were in very great financial difficulties, and that the supervising officials were by suasion or stronger measures trying to keep wages down and tasks up. The Agent General's Chief Interpreter and office assistant has been for many years a Brahmin whose influence with immigrants has helped to dispel petty misunderstandings and to induce labourers patiently to expect legal redress of real grievances. In recent years there appear to have beenno strikes on the part, of labourers. It is desirable that the annual abstracts should always, as in 1911 explicitly state whether strikes did or did not occur. Neither managers nor overseers on small estates seem to know the language and charactr of immigrants as well as employers in British colonies. Relations are devoid ofmarked friendliness or antipathy on some estates. On others sympathy on one side and responsive good will and gratitude on the other are manifest. We were able to see only a few estates in each localised group, but from our conversations with Indians in the Colony we gathered that the only serious cause of estrangement between employers and labourers was the low average of earnings on a number of estates.

A few years ago an association called the British Indian Bond was formed in Paramaribo, with the professed object of assisting immigrants and having their grievances redressed. The British Consul, having addressed the association and made independent inquiries, regarded its promoters who were not Indians as interested and disreputable persons anxious to embarrass the Government of the Colony and draw subscriptions from immigrants. He publicly warned all Indians to have nothing to do with the "Bond" and submitted a full report to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It is very probable that Mr. Consul Hewitt's action was largely responsible for saving many immigrants from falling under the influence of a small knot of self-seeking persons of disreputable character who would have found profit in fomenting strife. The only Indian named as being one of the active spirits was born in Surinam and had undergone imprisonment for theft.

The Ordinance explicitly prohibits the superior staff of a plantation from forming irregular connections with Indians under pain of prompt dismissal. On two estates managers of good social position had married Indian wives.

The smallness of estates ensures that employers are easily accessible to labourers anxious to put forward complaints or requests. The only general recommendations necessary are that the real grievance about low earnings be promptly remedied, and that the annual abstracts give more detailed information about all matters affecting the relations between employers and labourers.

32. Repatriation.—The following statement shows the number of immigrants who have arrived from and returned to British India since the commencement of Immigration, *viz.*, from 1873 to the close of 1912 :—

Year.	Arrived from Calcutta.	Returned Calcutta.	Year.	Arrived from Calcutta.	Returned to Calcutta.
1873	2,449	...	1893 ...	1,092	...
1874	1,384	...	1894 ...	1,206	...
1875	...	...	1895 ...	1,615	605
1876	...	...	1896 ...	1,169	...
1877	327	...	1897 ...	...	213
1878	700	436	1898 ...	616	743
1879	...	333	1899 ...	614	214
1880	775	...	1900 ...	...	229
1881	450	...	1901 ...	...	...
1882	484	...	1902 ...	1,331	...
1883	855	...	1903 ...	654	318
1884	2,061	537	1904 ...	252	265
1885	533	...	1905 ...	173	734
1886	...	623	1906 ...	632	...
1887	356	480	1907 ...	1,674	231
1888	...	...	1908 ...	1,867	...
1889	1,728	587	1909 ...	1,424	501
1890	1,262	570	1910 ...	478	...
1891	608	601	1911 ...	...	603
1892	1,230	...	1912 ...	1,204	...

Since the commencement of immigration up to 1912, 31,203 immigrants were introduced and 8,823 repatriated. Deducting the number introduced less than five years ago, more than one-third of those entitled to return passages were repatriated.

It will be seen that in some years no persons have been repatriated. We received a few complaints regarding the irregularity in the sailing of return steamers and while it is probable that a few individuals may have experienced inconvenience and disappointment it is at least no less improbable that any general hardship was felt merely on account of delay in repatriation. A copy of the report dated the 18th January 1912, from the Acting Consul to the Foreign Office, was forwarded to the Government of India under the Secretary of State's Public Despatch No. 52 of 15th March 1912. Two statements in that report deserve attention. While in charge of the Consulate in 1906, 1909 and 1911, Mr. Kissack received neither inquiry nor complaint regarding return passages. Out of the total applicants for return passages a large percentage eventually decide to remain in the Colony. There is little doubt that the premium of 100 guilders given to industrious settlers induces many to remain and give up their claim to a free passage.

Since 1895, when the present regulation regarding the payment of a premium in commutation of the claim to free passage was introduced, the number of immigrants annually commuting has been as shown in the margin.* Immigrants who are born in the Colony or who arrive in childhood seldom wish to return. In this and in every other Colony immigrants, who were in a position to return and live on savings of the money realised from the sale of their property, have told us that they stayed mainly on account of their children In some cases inter-caste marriages render the parties disinclined to return. If the head of a family commutes his claim the others will remain with him, and commutation by a near relative or even a close friend will resolve an immigrant's uncertainty and induce him to stay. Of those who return to India a considerable number go because a free passage is available and not because they have decided either to abandon the Colony permanently or to reside permanently in India. We were informed by the Agent General that arrangements were now made to enable immigrants to avail themselves of return ships from British Guiana. Repatriations have been made *viâ* Demerara. There must, however, in our opinion, be some uncertainty about any such arrangements. The Immigration Department in any British Colony can ordinarily assign only surplus accommodation. An additional ship will not be chartered to facilitate repatriation from Surinam. It seems best to recognise that properly fitted ships carrying only 250 or 300 passengers once yearly from Surinam to India cannot be easily obtained and that the expense compared with the cost of repatriating upwards of 600 in a steamer regularly employed in this business would be considerable. It would in our opinion be better to have it definitely arranged for a term of years that a direct steamer with accommodation for not less than 700 should be provided in each alternate year. An immigrant's right to free passage after five years might be subject to the proviso that its exercise might have to be postponed until the sailing of the next direct steamer. At the same time the Immigration Department or the British Consul or both might ascertain what surplus accommodation was available from British Guiana in intermediate years and notify the fact locally. The Immigration Department at Surinam should then arrange for the repatriation *viâ* Demerara of so many persons as could be accommodated and wished to go at once. If a return steamer is not sailing in the year in which an immigrant's indenture expires he will in nineteen cases out of twenty be perfectly unconcerned. The immediate exercise of the right is of very minor importance as compared with the certainty of getting a passage within a year. Repatriations

* 1895 ...	... 1
1896 ...	... 16
1897 ...	... 36
1898 ...	... 86
1899 ...	... 199
1900 ...	... 117
1901 ...	... 134
1902 ...	... 234
1903 ...	... 250
1904 ...	... 477
1905 ...	... 630
1906 ...	... 310
1907 ...	... 296
1908 ...	... 331
1909 ...	... 376
1910 ...	... 238
1911 ...	... 259
1912 ...	... 432
TOTAL	... 4,422

have recently been made in alternate years but there was always uncertainty until the sailing was formerly notified. Even people with no thoughts of returning resented this. A very small percentage take the first available ship in any case, and of these very few are more anxious to depart immediately than to secure a passage when it is available. We believe that the provision proposed will meet all requirements and that the formal recognition of the arrangement of direct sailing in alternate years will dispel all sense of disappointment. Provided the emigrant understands the arrangement before leaving India its reasonableness will not be seriously questioned. Only about one emigrant in three decides to return sooner or later, and probably not one in fifty is anxious to return immediately his indentured service is finished rather than wait a year. Immigrants who have lived on one estate for five years usually make a round of estates and settlements before deciding what they will do in future.

33. Immigration Department.—The Immigration Agent General exercises general supervision and control. He is assisted at headquarters by a sub-agent, a staff of interpreters and clerks, and in the districts by the District Commissaries. A Medical Inspector for the whole Colony and a Government medical officer for each district, under the general control of the Agent General, attend to the medical needs of immigrants.

The Agent General visits estates and settlements according to no routine programme but with sufficient frequency to keep himself informed of the conditions of indentured and free Indians. The routine supervision of plantations is performed by the Commissaries, who are the executive officers in charge of the general administration of the districts into which the Colony is divided. They are required to visit each estate in their charge at least once a month, and as their general duties necessitate a good deal of touring, that is in most cases travelling by steam launch on the rivers along which estates are situated, casual visits to inquire into complaints or to satisfy themselves as to the observance of general or special orders are easily arranged. A Commissary has not as much time to spare for the hearing of petty complaints in his office as an Agent or Inspector with no other duties, and he cannot give the same attention to domestic troubles or difficulties about correspondence, remittances, etc. The Immigration Office at Paramaribo, however, lends a sympathetic ear to all applicants. It is in comparison with the system in British Colonies, where Immigration Agents undertake duties closely resembling those of a family solicitor, rather than absolutely that the Surinam system seems defective. The system works well and is suited to the conditions of the Colony.

Our ignorance of the Dutch language rendered it impossible to examine carefully the reports and returns in which information is embodied and transmitted to headquarters. We were readily supplied with translations of headings of registers and forms and could understand merely statistical returns. On the brevity and in some cases the incompleteness of the information summarised in the English annual abstracts comment has already been made.

The Commissary's efficiency as a supervisor of estates employing Indians is affected by his knowledge of Hindustani and so far as we could gather this depended partly on his official standing and partly on his personal zeal. An officer newly appointed or temporarily officiating requires an interpreter, while a zealous senior officer tries to converse directly with Indians. As Indians are not merely wanted as indentured labourers but as Colonists both the Government of the Colony and district officers should recognise that the latter cannot successfully organise settlement work unless they can converse with settlers. There is no system of testing officers' proficiency in colloquial Hindustani, nor so far as we know any definite regulation requiring district officers to acquire reasonable proficiency. Those who speak Hindustani are officially known to possess this desirable qualification, but exactly what degree of importance is attached to its possession cannot be stated. In the interests both of labourers under indenture and of the colonisation policy of the Surinam Government a reasonable colloquial knowledge of Hindustani should be strictly required from district officers holding permanent appointments. Hindustani is now taught in some schools and we heard one Commissary talk with school children in both Dutch and Hindustani. Many of the higher officers have an excellent knowledge of English. It would be to everyone's advantage if all district officers possessed the same ability. Though settlers' children learn Dutch and grow up bilingual, settlers speak Hindustani. The system by which complaints by or against labourers are subjected to a preliminary inquiry by the Commissary or finally disposed of by him loses much of its value if the inquiring officer cannot follow the witnesses' statements and appreciate their real meaning, which an accurate verbal translation into Dutch may easily fail to convey.

We met three district Commissaries but with only one of these had we frequent opportunities of discussing his relations with immigrants. His knowledge of Indian immigrants was by no means superficial and from his experience in supervising labourers under indenture and in conducting settlement operations we derived valuable information. The present Agent General is, like his predecessors, imbued with sympathy for Indian immigrants and is sensible of their value as Colonists. He has been unfortunate in that during his term of office successive outbreaks of diseases affecting products grown in plantations or small settlements reacted very seriously on Indian labourers and settlers. His efforts and those of his Government to assist both classes were shortly before our visit denounced as inadequate both in public and private by the members of a small association of which the leading spirit was described as a European adventuress. The British Consul, having made independent inquiries, was satisfied that the charges were unfounded. We were during our stay in the Colony afforded every possible facility for obtaining all kinds of information either directly from Indians or through the agency of local officers. From Mr. Van Drimmelen we experienced nothing but frankness, unobtrusive but effective assistance, and much personal kindness. He receives very zealous assistance from the Chief Interpreter, Mr. Sital Prasad, who has a very intimate knowledge of his countrymen's condition and needs and can interpret their sentiments as well as their words.

The Immigration Department in Surinam as in British Colonies is entrusted with the administration of estates of deceased indentured immigrants. The Commissary takes possession of the property and with the sanction of the Agent General makes it over to the person or persons entitled thereto. Should there be no heir in the Colony the property is realised and the proceeds remitted to heirs in India with the assistance of the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta. The estates of free Indians are administered under the ordinary law of the Colony.

The Agent General is also responsible for the care of Indian orphans who are ordinarily handed over to childless Indians. A small money allowance is usually made and the adoptive parents are required to send boys to school. A few, for whom suitable guardians could not be found, have been put in an orphan asylum. The number of orphans under guardianship is usually about sixty.

The position in Surinam differs from British Colonies inasmuch as the interests of Indian immigrants are looked after not only by a special Department of the local administration but by the British Consul at Paramaribo. Both in official reports and in the records of the Consulate, where the office scrutiny of returns is very careful, there is evidence of watchful interest in the welfare of all Indians. Ill-health has prevented the present Consul, Mr. Hewitt, from making personal inquiries on more than a few estates and settlements. His opinion coincided with ours that the severe crisis through which the Colony was passing reacted on indentured Indians and settlers as well as on other labourers and landowners but that the Government of the Colony manifested real and active concern to secure fair treatment for Indian immigrants during indenture and to make settlement in the Colony attractive. His interest in the conditions on which Crown Land is leased to Indian settlers is manifested in his official correspondence of which copies have been communicated to the Government of India by the Secretary of State.

34. **Free Indians.**—The total population of the Colony in 1911 was about 85,000 of whom 27,000 or nearly one-third were Indians, including 5,876 under indenture. Amongst free Indians probably the largest class are petty landowners, while in and around Paramaribo a considerable number are

cattle-keepers, cart-owners, market gardeners, mechanics, and day labourers. A day labourer will keep a cow or two and as he prospers buy more stock or a cart or a piece of land. An industrious young Indian will sometimes buy a donkey and cart on credit and pay off the price out of his earnings. No intelligent and enterprising labourer thinks of remaining in that condition. One very considerate employer of indentured labourers on his own estate was an Indian who immigrated under indenture and deservedly prospered. The milk supply of Paramaribo is now in Indian hands and Indians have taken over from the black population almost the whole of the land transport business. A comfortable living can be made as a dairy man or a cart-owner. One of the former complained seriously to us that the officials in Paramaribo held narrow and prejudiced views regarding the practice of blending the natural milk with water of undoubted purity when milk was dear. He stated that the local price was four pence per bottle, apparently containing one litre. It is estimated that Indians own about 5,000 head of milch cattle, about 2,000 goats, and several hundred horses, mules, and donkeys. A few are prosperous traders and a number are petty shop-keepers or licensees of stands in markets. Outside of Paramaribo the Chinese shop-keeper has in many places successfully withstood Indian competition, but the future is for Indian trader with a little capital who patiently acquires a reputation for fair dealing. The small Indian trader has not yet found it profitable to establish his house and shop in a barge, as in Fiji, though it would seem possible for an itinerant vendor to secure custom on estates or settlements. Apparently the settler who brings products to a central market prefers to do his own shopping simultaneously, and the labourer prefers to combine a day's outing with shopping in a busy market to which his countrymen congregate.

In Appendix 25 will be found statistical information regarding areas of Crown land allotted to Indians and private land purchased or leased by Indians since 1903. The total area of Crown land held by Indians in 1912 was returned as 12,671 hectares, or approximately 30,000 acres. In addition many had purchased or leased free-hold land from private owners. Reference to the annual abstracts of 1897 shows that the landed property of Indians has in 15 years increased at least ten-fold. The Government of the Colony has spent large sums in purchasing, draining, and empoldering lands for settlements, the majority of the settlers being Indians. Some statistical particulars relating to holdings in settlements and Crown lands are given in Appendix 25 above mentioned. A few years after the visit of Surgeon-Major Comyns in 1891 the Surinam Government, during the Governorship of His Excellency Van Asch Van Wyck, revised the regulations regarding the grant of lands on settlements. Both old and new Ordinances are printed in Appendix 26. The more important general regulations relating to Indians are these:—

I. Industrious immigrants will be granted free o occupancy price drained and empoldered land on settlements. (Such land may be thickly or sparsely covered with forest growth or vegetation).

II. For six years no land or personal taxes are payable by occupants. After the expiry of this period an annual assessment of from 6 to 10 guilders per hectare is levied (a rent of 8 guilders per hectare is equivalent to Rs. 10 per acre). The occupant becomes a lessee under conditions identical with or very similar to those expressed in the agreement printed in Appendix 27.

III. Occupants do not forfeit the right to return passages by taking up land, but an occupant who voluntarily commutes his right will receive a premium of 100 guilders (Rs. 125).

As regards III, the consequence was a steady increase in the number of passages commuted until 1905, when 630 immigrants accepted the premium of 100 guilders. During the last seven years commutations have averaged about 300.

As regards II, the form of agreement (*vide* Appendix 27) entered into by occupants on the Saramacca settlement bound the occupant to pay a rent gradually rising from 1 guilder in the second year to a maximum of 10 guilders in the seventh year. The conditions of occupation imposed by this agreement, which apply alike to Indian and other settlers, are more complex and exacting than those to which occupants of land in India are accustomed, though in practice settlers are not apparently subjected to harassing demands. The reservation of extensive rights of control and interference is in accordance with local administrative custom. Before our arrival, however, the reasonableness of the conditions of the existing agreements had been questioned by the British Consul, and the Agent General of Immigration was kind enough to supply us with a translation of a new draft of agreement now under consideration (*vide* Appendix 28). Its simplicity and liberality as compared with the existing agreement are obvious. Indian settlers want security of tenure and exemption from indefinite liabilities which expose them to the meddlesome interference of official underlings. While settlements are being developed under the close personal supervision of the District Commissary the risk of trouble from subordinates is very slight, but the more successful a Commissary is in settlement work and the less time he can give to detailed management the more objectionable become the clauses imposing miscellaneous liabilities and restrictions. The framers of the revised draft propose to allow the settlers much more freedom than at present. Though article 6 places the occupant very much under the control of the Commissary, under existing conditions Indian settlers as a body will probably find it beneficial. In a new country with an almost rudimentary police organisation peace and orderliness in settlements will be fortified if a settler who is a bad neighbour may be summarily evicted. Arbitrary and unjust enforcement of the provisions of this article against Indians or other settlers is improbable. The Indian settler is privileged over others as he can have recourse to the Immigration Department and to the British Consul when aggrieved. In the unlikely event of a Commissary grossly misusing his authority to the injury of one of the Indian Colonists whom the Government of the Colony is seeking to attract and retain the injury would speedily be redressed. The present settlers' children will doubtless see that the Commissary's benevolent despotism is replaced by a more suitable system. The Government of the Colony also cannot fail to remember the satisfactory results of the liberal land policy of 1895 and will doubtless promptly abolish limitations and restrictions which are found to be irksome.

In addition to spending large sums on draining and empoldering land the Surinam Government makes advances directly to settlers in some localities and in others through co-operative credit societies working under the immediate control of the Commissaries. In 1911 Government advanced 2,000 florins to 15 Indians and Societies advanced 19,985 florins to 351 Indians. In 1912 the corresponding figures were 1,300 florins to 13, and 25,282 florins to 395. Closer supervision of these societies is necessary than would seem desirable in an Indian village because the members reckon their existence as a community by months and not by centuries.

We visited several settlements and found the settlers contented and prosperous except on the formerly thriving settlement at Alkmaar where the landowners had planted their plots almost solely with cocoa. The trees had been attacked by disease about 10 years ago and in spite of spraying, for which advances were freely made by Government, the plantations were gradually dying out. Many of the settlers seemed to have become dispirited and complained of the Government demands for land assessment or interest on loans. Some had recognised the hopelessness of expecting providential interference with the spread of the disease and had some years ago wisely begun conversion from cocoa to coffee and banana cultivation. Government not only helped the sufferers by loans but supplied seeds and plants from Government nurseries to those who wished to replant their plots. Had diseased trees been cut out ruthlessly at the outset the settlers would have been temporarily indignant but eventually considerable gainers. On other settlements which we visited Indians were profiting by the cultivation of coffee, the coarser bananas, maize, ground provisions, and rice, the loss from the cocoa disease being small as plots solely or mainly under cocoa were the exception. Substantial injury had, however, been done by disease to some plots in the Paradise settlement near Nickerie.

The allotments at Alkmaar were usually of either 2 or 4 acres, the smaller area being more common. On more recently established settlements the average area of allotments is larger. We were informed that the area usually allotted at present was 2 hectares or nearly 5 acres. On the Saramacca settlement we saw some allotments of three hectares. We think that preference should be given to allotments of this size, so that averaging good and bad years an industrious settler may maintain his family in modest comfort. We recognise that the less intelligent and enterprising immigrants would not manage a large allotment satisfactorily especially if they had to employ hired labour, and might often prefer small allotments. But all who have substantial savings, indicating industry and frugality, should have a chance of substantially improving their position. They will give employment to those who prefer to remain as wage-earners. Very near centres of industrial employment the provision of small plots would of course be suitable.

At Waldeck settlement near Nickerie the Indian occupants of nearly 1,000 acres of rice land in 2 hectare lots had just before our arrival subscribed a substantial sum towards the cost of erecting a sluice on a main drainage channel connected with the tidal and navigable river Commewijn. They were a contented body of small landowners, some of whom supplemented the income from their land by occasional work as day labourers. This rice area is nearly half of the total rice area of the Colony, and the settlement can be extended. On the Saramacca settlement the settlers included new-comers who had only partially cleared the land of bush. These pioneer cultivators are usually quiet, industrious, and self-reliant. One who had visited many Colonies and had been indentured in Natal as well as Surinam cheerfully and unaffectedly expounded his reasons for regarding his present lot as preferable to life in India or as a wage-earner on a Colonial plantation. His wife concurred but thought that life in Australia was still better. They were paying Indian labourers a guilder (Rs. 1-4-0) a day for helping in the clearing work. Felled wood is sold as firewood or charcoal. It is to be regretted that the annual abstracts of recent years do not afford the very definite and at the same time interesting information regarding settlements supplied in the earlier abstracts.

Between Surinam or Dutch Guiana and the adjoining British Guiana Indians in small numbers are constantly moving. The balance seems to be slightly in favour of Surinam where land is cheap and casual labour, unlike indentured labour at the time of our visit, is well paid.

The free Indian in this Colony is given all possible facilities for acquiring land of which enormous areas await settlement. The Government recognises that where virgin land or land long fallen out of cultivation is to be allotted to settlers the construction of drains, embankments, etc., must be undertaken by Government and not by the settlers. The latter are not required to sink capital in paying an occupancy price. If they are found to be industrious they may borrow money for capital or current expenses at from 4 to 6 per cent. Where estates under cultivation were purchased and distributed to settlers the value of the standing plantation was recovered. The Indian immigrant who is content to remain a labourer usually earns from 14 annas to one rupee (14 to 16 pence) per day actually worked. Women working in plantations by the day earn nine pence or ten pence. The earnings of a labourer and his wife working with moderate industry easily provide maintenance for a family. Some keep goats and a few rear pigs profitably. All immigrants are entitled to free medical treatment.

The particulars given in Appendix 21 as to remittances to India, deposited savings, etc., relate to Indians generally, both free and indentured. Now that the cocoa and banana diseases have done their worst and the products named have been largely replaced by others the Colony should prove an attractive field for settlers. The cultivation of coffee, maize, rice and other products and the breeding of cattle are profitable. Cocoa will doubtless be replanted in the future though not as an integral crop in large or small properties. But immigration into the Colony must depend primarily on the wages paid to indentured labourers. Unless the earnings of able-bodied men generally exceed 3 guilders a week during the five years of agricultural apprenticeship which precede settlement emigration to this Colony cannot in fairness to the emigrants be recommended. They would obviously do better to undergo their training in British Guiana and then cross the border. It is estimated that nearly 2,000 Indians now in Surinam have come from British West Indian Colonies. Of course Indians who originally came to Surinam have also moved to British Colonies. If tasks and wages in Surinam were modelled on those of British Guiana, the perquisites or special rewards being taken into account, and if the active colonisation policy of Surinam were imitated by British Guiana, industrious labourers emigrating to either Colony could not fail to prosper. The commercial population has of course suffered in recent years from the loss of the export trade in cocoa and bananas. Efforts were being made to resuscitate the banana export trade, but whether these succeed or fail the immigrant will in agriculture or in business pursuits find a remunerative outlet for intelligence and enterprise. A few Indians engage in foreign trade but it cannot be expected that the earlier settlers, who are generally ignorant both of western languages and of wholesale business methods, can enter this field. There is no external obstacle to their success in any avocation.

35. Education.—In the whole Colony there are 63 schools, of which 25 in Paramaribo are attended by 4,443 boys and 2,264 girls and 41 in rural districts are attended by 1,661 boys and 985 girls. In Paramaribo 147 Indian boys and 23 girls attend school and 510 Indian boys and 55 girls attend rural schools. It is estimated that more than half of the boys of school-going age attend school, while poor parents seldom send girls to school. A beginning has been made in teaching Hindustani in schools, with gratifying results as regards the attendance at the schools where Hindustani is taught. Parents who have not finally decided to settle in the Colony naturally regard Dutch as an even less attractive medium of instruction than English. As yet the demand for secondary education is confined to isolated cases. We understand that the son of the Chief Interpreter has profited sufficiently by the literary education received in the Colony and the professional education received in Holland to take command of a large ocean-going steamer. The results attained in a Colony with straitened finances are very far from being discreditable. The facilities for educating children do not lag behind the demands of Indian parents. Only secular education is imparted in the schools. Recently the Roman Catholic Mission opened an industrial school specially for Indian children. We did not find time to visit this institution which seems to have attracted a fair number of pupils and to have made a fairly satisfactory beginning.

APPENDIX 19.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE BIRTHS AND MORTALITY AMONG BRITISH INDIAN IMMIGRANTS, JAVANESE IMMIGRANTS AND THE OTHER POPULATION, FROM 1897 TO 1911 BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Total British Indian immigrants.		Births among British Indian immigrants.		Deaths among British Indian immigrants.		Percentage of births.		Percentage of deaths.		Percentage of births on British Indian immigrants free and indentured.	Percentage of deaths on British Indian immigrants free and indentured.	Percentage of births and deaths on indentured Javanese immigrants.		Percentage of births and deaths on Javanese immigrants free and indentured.		Percentage of births and deaths on the other population.	
	Indentured.	Free.	Indentured.	Free.	Indentured.	Free.	Indentured.	Free.	Indentured.	Free.			Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
1897	5,919	10,114	234	196	165	154	3·60	2·04	2·43	1·60	2·67	1·98	2·15	2·72	2·09	3·09	3	2·64
1898	5,529	10,515	194	237	122	171	3·04	2·30	1·97	1·66	2·68	1·83	2·80	2·63	2·80	2·75	2·90	2·68
1899	5,058	11,786	234	335	78	141	4·42	3·01	1·36	1·27	3·46	1·33	4·67	1·79	4·65	2·28	3·10	2·39
1900	3,727	12,996	158	281	75	206	3·62	2·27	1·55	1·67	2·60	1·68	2·55	1·85	2·40	2·05	2·90	2·48
1901	2,845	14,157	120	411	46	206	3·65	3·03	1·34	1·52	3·16	1·50	2·59	1·70	2·67	1·80	3·25	2·42
1902	4,011	14,468	76	419	108	241	2·22	2·93	2·50	1·68	2·79	1·97	2·93	2·75	2·95	2·80	2·74	2·76
1903	3,611	15,445	129	413	91	210	3·35	2·76	2·08	1·40	2·89	1·60	3·97	1·82	3·94	1·95	3·32	2·48
1904	3,008	16,377	103	507	46	227	3·27	3·19	1·27	1·49	3·17	1·42	2·75	1·79	2·87	1·87	3·06	2·65
1905	2,816	16,259	84	477	43	262	2·76	2·92	1·31	1·60	2·92	1·59	3·01	1·23	3·29	1·65	3·27	2·73
1906	3,508	16,426	96	435	38	266	3·00	2·67	1·18	1·63	2·71	1·56	2·22	1·54	2·09	1·69	3·18	2·48
1907	3,897	17,729	87	493	75	256	2·35	2·89	2·02	1·50	2·79	1·59	1·60	1·03	2·36	1·51	3·10	2·87
1908	5,035	18,698	161	502	108	320	3·60	2·76	2·20	1·76	2·98	1·89	1·80	1·07	1·90	1·73	3·37	2·97
1909	5,879	19,100	222	500	152	242	4·07	2·65	2·70	1·28	2·96	1·62	2·82	1·20	2·68	1·23	3·35	2·83
1910	6,119	19,700	263	470	139	232	4·40	2·42	2·31	1·19	2·89	1·46	2·16	1·54	2·08	1·31	3·28	2·65
1911	5,876	19,665	244	497	126	290	4·07	2·52	2·10	1·47	2·89	1·62	2·23	1·53	1·98	1·77	3·12	2·74

APPENDIX 20.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WEEKLY AVERAGE EARNINGS OF BRITISH INDIAN IMMIGRANTS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS, 1908 TO 1912 FOR EACH ESTATE.

Name of the estate.	WEEKLY AVERAGE EARNINGS IN FLORINS AND CENTS.																				REMARKS.
	1908.				1909.				1910.				1911.				1912.				
	Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.		Men.		Women		Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.		
DISTRICT NICKERIE.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	
Waterloo, Nursery and Hazard ...	3	06	1	98	3	...	2	...	2	98	1	80	1	90	2	10	2	82	2	...	One florin of 100 cents (Surinam) = one shilling and eight pence or one rupee and four annas.
Margarethenburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Crappahoek	2	95	1	80	2	88	1	95	2	75	1	2	2	0	1	48	2	60	1	60	
't Lotland No. 36	3	...	...	...	2	90	1	60	2	82	1	60	2	60	1	50	2	80	1	0	
DISTRICT, SARAMACCA.																					
Caledonia	2	80	1	0	2	8	1	30	3	05	1	36	2	93	1	07	2	65	1	25	
de Dankbaarheid	2	95	1	80	2	76	1	92	3	09	1	86	3	37	1	78	2	98	1	51	
Catharina Sophia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	71	2	18	2	74	1	47	
Broederschap	3	08	1	8	2	69	1	45	2	88	1	61	3	06	1	37	2	50	1	73	
de Morgenster	3	...	2	...	3	05	1	5	3	...	1	84	2	78	1	46	2	81	1	95	
La Poule and Monitor	2	2	1	95	2	65	1	42	2	...	1	55	3	14	1	25	2	43	1	58	
Frederici's gift	2	95	1	84	2	92	1	60	3	03	1	...	3	37	2	08	2	69	1	30	
DISTRICT LOWER SURINAM.																					
de Morgenstond	2	93	2	42	3	16	2	35	3	02	2	62	2	91	2	35	3	...	2	31	
Geyersvlijt	3	...	2	10	2	98	2	...	3	11	2	08	3	57	1	94	3	13	1	79	
Ma Retraite	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	2	55	3	49	2	22	3	52	2	27	
Meerzorg	2	99	1	84	3	38	2	25	3	12	1	56	3	58	1	86	3	4	1	66	

DISTRICT LOWER PARA.																				
Beekhuizen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	95	1	93	3	28	2	86
Tout-lui-faut	...	...	...	...	2	96	1	85	3	32	2	02	3	12	1	9	3	70	1	90
DISTRICT UPPER PARA.																				
Accaribo	3	04	1	67	2	68	1	86	2	74	1	92	2	8	1	82	2	55	1	65
Waterland	2	62	1	38	2	84	1	57	2	70	1	95	2	62	1	94	2	65	1	44
Boxel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
La Ressource	2	94	1	34	2	80	1	43	3	06	2	15	2	76	1	65	2	77	1	60
Vredenburg	2	6	1	45	2	95	1	64	3	...	1	5	3	05	1	97	2	60	1	49
DISTRICT UPPER SURINAM.																				
Peperpot	2	82	1	46	2	72	1	43	2	61	1	49	2	40	1	63	2	32	1	46
Petersburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	72	1	17	2	56	1	62
Maagdenburg	3	10	1	66	2	65	1	66	3	07	1	75	3	14	1	59	2	35	1	64
La Liberté	3	08	1	42	2	98	1	55	2	73	1	77	2	76	1	34	2	68	1	26
St. Barbara	3	10	1	57	...	...	...	...	2	70	1	46	2	90	1	46	2	58	1	54
Guineesche Vriendschap	2	53	1	98	3	07	2	46	2	67	1	35	2	78	1	45	2	45	1	46
DISTRICT LOWER COMMEWYNE.																				
Jagtlust	3	25	2	08	3	05	1	99	3	13	2	10	3	01	2	...	3	36	2	05
Dordrecht	2	91	1	97	2	75	1	94	3	01	1	93	2	98	1	91	2	85	1	63
Lust en Rust	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belwaarde	3	24	2	01	3	64	2	06	3	29	1	94	3	...	1	84	3	16	2	01
Susanna's daal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voorburg	3	20	2	04	3	31	2	11	3	01	1	96	3	28	2	12	3	19	2	10
Marienburg	2	51	1	28	2	42	1	32	2	69	1	66	2	61	1	54	2	41	1	61
Zoelen	2	35	1	26	2	60	1	39	2	49	1	24	2	25	1	51	2	23	1	65
Geertruidenberg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leliendaal	2	65	1	32	2	75	1	37	2	91	1	96	2	73	1	45	2	61	1	61
Sorgvliet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mon Trésor	2	92	1	61	2	65	1	38	2	74	1	71	2	63	1	62	2	31	1	48

APPENDIX 20—*contd.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WEEKLY AVERAGE EARNINGS OF BRITISH INDIAN IMMIGRANTS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS, 1908 TO 1912 FOR EACH ESTATE—*contd.*

Name of the estate.	Weekly average earnings in florins and cents.																				Remarks.
	1908.				1909.				1910.				1911.				1912.				
	Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.		
	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	Fl.	Cents.	
District Lower Commewyne—contd.																					
Katwijk	2	75	1	41	2	68	1	75	2	62	1	91	2	91	1	51	2	68	1	59	
Wederzorg	3	02	2	03	3	08	2	...	3	...	1	98	3	05	2	01	3	16	2	05	
Vriendsbeleid en Onderzorg ...	2	93	1	91	3	...	1	75	2	85	2	08	3	07	1	98	3	...	1	81	
Spieringshoek	2	94	1	94	3	...	1	83	3	02	1	63	2	84	1	71	2	96	1	99	
't Vertrouwen	3	08	1	84	3	...	1	78	2	78	2	...	2	65	1	89	2	73	1	75	
Mon Souci	2	84	1	60	3	...	1	90	2	87	1	91	2	65	1	91	2	60	1	71	
Killenstein	3	03	1	43	2	91	1	60	2	87	1	51	2	75	1	45	2	38	1	36	
Kroonenburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Heerendijk	2	84	1	49	3	16	1	51	3	...	1	61	2	91	1	73	2	53	1	61	
Brouwerslust	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Marienbosch	2	91	1	63	3	06	1	54	3	...	1	71	2	85	1	74	2	97	1	72	
Guadeloupe	3	10	1	51	3	02	1	63	2	74	1	43	2	91	1	50	2	70	1	43	
Elisabethshoop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Berlijn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maasstroom	2	98	1	63	2	91	1	43	3	07	1	61	2	73	1	83	2	81	1	60	
Johannisburg	3	07	1	54	2	80	2	03	2	92	1	54	3	...	1	61	2	53	1	52	
Rust en Werk	2	68	1	44	3	09	1	54	2	81	1	61	2	71	1	48	2	62	1	41	
Pieterszorg	3	17	1	61	2	74	1	51	3	...	1	70	3	01	1	71	2	48	1	56	

DISTRICT UPPER COMMEWYNE.																				
Nieuw-Clarenbeek	2	84	1	91	2	75	1	51	2	68	1	95	2	80	1	20	2	56	1	...
DISTRICT COTTICA.																				
Alliance	3	16	1	98	3	...	2	...	3	12	1	62	3	40	1	90	3	60	2	13
choonoord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	02	1	83	...	...	...	...
Nieuw Meerzorg	3	12	2	30	3	02	1	98	3	50	2	86	3	...	1	65	3	25	1	52
de Nieuwe Grond	2	90	1	48	...	...	...	...	2	69	1	79	2	60	1	56	2	75	1	30
Constantia	3	05	1	65	2	97	1	71	3	38	1	68	3	20	1	76	3	30	1	50
Zorg en Hoop	2	99	1	48	3	18	2	...	3	37	1	86	3	25	1	60	2	85	1	40
Slootwijk	...	...	...	...	3	40	1	99	3	31	1	91	3	70	2	10	3	95	2	...

APPENDIX 21.

STATEMENT SHOWING MONEY AND JEWELLERY DEPOSITED BY RETURN IMMIGRANTS FOR PAYMENT TO THEM ON ARRIVAL.

Year.	Name of the ship.	Immigrants.			Total.	Amount deposited to be handed at Calcutta.	Estimated value of the coins and trinkets.
		Men.	Women.	Children.			
						Florins.	Florins.
1878	Philosopher ...	265	114	57	436	44,100·25	2,203·65
1879	St. Kilda ...	207	80	46	333	23,116·85	2,350·
1884	Silhet	298	131	108	537	115,387·565	9,218·
1886	British Peer I ...	331	136	156	623	78,663·425	8,900·
1887	John Davie ...	290	98	92	480	37,908·015	10,333·
1889	Jumna I	237	142	148	587	95,126·345	20,045·
1890	Jumna II ...	333	116	121	570	71,675·18	10,746·
1891	British Peer II ...	360	122	119	601	86,034·095	16,563·
1895	Grecian	339	142	124	605	89,687·88	15,501·35
1897	Foyle (*viâ* Demerara)...	131	49	33	213	26,887·37	3,697·60
1898	Arno	434	157	152	743	91,588·72	14,750·
1899	Clyde (*viâ* Demerara)...	157	36	21	214	35,933·765	2,503·50
1900	Earne (*viâ* Demerara)...	142	49	38	229	40,600·30	5,572·25
1903	Rhone (idem) ...	236	50	32	318	48,245·54	5,673·
1904	Indus (idem) ...	189	41	35	265	27,787·425	5,099·
1905	Avon	485	134	115	734	80,084·71	11,433·50
1907	S. S. Mutlah (*viâ* Demerara.)	182	29	20	231	33,311·	4,322·50
1909	S. S. Mutlah II ...	371	76	54	501	38,700·525	4,026·50
1911	S. S. Sutlej ...	418	105	80	603	57,995·86	10,800·

(One florin = one shilling and eight pence or one rupee and four annas.)

APPENDIX 21—*contd.*

THE FOLLOWING GIVES THE AMOUNT OF MONEY REMITTED BY BRITISH INDIAN IMMIGRANTS FROM 1890 TO 1912, AND ALSO THE LETTERS FORWARDED TO AND RECEIVED FROM INDIA.

Year.	Remitted through the Immigration Department.	Number of the remitters.	Letters		Remarks.
			Forwarded to India.	Received for the greater part from India.	
	Florins.				
1890	1,316·50	25	...	...	(One florin = one shilling and eight pence or one rupee and four annas.)
1891	1,306·	24	...	...	
1892	2,082·	30	...	...	
1893	3,723·	66	...	...	
1894	4,048·	101	...	...	
1895	2,300·	64	...	...	
1896	3,946·	111	...	...	
1897	7,830·50	205	...	...	
1898	8,644·50	187	711	627	
1899	9,463·	205	820	653	
1900	4,197·	135	545	404	Besides an amount of florins 39,605·20 remitted by the Surinam Bank.
1901	6,083·	126	596	433	Id. id. of florins 57,724·85
1902	5,494·	155	498	351	Id. of florins 30,817·375
1903	7,014·	112	514	366	Id. do. 2,228·
1904	4,394·	122	471	381	Id. do. 15,630·825
1905	3,866·	96	26 4	242	Id. do. 23,170·
1906	4,970·65	106	397	331	Id. do. 16,190·
1907	5,994·50	108	516	466	Id. do. 23,913·60
1908	4,342·	148	701	355	Id. do. 24,065·
1909	5,616·50	187	1,053	849	Id. do. 13,627·
1910	7,834·	217	1,244	1,011	Id. do. 6,017·
1911	6,448·	146	901	882	
1912	5,710·25	102	851	791	

Note by the Immigration Agent-General.

Above mentioned letters were formerly transmitted to India independently of the Immigration Department.

At the end of 1895 rules regulating the transmission of letters from Indian immigrants to British India in accordance with the rules in force in British Guiana, came into operation. Stamped envelopes of 1 and 2½ annas were obtainable at the Immigration Department and District Commissariats at the rate of 7½ and 15 cents (Dutch currency) respectively. At present the rate is respectively ½ and 2½ annas, 5 and 15 cents (Dutch currency).

The addresses and also the letters when required, are written for the senders free of charge at the Immigration Department and at the office of the District Commissary.

The senders enclose in their letters when required a stamped envelope of 2½ annas, bearing their address when they wish the reply to be transmitted to them directly or a stamped envelope of 1 anna when they wish reply to be forwarded to them by the Emigration Agent at Calcutta.

The letters delivered to the District-Commissaries by the immigrants are transmitted free of charge to the Immigration Agent-General and forwarded by him free of charge for the senders in a registered packet to the Emigration Agent at Calcutta who provides for their further despatch.

A printed translation in Hindustani Nagri of the above mentioned rules was issued.

APPENDIX 21—*concld.*

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT SHOWS THE AMOUNTS AT CREDIT OF BRITISH INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN THE COLONIAL POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, EACH YEAR FROM 1890 TO 1912, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Depositors.	Amount.	Remarks.
		Florins.	
1890	1,248	1,96,775·18	(One guilder or florin = one shilling and eight pence or one and quarter rupees or one-twelfth of a sovereign.)
1891	1,239	1,40,380·37	
1892	1,338	1,98,282·95	
1893	1,528	2,33,897·77	
1894	1,857	2,97,811·98	
1895	1,357	2,16,564·72	
1896	1,761	2,70,062·075	
1897	...	......	
1898	1,105	2,49,377·78	
1899	1,385	2,55,466·07	
1900	2,331	2,83,410·73	
1901	2,981	3,05,212·14	
1902	3,105	2,79,544·03	
1903	...	......	The figures could not be obtained in consequence of the transfer of the Colonial Savings Bank in the Colonial Post Office Savings Bank.
1904	2,099	2,35,459·21	
1905	1,823	2,18,621·34	
1906	2,000	2,30,000·	
1907	2,097	2,23,299·40	
1908	2,188	2,17,239·37	
1909	2,304	2,24,918·76	
1910	2,498	2,42,820·	
1911	2,585	2,14,585·64	
1912	2,711	2,65,642·97	

Note by the Immigration Agent-General.

The table given above does not in any way represent the actual wealth of the coolies now in Surinam, but only that small portion of it which they keep in the Colonial Post Office Savings Bank. Most of their money is invested in far more lucrative undertakings and they are not content to receive the low rate of interest 2·4 per cent payable by the Savings Bank.

The various statements contained herein show how far the Colonial Government is officially cognizant of their various properties; but there is much of which no official record can be obtained; the large sums of money lent out at interest, the crops growing on the large area of land they own or of which they are lessees or occupants, the value of the stock in their shops and packs or invested in cattle, carts, mules and donkeys.

APPENDIX 22.

PARAMARIBO, SURINAM,
10th April 1913.

GENTLEMEN,

We the undersigned of the "Surinam Immigration Union" do hereby avail ourselves of the opportunity to welcome you to the shore of our adopted land. We are proud of the fact that the Government of India has so expressively shown her care and sympathy for the British Indians by delegating you to investigate into the condition in which her subjects live abroad.

All we hope and pray is that during your brief stay in this Colony you may enjoy the blessings of good health, and that through your visit abundant and rich results to the advantage of all British Indian Immigrants, and to this Colony in general, may be effected.

We very much appreciate your presence in our midst.

We beg you on your return to India to be the bearers to the entire British Indian population of our good wishes and of the tidings that their countrymen in Dutch Guiana are well cared for, and that, though separated by thousands of miles, they are still cherishing the love of their native land. One and all are happy and contented, and many are doing well in the land they have adopted for their new home.

In conclusion we are glad to express our sincerest wishes that the long voyage you have undertaken to study the conditions of immigrants in the West Indies may be crowned with success.

We have taken the liberty to hand you a petition for your earnest consideration, assured that the granting of the things therein contained will lead to the improvement and well-being of the British Indian community in this country.

We beg to remain always,
Your humble servants,
In the name of the "Surinam Immigration Union"
etc., etc.,
(Sd.) LUTCHMAN SINGH,
Chairman.

We, the members of the "Surinam Immigration Union"

Acknowledging with gratitude that the treatment extended to British East Indian Immigrants in this Colony is a good one, giving us much reason to be content.

Trusting that though the open eyes which the Immigration Agent-General and the Dutch Government have shown to have towards the British Indians this will be of continuing and increasing nature in the future.

Humbly request the kind attention and due consideration of the Honourable Delegates from British India to the following :—

Firstly :—According to the Convention existing between the Netherlands and Great Britain, each shipment of Immigrants shall include a proportion of women equal to at least 50 per cent of the number of men.

This proportion which is the same for the British Colonies is the cause of a great disproportion existing between the two sexes in this country ; the number of men far exceeds that of women.

This ill-condition is leading to gross immorality which incessantly incites jealousy. This jealousy, very strong with the British Indian, is the sole cause of wounding and manslaughter amongst the British Indians. A change in this important matter is therefore highly necessary, if not indispensable, for if the percentage of women introduced were raised, each man would be able to procure his own helpmate and thus reduce the chances of becoming infatuated with his countryman's wife. If the undersigned are not mistaken, the Dutch Government must be aware of this serious situation and has attempted to bring about a change. The women in India seem not to feel inclined to emigrate, at least not under contract. Perhaps there are means which may lead to the desired end, *e. g.*, the introduction of familes with daughters, and of separate young women.

The increase of the percentage of women therefore highly deserves commendation.

Secondly :— We also wish to call attention to another important question. This regards Indian marriages.

Immigrants arriving in the Colony who declare to have been married in India, are recorded in registers kept for that purpose, and are regarded as married couples. In connection with the required age, the consent to contract marriages, etc.

Marriages, however, contracted after Indian notions and customs, are not acknowledged as legal by the Colonial Government. A fact it is that especially those marriages are in favour with the majority of British Indians. Many do not wish to marry otherwise. The consequence is that children born from these marriages are regarded by the Government as to be born out of wedlock, hence illegitimate. This condition is therefore detrimental to the civic relation which should exist between members of the same family. It is an undesirable condition.

The undersigned express their desire that through your influence an end might be put to it, and the great deficiency filled, whereby, according to our ancient notions, marriages contracted and solemnized by an acknowledged Indian priest may be declared legal.

While the undersigned fully understand that it is not always easy to frame different laws for each class of the community they at the same time find it justifiable that an exception should be made in this special case, inasmuch as Hindu and Mahomedan marriages are institutions totally based on their religions.

On the other hand it is desirable that in regard to the above question the contracting of marriages between children should be prohibited, since the parties concerned do not keep their marriage vows abroad.

A limitation of age at which Indian marriages may be contracted is therefore much needed.

Thirdly :— In conclusion the undersigned solicit kind attention to the following :—

Of recent times it occurs that immigrants are being transported in this country who in point of physical and mental condition are less desirable. Such individuals feel themselves very unhappy in a foreign environment, they not being resistant to the struggle for life in which they soon miss the assistance of their former surrounding. For the Hindustani community in this Colony they are of no use. They would do better to stay at their Indian home.

The prospects in this country for able-bodied Indians are very favourable. Vast tracts of fertile land lie uncultivated waiting for the new-comers who have free access to the soil and are encouraged in every way. On very easy terms immigrants may receive grants to apply themselves to the soil or become owners of plots of lands. And many time-expired immigrants have availed themselves of these opportunities. The total number of British Indians who live here amounts to ¼ of the population.

If the Indian community is to grow and flourish so that it may become a settlement of which the home country may feel proud, the continual influx of strong and healthy tribesmen is essential. These may depend on a hearty and hospitable welcome.

For the above reasons the Union feels it its duty to strongly recommend the advice that selection should take place.

Finally the Union thinks it its duty to speak a word of appreciation about the Colonial Government and the Immigration Agent-General for the way in which the interests of the British Indians in this Colony have been taken to heart. Thereby the Indian community though of younger birth than those in the neighbouring West Indian Colonies, has been enabled to take the standing it is holding now.

In the name of the "Surinam Immigration Union"

(Sd.) LUTCHMAN SINGH,

Chairman.

APPENDIX 23.

Colonial Emigration Form No. 5.

FORM OF AGREEMENT FOR INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

Particulars of emigrants executing a contract for service in Surinam.

Registration.		Emigrants.		Dependents.		Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Occupation.	Residence.			Successor to Estate in India.					
Date.	Number.	Name.	Father's name.	Name.	Relationship to labourer.					District.	Thana.	Village or Town and Mahalla.	Name.	Residence.			Father's Name.	Relationship.
														District.	Thana.	Village or Town and Mahalla.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

I agree to emigrate on the conditions of service specified on the reverse.

Executed in my presence.

Registering Officer.

Dated at *the* *19* .

Fit to emigrate.

Emigrant.

N.B.—This form is to be filled up in the Office of the Registering Officer in English in duplicate.

*Civil Surgeon*________________

APPENDIX 23—*concld.*

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND TERMS OF AGREEMENT WHICH THE RECRUITER IS AUTHORISED TO OFFER ON BEHALF OF THE AGENT TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

Period of Indenture.	WORK.			Classification of Emigrants.	Wages minimum rate claimable.	RATIONS.		Dwelling-house.	Medical care and maintenance during sickness.	Free return passage when claimable.	REMARKS.
	Nature.	Duration.	Mode of performance.			Prescribed Scale.	Period of Supply.				
Five years of 313 days each, a period reducible by calculation of overtime work done at will or increasable by non-calculation of periods of desertion or imprisonment.	Cultivation of the soil and manufacture of the produce.	Every day, excepting Sundays and authorized holidays, in each week, and seven hours in the fields or ten hours in the buildings, in each day.	By way of time work, or on the mutual agreement of emigrants and employers, by task work.	Able-bodied adult males of and above 16 years.	TIME WORK. The equivalent of Twenty-four Cents of British Guiana Currency, which in British Indian money may fluctuate more or less but is for the present (June 1899) about twelve annas (the Rupee calculated at 1*s.* 4*d.*) for the actual performance of a full day's work extending over seven hours in the fields, or ten hours in the buildings; and rates in proportion for every extra hour of time work. Should work not be provided on any working day, a full day's minimum rate of wages will be paid notwithstanding. TASK WORK. Such rate as is paid unindentured labourers on the same or neighbouring plantations; or to indentured labourers on the neighbouring plantations; and which rate may be more, but will never be less than the minimum daily rate payable for time work.	FOR ADULTS OF BOTH SEXES. Sr. Ch. K. Rice ... ... 0 12 0 Dall ... ... 0 2 0 Cocoanut Oil or Ghee ... 0 0 2 Curry Mussala ... 0 0 1½ Sugar ... ... 0 1 0 Salt ... ... 0 0 1 Vegetable ... ... 0 2 0 Fuel if for a mess 1¼ seers; or for a single person ... ... 1 8 0 Rations will be served, cooked or uncooked at option of labourers. Daily at a cost of 4 annas.	During three calendar months from and after first date of delivery upon allotment.	Free of charge.	Free of charge, except in cases when the illness is proved to be the result of personal misconduct.	After completion of the term of five years indenture.	The children of Emigrants between the ages of 9 and 12 years, must attend the Government Free School, and parents or guardians failing to ensure attendance will be liable to fine, or imprisonment on non-payment of fine.
				Adult males; not able-bodied female adults or minor of and above 10 years; and under 16 years.	The equivalent of Sixteen Cents of British Guiana Currency, which in British Indian money may fluctuate more or less but is for the present (June 1899) about eight annas (the Rupee calculated at 1*s.* 4*d.*) for each day's work on similar conditions as above.	For minors of both sexes half the above scale for adults. Daily at a cost of 2 annas.					
				Children under the age of 10 years.	No fixed rates, as work is optional; but should work be undertaken, the rates will be proportional to capacity for work.	For infants of both sexes one-third of the above scale for adults. Daily free of charge.					
					Wages will be payable weekly on the same day in every week in money after deduction at the authorized rates of the cost of the rations supplied during that week only.						

I agree to accept the person named on the face of this form as an emigrant on the above conditions.

In my presence.

Registering Officer.

Recruiter *for* SURINAM.

Dated at...

C. BANKS, M.D.,
Protector of Emigrants.

Government Emigration Agent for SURINAM.

APPENDIX 24.

CONTRACT WITH EMIGRANTS PROCEEDING TO SURINAM.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this day of in the year of the Christian era 18 , between each of the undersigned labourers, natives of British India, on the one part, and , as Emigration Agent for the Netherlands Government, on the other part, as follows:—

The said labourers do hereby promise and agree to and with the said in manner and form following; that is to say—

1. That the said labourers shall and will, as soon as they shall be required by the said , embark on board a vessel bound for Dutch Guiana, and remain on board the said vessel thenceforward and until she proceeds to sea, and shall then proceed as passengers on board the said vessel to Surinam, Dutch Guiana, the duration of the passage there being estimated at weeks, for the purpose of carrying out the stipulations hereinafter contained on the part of the said labourers.

2. That the said labourers shall and will perform field and factory labour on such plantations as the Immigration Agent-General in Dutch Guiana, with the sanction of the Governor, may direct for the term of five years, each year being reckoned at three hundred and thirteen days, each week at six working days, and each working day at seven hours of labour in the field or ten hours in the buildings.

3. That the said labourers shall not be required to work or perform service of any kind on—

(*a*) Sundays.

(*b*) Festivals acknowledged by the Government of Dutch Guiana.

(*c*) Indian holidays, which shall be allowed to the number in any one year of sixteen in the case of Mahomedans and thirty-two in the case of Hindoos and others.

Labour may, however, be performed on such days by the labourers, provided their employers find work for them; and in such case every day's labour shall count in liquidation of the period of service contracted for.

4. The term of service shall be computed from the date of the arrival of the vessel in the port of Paramaribo or New Rotterdam, in Dutch Guiana.

5. That the said shall provide the said labourers with a free passage to Surinam, and shall supply them gratuitously with such food and clothing as may be necessary during their residence at the depôt in Calcutta and for the voyage, as provided by the Indian Emigration Act and Rules.

6. That during the extent of this agreement, the said labourers may be required by their employers to perform by way of time work, or on the mutual agreement of coolies and employers, by task-work any work for which they are not physically unfit, provided always that when field or factory labour is required to be performed by task-work, the regular daily task shall not be heavier than can be accomplished by the labourers in seven or ten hours respectively, and the amount of wages earned shall not be less than that paid to unindentured labourers, or less than the minimum rate of twenty-four cents (British Guiana currency) per diem in the case of able-bodied male adult labourers of or above the age of fifteen years, and sixteen cents per diem in the case of all others; and provided also that the said labourers, when employed in field or factory work, which requires the co-operation of other labourers in such manner that the indolence or negligence of one or more may prevent the remainder from receiving the full amount of wages which otherwise they might have earned during the day, shall be paid their wages by the day and not by the task. That the said labourers, upon the assignment to them of any work, shall be informed by their employers whether they are to be paid wages for such work by the task or by the day, and at what rate for the task or day respectively, and their employers shall provide every indentured labourer with a full day's work on every working day, failing which such labourers shall be entitled to the minimum rate of wages above mentioned.

7. That the said labourers shall be paid regularly every week their earned wages, which shall be regulated by the Labour Regulation of Surinam, No. 1 of 1861; and, whether wages be payable by time or task-work, shall not at any time in the case of able-bodied male adult immigrants of the age of 15 years and upwards, be less than the equivalent in Surinam currency of twenty-four cents British Guiana currency per diem for each day on which they actually work, and in the case of all other emigrants shall not be less than sixteen cents per diem. That all wages earned by the said labourers shall be paid in money, without any deductions, except the cost of rations as hereinafter provided. That all extra time-work shall be paid for by the hour, at a rate not less than that at which ordinary time-work is paid for.

Every employer of labourers shall keep a record of overtime labour in a book in some form to be approved by the Immigration Agent-General in that behalf, and shall therein enter upon the weekly pay day the number of hours and minutes in addition to the contract service which each labourer in his employment indentured under these presents shall have performed in the preceding week, and shall produce the same when required by the Immigration Agent-General.

8. Every labourer indentured for five years, on delivery of such labourer to his employer, shall be furnished by his employer with a livret or book of work, which shall contain—

(*a*) A receptacle for the safe keeping of his certificate of indenture or other papers.

(*b*) Such popular statement of his obligations and rights legibly printed in his own vernacular tongue as shall be from time to time put forth by the Immigration Agent-General with the approval of the Government, provided that such statement shall not have any legislative force or validity by way of contract as between the labourer and employer.

(*c*) Such number of blank papers so arranged and ruled and in such manner and form as shall be from time to time sanctioned by the Immigration Agent-General in that behalf.

9. Every labourer shall be required by his employer to present to him his livret weekly upon the weekly pay-day, to be made up, and thereupon the employer shall enter therein the number of hours and minutes of overtime service so directed to be recorded as aforesaid.

10. In the case of the loss by an indentured labourer of his livret, the employer shall furnish to him a fresh livret containing an entry of all overtime work up to the time of delivering such new livret, and may charge to the said indentured labourer for such new livret such sum as to him shall seem fit, not exceeding the sum of two dollars.

11. When and so soon as the amount of overtime during which a labourer shall have served shall amount to such a number of days of seven hours each for field labour, and ten hours each for house labour respectively, as with the number of days served in pursuance and under the terms of this contract shall make up the total number of 1,565 days, the indenture of such labourer shall absolutely cease and determine as to the further service of such labourer, and he shall be entitled to his discharge as if the full period of five years, from the date of his arrival or delivery over as herein-before provided had expired.

12. That the said labourers shall be supplied daily and every day by their employers, during the first three calendar months after their arrival in the Colony, and after delivery of such labourers to such employers, with the rations of food specified below, or with rations in such varied or other scheme as shall from time to time be put forth by the Immigration Agent-General with the consent of the Government, such rations to be served to the said labourers at set periods of the day to be stipulated by the said Immigration Agent-General, and at the option of the labourers such rations shall be properly prepared. The scale for adult labourers shall be—rice one and a half pound; dâl four ounces; or such equivalent quantity in nutritive value of other vegetable food (such as peas, beans, lentils, etc.,) as the Immigration Agent-General may from time to time allow; cocoanut-oil or ghee one ounce; curry stuff (*mussala*) three-quarters of an ounce; sugar 2 ounces; and salt half an ounce. Minors of or above the age of 10 years and under the age of 15 years shall be supplied with one-half of the above scale daily; and infants under the age of 10 years with one-third of the same scale. That the employers of the said labourers may week by week deduct the cost of the rations supplied in the week from any wages earned by them during that week—in the case of an adult at the rate of eight cents (British Guiana currency), and in the case of a minor at the rate of four cents (British Guiana currency), for every day's rations furnished to them respectively; but no deduction shall be made by, or allowed to any, employers in respect of rations supplied to infants or in respect of rations furnished in any previous week.

13. That the said labourers shall be provided, free of charge, for themselves and families, if any, with suitable and habitable dwellings, with a sufficient supply of pure, wholesome water for drinking and cooking purposes, and when ill, with suitable hospital accommodation, medical and other necessary attendance, medical comforts, and appropriate diet; but no wages will be allowed them so long as they are incapacitated for work by their illness.

14. That the medical treatment shall be on behalf of, and put to the account of, the said labourers in cases when, in the opinion of the proper Government officer, it shall be proved that their illness has arisen from their own misconduct.

15. That the duration of this engagement in cases when any of the said labourers shall be duly adjudged to have absented himself from work without leave, except from illness or other reasonable cause, shall be prolonged, and the labourer so absenting himself shall be bound to serve a number of days equal to the time of absence.

16. If any of the said labourers has been sentenced to imprisonment by a criminal court of competent jurisdiction for desertion, or any other infraction of the labour laws, or for any crime or offence whatsoever, then and so often as the same shall happen, the proper Government officer on proof of such sentence and imprisonment may direct that a period equal to the portion of the term of indenture passed in such imprisonment or in detention in respect of any charge which has not resulted in the acquittal or discharge of the prisoner, whether from want of prosecution or from any other cause, and also in case of desertion the time during which such desertion may have lasted, shall be added to the period for which the labourer is bound to serve, and the period of service shall be extended accordingly.

17. That in case the said labourers shall be permanently incapacitated for work, those so incapacitated, and their families if any, as specified in clause 6 of Article IX of the Convention, shall be provided with a free passage back to India.

18. That after the expiration of this engagement, the said labourers shall receive a free return passage to India, it being, however, optional with them to remove to any other Colony at their own expense, or to remain in the Colony after the expiration of the above-mentioned engagement without any agreement, provided they can show that their conduct has been regular, and that they have the means of subsistence. In the latter case, *i.e.*, choosing to reside in the Colony without any agreement, those so electing shall lose their right to a free return passage, but shall become entitled to grants of land according to the existing local ordinances.

19. That if, after expiration of this engagement, the said labourers consent to contract a new engagement, they shall be entitled to a bounty, and shall retain their right to a free return passage at the expiration of such new engagement, or in case they should be permanently incapacitated for work during the period of such extended agreement.

20. The said labourers promise punctually and faithfully to observe all Ordinances on labour, the provisions of which are in no sense repugnant to the terms of the contract, and to show such respect and obedience as labourers or servants owe to those whom they indenture to serve.

21. The said labourers shall enjoy all civil rights held by native citizens.

22. The second undersigned   declares to have engaged the first undersigned labourers for the purpose and under the conditions aforesaid, and promises faithfully to perform the said conditions, kindly to treat, or cause to be kindly treated, the indentured persons, and to pay, or cause to be punctually paid, their wages at the end of every week.

23. Both parties declare themselves to be entirely satisfied with the above conditions, and for the performance of the same bind their persons and goods in the most efficient manner according to law.

According to Article VIII of the Convention between the Governments of the Netherlands and of Great Britain, dated 8th September 1870, an exact copy of Articles IX, X, XIX and XX, is inserted in this contract, excepting the clause in Article X, relating to the duration of labour, which has been modified in accordance with the conditions proposed in the telegram of the Indian Government, dated the 24th of October 1872, and assented to by the Netherlands Government.

Article IX.—The duration of the emigrant's engagement shall not be more than five years. In case, however, he shall be duly proved to have absented himself from work, he shall be bound to serve a number of days equal to the time of his absence.

At the expiration of that period, every Indian who shall have attained the age of ten years at the time of his departure from India shall be entitled to a return passage at the expense of the Netherlands Government.

If he can show that his conduct has been regular, and that he has the means of subsistence he may be allowed to reside in the Colony without any engagement; but from that time he will lose his right to a free return passage.

If he consent to contract a new engagement he will be entitled to a bounty, and will retain his right to a return passage at the expiration of such second engagement.

Any emigrant who has completed his engagement in the Dutch Colony shall be at liberty, instead of either remaining in the Colony or returning to India, to remove to any other Colony or country at his own expense.

The right of the emigrant to a return passage extends to his wife, and to his children who quitted India under the age of ten years, as well as to those born in the colony.

Article X.—The emigrant shall not be bound to work more than six days in seven, nor more than seven hours a day or ten hours in buildings.

The conditions of task-work and every other kind of regulation for work shall be freely arranged with the labourer. The obligation to provide on holidays for the care of animals and the necessities of daily life shall not be considered as work.

Article XIX.—All emigrants with the provisions of this Convention shall, in the same manner as other subjects of the British Crown, and conformably to the ordinary rules of international law, enjoy in the Netherlands Colony the right of claiming the assistance of the British Consular Agent, and no obstacle shall be opposed to the labourer's resorting to the Consular Agent, and communicating with him, without prejudice however to the obligations arising out of his engagement.

Article XX.—In the distribution of labourers, no husband shall be separated from his wife, nor any father or mother from their children under 15 years of age. No labourer shall be required to change his employer without his own consent, unless he be transferred to the Government or to the person who has acquired the property on which he is employed.

Emigrants who may become permanently incapable of work, either by sickness or by any cause beyond their own control, shall be sent back at the expense of the Netherlands Government, whatever time may still be wanting to entitle them to a free return passage.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents hereunto set their hands and [seals this   day of   , in the Christian year one thousand eight hundred and

No.	Name.	Father's Name.	Sex.	Age.	WHERE BORN.			Caste.	Signature	Seal.
					Village.	Pergunnah.	Zillah.			

Labourers.

Emigration Agent for Surinam.

I hereby certify, that before the execution of this Contract, I personally explained the same to the above-written labourers, and satisfied myself that they individually understood the same and the details thereof.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named parties in the presence of

Protector of Emigrants.

Emigration Agent for Surinam.

APPENDIX 25.

STATEMENT CONTAINING INFORMATION REGARDING SETTLEMENTS.

Names of the settlements.	Year of the establishment.	Purchase amount (in florins or guilders of 20 pence).	Costs of establishment and upkeep till 31st December 1908.	Number of plots allotted.	Area allotted till 31st December 1910.	Remarks.
					H. A.	
Totness	1882	605·0	6,258·82	265	179	1 H. A. 2·47 acres.
Nieuw-Amsterdam	1875	15,000·0	289·05	125	116	
Damburg	1877	15,000·0	62,561·03	250	315	
La Kencontre	1897	15,179·94	...	172	247	
Laaewijk	1901	2,704·47	36,854·98	161	164	
Alkmaar	1894	16,050·0	39,224·535	232	232	
Paradise	1898	4,000·0	37,509·775	265	278	
Hecht en Sterk	1902	6,500·0	31,997·235	192	179	
Kroonenburg	1903	56,790·0	51,939·12	507	656	
Niew-Waldeck	1902	230·0	27,934·92	88	136	
Joham en Margaretha	1903	6,000·	64,490·62	190	174	
Livomo	1904	15,506·45	29,299·36	306	354	
Lelydorp	1904	...	3,44,529·075	1,688	3,727	
Sarmaccapolder	1906	...	13,00,000·0	262	443	

APPENDIX 25—*contd.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF LANDED PROPERTY PURCHASED BY BRITISH INDIAN IMMIGRANTS AND THE AMOUNT PAID BY TRANSFER OF PLANTINGS AND PREMISES ON PLOTS OF CROWN LAND.

Year.	Amount paid for the acquisition of land from private individuals.	Amount paid by transfer of plantings and premises on plots of Crown land.	Total amount paid.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
1903	36,368·	21,014·	57,372·
1904	28,367·	24,371·	52,738·
1905	35,459·	17,751·	53,210·
1906	25,852·	27,640·	53,492·
1907	56,346·	25,160·30	81,506·30
1908	51,352·	26,987·	78,339·
1909	44,034·	27,378·50	71,412·50
1910	60,877·	26,739·	87,616·
1911	40,622·	12,877·	53,499·

APPENDIX 25—*concld.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BRITISH INDIANS WHO HAVE PLOTS OF CROWN LANDS IN FREE USE, IN LEASE OR IN PROPERTY AND THE SUPERFICIAL AREA IN H. A. FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year.	IN FREE USE.		IN LEASE.		IN PROPERTY.		Total number of immigrants to whom plotts were allotted in free use, in lease or in property.	Total superficial area in H. A.	LESSEES OF LAND OWNED BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.	
	PLOTS ALLOTTED.		PLOTS ALLOTTED.		PLOTS ALLOTTED.					
	Number of immigrants.	Superficial area in H. A.	Number of immigrants.	Superficial area in H. A.	Number of immigrants.	Superficial area in H. A.			Number of immigrants.	Superficial area in H. A.
1903	1,243	1,997	161	323	568	3,419	1,972	5,739	567	590
1904	1,871	2,420	212	258	698	4,159	2,781	6,937	761	591
1905	1,940	2,204	496	733	793	4,626	3,229	7,563	644	333
1906	2,247	2,295	480	791	794	4,636	3,521	7,722	574	602
1907	1,949	3,607	653	845	1,147	5,900	3,749	10,352	753	674
1908	1,432	2,491	937	1,982	1,259	6,561	3,628	11,034	697	350
1909	1,219	2,276	1,186	1,906	1,359	6,897	3,764	11,079	670	510
1910	1,246	2,399	1,480	2,310	1,448	7,269	4,174	11,978	718	464
1911	1,080	1,859	1,607	2,514	1,563	7,949	4,250	12,322	736	349
				(One H.	A. 2·47 acres).					

Note by the Immigration Agent-General.

The plots are allotted 'in free use' during the period of six years with exemption from land and income taxes.

After the lapse of these six years the immigrants become lessees of the plots.

As for Crown land out of settlement occupants are entitled *gratis* to possession of the title deeds when they deliver after two years proof that they have regularly cultivated the land.

The immigrants renting land in the outskirts of Paramaribo where they keep cattle and occupy themselves with horticulture are not included in the above mentioned figures; their number is on the increase.

APPENDIX 26.

Ordinance of 19th April 1895 (G. P. No. 24).

Containing Regulations conducive of the settling of Immigrants as Colonists in the Colony.

In the Name of the Queen !

The Governor of Surinam,

Taking into consideration that in the interest of the Colony it is desirable to promote the settling of immigrants as Colonists in the Colony ;

Having heard the Privy Council, after the approval of the Colonial States (Legislature) ;

Has decreed the following Ordinance :

ARTICLE I.

To immigrants transported through the intermediary of the Colonial Government, who have faithfully fulfilled their contracts and are provided with a certificate of good conduct, to whom, whether on footing of the Publication of August 1st, 1863 (G. P. No. 23), whether on settlements established by the Government for that purpose land has been granted after the 20th of August 1894 and thereby have lost their right to a free return passage to the place of origin, a free return passage shall be given at their request to the charge of the Colonial Treasury on the same footing and to the same extent as they formerly were entitled to in virtue of prevailing Ordinances or in virtue of the agreement contracted with them.

ARTICLE II.

Immigrants, to whom grants have been awarded on the Government settlements, will be entitled to cultivate them during 6 years with exemption from ground and personal taxes.

The stipulation of Article 7 of the Publication of August 1st, 1863, G. P. No. 23 is applicable to them.

ARTICLE III.

Immigrants mentioned in Article I who have cultivated their grants to the satisfaction of the Government, and have renounced their right to a free return passage, as they are entitled to by that article, shall receive a bonus of one hundred guilders (fl. 100).

ARTICLE IV.

The required documents, necessitated by the stipulations of this Ordinance, will be given free of charges.

ARTICLE V.

. This Ordinance shall come into force on the day of its publication.

Paramaribo, etc.

State Paper No. 23.

Proclamation of the 1st August 1863, regulating the conditions on which the establishment of persons and families as farmers may take effect in the Colony of Surinam.

Article I.—That to European Immigrants furnished with good certificates, coming with the object of settling themselves as farmers in the Colony for their own account, and to occupy themselves in the cultivation of the soil, land specially claimed for that purpose and taken from the Crown domain shall be awarded, in proportion to the resources which they can command for the attainment of such object.

Article II.—The land thus awarded shall be given in use of the Immigrants mentioned in cl. 1, and they shall, during the period of six years, cultivate the same with exemption from land and personal taxes.

After the lapse of two years by delivering proofs that they have regularly cultivated the said lands, they shall be entitled gratis to possession of the title-deeds of such lands, together with a certificate of citizenship, if they have not already obtained the same.

During that period of time if they wish to transfer their rights on the soil in favour of a third party, they shall, for that purpose, first obtain the consent of the Government, and this having been obtained the new proprietor shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as are by this clause assured to his predecessor.

APPENDIX 26—*concld.*

In the event of it being clearly demonstrated that within two years of their taking possession, the soil has not been brought into proper cultivation by them, or that they have suffered their pasture to lie waste, the Government shall be empowered to dispose of the same in manner as they may deem expedient.

Article III.—Immigrants who have faithfully fulfilled their contract, and furnished with a certificate of good conduct, as well as freed men, who for their good qualities (in pursuance of cl. 20 of Law of 8th of August 1862, State Paper No. 164, Gazette No. 6) have been released from State supervision, are in this respect placed on the same footing with the Immigrants mentioned in cl. 1.

Article IV.—The Colonial Government is empowered to concede the same privileges to other than European Immigrants who seek to establish themselves with a like object in the Colony, and who are furnished with good letters of recommendation issued or certified by Netherlands Consuls.

Article V.—The Immigrants mentioned in clauses 1 and 3, in order to obtain possession of the land desired by them, shall betake themselves to the Inspector of Crown Lands of Industry and Agriculture, who shall keep a separate Register of the hereinmentioned farmers for the purpose of making, at the proper time, the proposals arising out of the regulations comprised in clause 2.

Article VI.—The awarding of land, and afterwards the distribution of Title-Deeds, as well as of the certificate of citizenship, shall be effected without payment of any tax or expense.

Article VII.—The Colonial Government is empowered to make small advances in money to the Colonists who, under the terms of this Ordinance, come to establish themselves, or are already established in Surinam, provided that they give satisfactory evidence of their good conduct and industry.

As far as is required a sum intended for this purpose shall be in each year assigned by the Budget of the Colony of Surinam.

And this decree shall in the usual way be published in the Government Paper.

Paramaribo, 1st August 1863.

APPENDIX 27.

Translation.

Contract for Lessees of tracts of lands on the Saramacca polder.

Exempt from stamp duty.

CONTRACT BETWEEN THE DISTRICT Commissary of

of the first part,

and

....,

of the second part,

For leasing out a tract comprising an area of Hectares, lying on the drain land No. and known as Lot , parcelled out to the contracting party of the second part pursuant to the Government Resolution of ....

Article I.

The contracting party of the second part binds him (her) self to pay, from the.................., the undermentioned rent for the tract parcelled out to him (her); that is to say:

For the 1st year..............no rent.
Do. 2nd „ F. 1 per Hectare per annum
Do. 3rd „ „ 2 do. do.
Do. 4th „ „ 4 do. do.
Do. 5th „ „ 6 do. do.
Do. 6th „ „ 8 do. do.
Do. 7th and subsequent years 10 do. do.

The contracting party of the second part binds him (her) self, after expiration of the term for which the tract was allotted to him (her) in freehold by virtue of the Ordinance of 19th April 1895 (official Gazette No. 24) to pay, from the..................an annual rent of F. 10 per Hectare.

Article 2.

The contracting party of the second part shall be always entitled to have this contract terminated on making a declaration to the effects before the District Commissary, in which case the provisions of Article 7 shall be applicable with regard to the preparing or cultivating of—and the erections on—such land.

Article 3.

The contracting party of the second part binds him (her) self—

(*a*) to be regularly engaged in agricultural, or horticultural pursuits, or stock farming on the said land;

(*b*) in case the land, being parcelled out should not be under cultivation, to commence therewith within three months from the date of the Resolution by virtue of which the tract was allotted in lease or freehold;

(*c*) to cultivate the land so that within 1 year after the aforesaid date at least 1-10th, and within 2 years at least 1-5th, of the area of such land shall be under proper cultivation, or otherwise beneficially utilized;

(*d*) to lay out and keep in good repair in accordance with the directions of the District Commissary within 1 year after the aforesaid date, a footpath to a width of 2 metres by a length corresponding to the front parts of such land;

(*e*) where such footpath requires being dug through with a view to draining the same, to see to a " Koker " or an ordinary temporary bridge being made and kept in good repair for the use of pedestrians;

(*f*) to co-operate, as far as possible, with one of his neighbours in jointly establishing a drainage for 2 tracts, and, in case this should prove impossible, to construct the main drain at such portion of the District-Commissary, and thereby enabling the two tracts, and also securing thereby a common passage through a sewer so that every two such tracts lying close to each other will need only one "Koker" or a temporary bridge to be jointly constructed and kept in good repair by the Lessees of both tracts;

(*g*) where the Government has laid out roads instead of the footpaths as referred to in paragraph (*d*) to see to the roads and the trenches along the roads, for so far as they may be along such land, being duly kept open and clear;

(*h*) where the tracts have been parcelled out along the "Saramacca" canal or "Wanica", to keep properly open and clear the bank thereof to a width corresponding to the front parts of the tracts, and where such tracts have been allotted along the Polderdams, to keep the same also clean as far as the foot of the "talus" (that is to say free from weeds, stumps, or fallen trees or shrubs), and to fill up the holes, which may have occurred with a suitable species of clay;

(*i*) to grant, free of cost for the benefits of other Lessees, to the discretion, so far as possible, of the District-Commissary, the right of way and passage; the Lessees of the tracts lying aback of such land being bound at the same time to contribute half of the costs towards maintaining such way and passage over the entire length of both tracts lying aback of each other and the "Koker" or the temporary bridge as referred to in the paragraphs (*d*) and (*e*);

(*j*) to keep the boundaries of the tract open and clean to a width of 0·75 metres, and to keep the boundary paals also in good repair and, if requisite, to replace the same by new ones;

(*k*) to erect within 5 years on the tract a dwelling with planks or other suitable boards to the discretion of the District-Commissary;

(*l*) to place and keep in good repair on a conspicuous spot of the road or footpath and on the said drain land a Board on which shall be painted in legible figures and letters the lot of the tract and to replace such board if requisite by a new one;

New boards are furnished at cost price by the District-Commissary:—

(*m*) to pay the rents regularly;

(*n*) not to allow on his tract without the District-Commissary having been previously acquainted therewith and his consent obtained thereto, any lodging or night quarters to any persons without means of subsistence;

(*o*) not to cede the tracts, either wholly or partly to any other persons for the purpose of making any erections thereon or for being otherwise utilised than after the consent thereto of the Government which consent shall not be given in the event of such cession being likely to entail the formation of tracts of a smaller area than 1 hectare;

(*p*) in case of any boundary dispute, to submit apart from the Magistrate, to the award of the District-Commissary;

(*q*) to reside on the tract.

The District-Commissary shall with regard to the above compulsion to reside on the tract be entitled to make some exception during the 1st year after the allotment of the tracts and furthermore in any case where he (the District-Commissary) may be satisfied as to such tract being constantly kept in a good condition:—

(*r*) In case he (the contracting party of the second part) should be required on any occasion of urgency to accomplish any work for the benefit of the settlement as may be pointed out to him by—or by order of—the District Commissary, to comply with such requirements for which work if done, he shall be entitled to a compensation of 80 cents (Dutch) a day of 7 hours' labour.

Article 4.

There shall be always reserved in the front portion of the tracts lying along the banks of the "Saramacca" Canal and "Wainica" and along the Polderdams, a strip of land to a width of 25 metres for the use of the Government in view of any work that may prove expedient. However, such strip of land may be utilised by the Lessee of the tract for the purpose of agriculture or stock farming and on condition that in no case shall he (the contracting party of the second part) be compensated by the Government on such strip of land or part thereof being appropriated by—or in behalf of—the Government.

Article 5.

If the contracting party of the second part should fail to the discretion of the District-Commissary to act up to the obligations as laid down in Arricles 3 (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*), (*j*) and (*l*) the works therein referred to shall be carried out by order of the District-Commissary at the expense of the contracting party of the second part, for which works an amount, not exceeding F. 1·25, shall be chargeable for each day which the District-Commissary may think requisite or still wanting for the entire completion of such works and for the costs of the materials for the "Koker" on the temporary bridge.

These costs shall be paid within one month after the amount therefor shall have been determined by—or by direction of—the District-Commissary.

Article 6.

Planting on the public roads, footpaths and polder is prohibited.

Article 7.

Failure to pay the rent or to comply with the provisions of Article 3 (*a*), (*b*), (*e*), (*f*), (*h*), (*n*), (*o*) and (*p*), or to satisfy the costs owing by the contracting party of the second part shall entitle the Government to cancel the lease and to freely dispose of the land without being bound to any compensation whatever for any work carried out or for any cultivation of—such land, for what other matter sewer.

On the lease being withdrawn, the contracting party of the second part shall be bound to pull down and remove from the land, within one month after a notice thereto, any buildings erected thereon, whilst the Government shall reserve the right, in case the contracting party of the second part should be in default to pull down such erections as aforesaid to have this done at his expense.

Article 8.

The contracting party of the second part shall be at liberty on an agreement being entered into for the purpose, or in the case of any testamentary disposition to transfer to some other person the lease of the tract or part thereof, provided that no smaller tracts than 1 hectare be formed thereby, if and so far as the Government may have raised no objection against any needy Lessee, and provided also that such other Lessee shall make a contract for the purpose with the Government, the provisions of which contract shall be determined by the Government. In case the Government should have any objection against such successor, or if he (the successor) should fail, within one month after the date of the Resolution by virtue of which the request for an approval of the contract or the testamentary disposition was granted, to make the said contract to be drawn up by the Government then the provisions of Article 7 shall be applicable with regard to the preparing and cultivating of the tracts and the buildings erected thereon, and on condition also that the buildings must have been pulled down and removed within one month after the date of the decision taken in response to the application made as referred to in this Article.

Article 9.

This contract shall terminate—

(*a*) in case of a withdrawal of the lease, or freehold;
(*b*) in case the contracting party of the second part should die;
(*c*) in case the land is appropriated for the purpose of being utilised in favour of any works of public interest;

In the case referred to in paragraph (*c*) the children of the contracting party of the second part, his heirs, the woman to whom he was married or with whom he has been living in concubinage and who may be desirous of obtaining the land may make application thereto to the Government within two months after the death of the contracting party of the second part.

The Government shall be at liberty to either grant the request under such conditions as His Excellency may determine, or to reject the same.

In case the tract be not parcelled to any of the applicants, or if the applicant to whom the tract was parcelled out should fail, within one month after the date of the Resolution by virtue of which the tract was parcelled out, to enter into the contracts drawn up by the Government then the provisions of Article 7 shall be applicable with regard to the preparing or cultivating of such tract and the buildings erected thereon, and on condition that the party interested shall pull down and remove such buildings in the first instance, within one month after the date of the Resolution by virtue of which the application was rejected, and in the latter case, within one month after the date of the Resolution by virtue of which the tract was parcelled out.

Article 10.

This contract has been drawn up in triplicate. One of the copies shall be in the keeping of the Administrator of Finance, the second one in that of the District Commissary whilst the third copy shall be handed to the contracting party of the second part.

This contracted as .... on this
.......................day of..

The District-Commissary of..

Contracting party of the second part.

APPENDIX 28.

AGREEMENT between the District-Commissary of
and
concerning the rent and occupancy of a lot of land situated on the Government Settlement Number H. A.
granted the second undersigned by Resolution of the Governor.

Article 1.

The second undersigned binds himself, on the expiration of the period of , during which he is allowed the use of the land free of rent, to pay yearly a rent of fl. per H. A.

Article 2.

The second undersigned by a declaration to the District-Commissary is at liberty to end this contract at any time.

In this event the working and planting of the ground together with the buildings erected thereon will be subject to the stipulations of Article 6 of the Government Ordinance.

Article 3.

The second undersigned hereby binds himself—

(*a*) to use the land alone for cultivating and pasturage and cattle breeding;

(*b*) to begin work within three months from the date of this agreement;

(*c*) to plant within one year after date of this agreement at least one-fourth or make it useful in some other manner so that in four years the whole surface if it does not exceed 2 H. A. is utilised for cultivation or cattle breeding;

(*d*) to keep the drainage of the lot clean and in good condition in compliance with instructions of the District-Commissary;

(*e*) to place a board, visible from the public road, on which is clearly painted the number of the lot. This board first supplied by the Government free of cost he will keep in good condition and renew when necessary;

(*f*) not to give the ground over to another party to live on or cultivate without permission of the Government which only in exceptional cases will be granted for lots less than 1 H. A.;

(*g*) to submit to decisions of persons appointed by Government in case of dispute regarding boundaries;

(*h*) to allow free of charge to the occupier of the land behind a right of way or footpath and use of drainage.

Article 4.

Without permission of the District-Commissary no one is allowed to plant on the public road.

Article 5.

Failing to pay rent or not fulfilling the terms stipulated in Article 3 the Governor has the right to cancel the contract as stipulated in Article 6 of the Ordinance.

Article 6.

In accordance with Article......of the Ordinance of......permission to use or rent the land will be withdrawn if the occupier repeatedly disturbs the peace, opposes the Commissary, refuses to comply with the Ordinance or incites others to transgression of the Ordinance.

Article 7.

The second undersigned with the permission of the Colonial Government is permitted to transfer the rent or the use of the land on condition the party to whom the transfer is made enters on agreement with the Government the conditions of which will be stipulated by the Governor. In case the Government does not agree to transfer the rent or the use of the land to another party or in case this party fails to sign the agreement within one month after permission is granted the articles as stipulated in Article 6 of Resolution of   are valid.

Article 8.

This agreement is ended—

(*a*) by cancelling the rent;

(*b*) by the death of the second undersigned.

In the latter case if the children of the second undersigned, his heirs, his wife or his reputed wife should wish to rent and occupy the land they must apply within one month after the death for permission to the Governor.

In case permission is not granted to any of these, or the contract is not signed within one month after the date of the permission, then Article 6 is valid in regard to the dwelling or cultivation on the lot.

Article 9.

This contract has been made in duplicate, one in the possession of the Administrator of Crown land and one in possession of the second undersigned.

JAMAICA.

36. Housing of immigrants.—The sites for immigrants' dwellings are chosen with the approval of the medical officer and on all estates visited were satisfactory. The dwellings are similar to those in other colonies, namely, long ranges of buildings divided into rooms of 120 square feet with a covered verandah five feet in width. The mean height of rooms is from 9 feet upwards. Floors are usually boarded and raised from 1½ to 2 feet above ground level. In some cases rammed earth well raised above ground level is used. Ventilation, other than through the door and window of each room, is provided by jalousies or apertures in the gables, the solid wooden partitions between rooms being replaced about seven feet from the floor by bars or wire screens to prevent inter-communication while allowing the air to pass. The Demerara pattern is better. The Ordinance requires vegetation to be removed for a distance of 20 feet from buildings. The prescribed distance might be 20 yards. The dwellings must be whitewashed once a year, or oftener if the medical officer so directs. The regular whitewashing seemed to be carried out. The space allotted to immigrants is, as in Trinidad and Demerara, 50 square feet per adult, or 120 square feet for three single men or a man, his wife, and two children. This is, of course, exclusive of verandah space. We saw no single rooms of 50 feet floor space but mention is made of them in estate returns. Separate cook-rooms are not provided. The rules in force regarding dwellings are given in Appendix 29. In Jamaica latrines have been provided but of a pattern which it is hopeless to expect immigrants to use. An open trench with a wooden bar about a foot high running longitudinally along the edge of the trench is the usual type. They are very seldom used. Some trouble and expense has been incurred in constructing these unserviceable latrines. The Fiji latrine might be taken as a model. It was introduced into Fiji after ascertaining what sanitary type of latrine was in fact being used in India. The necessity of providing suitable latrines and arranging to have them properly cleaned has been urged at considerable length earlier in this report.

Jamaica is fortunate in that abundant water for drinking and bathing is ordinarily obtainable from wells, springs, and rivers. The supply may be diminished during seasons of drought which recur at intervals, but we neither saw nor heard of any estate with an insufficient supply. Amongst the numerous names applied to this very beautiful island is the "Land of Springs".

Some estates have cement lined drains; others have not. The rules are silent on the subject, but it would seem that the medical officer decides each case on the merits. With a large number of estates each employing a few labourers who are housed in dwellings erected on sloping sites on hard ground possibly a hard and fast rule is unnecessary. It might, however, be well to insist on cement drains unless the medical officer in writing dispensed with this requirement.

Medical officers visit estates and inquire into sanitary conditions once a month. In one medical district the duty imposed on a single medical officer in this respect seemed to be excessive. We were informed that nineteen scattered estates in a hilly country were to be visited in addition to medical charge of a large hospital, ordinary out-door dispensary work, and general medical duty.

The absence of suitable latrines is a serious defect on most estates and should be remedied without delay. It will involve some initial outlay and recurring expenditure but with ankylostomiasis responsible for such a large proportion of sickness and mortality it is necessary both to incur expenditure and insist on immigrants using latrines. The necessary improvement in ventilation can be effected gradually, as what is defective now is that privacy rather than health suffers owing to the system of ventilation adopted. Screened bathing places might also be provided, as even where a running stream is available the use of warm or tepid water may often be desirable. Employers have not failed to comply with the existing regulations on sanitary matters. The regulations made twenty years ago require revision, and the experience of other colonies will suggest to their expert advisors the instructions which should be issued for the employers' guidance.

37. Medical arrangements.—Since 1869 the system of treating patients in estate hospitals has been abandoned. All patients are now treated in public hospitals. The distance of each estate from the nearest hospital is shown in Appendix 30. Special ambulance carts with springs are provided for patients who must be conveyed to hospital.

The following rules issued for the guidance of medical officers will convey clearly the nature of the medical arrangement provided for indentured immigrants :—

(1) The District Medical Officer must visit each estate in his district on which indentured immigrants are located at least once in every calendar month, and oftener if necessary or if summoned by the manager, the interval between the regular monthly visits to be not less than two weeks.

(2) The immigrants must be mustered on every occasion and each one individually examined on each monthly visit.

(3) The medical officer should inform the manager beforehand of the time of his intended visit so that the immigrants may be at hand for inspection and examination.

(4) The medical officer must write a short and concise report of the conditions of the immigrants and of the sanitary state of their barracks, grounds, water supply, latrine accommodation, etc., on the occasion of each monthly visit, in a book to be kept on the property for the purpose.

(5) The medical officer must treat or supervise the treatment of immigrants suffering from ankylostomiasis, on the estates when necessary.

(6) The medical officer must treat all infective diseases that may occur, on the estates, if they cannot be admitted to hospital.

(7) The medical officer must be responsible for the collection and forwarding to the Bacteriologist in Kingston of all blood and excreta that may be required for investigation.

(8) The medical officer must attend without extra fee all confinements on the several estates in his District when summoned by the manager, under the provisions of clause 19 of the Rules of the Immigration Department approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 3rd November 1891.

(9) He must be responsible for the general medical care of the immigrants.

In comparing the merits and demerits of the central hospital system with those of the estate hospital system we labour under obvious disadvantages. We are not medical men, we have seen a comparatively small number of estates employing indentured immigrants, and on the estates visited we could not devote our sole attention to this question. On the whole we prefer the system under which estates, or small group of estates, provide separate hospitals for immigrants. Clinical treatment of serious cases is doubtless more efficient where the medical officer sees all his patients daily in a well equipped hospital. Against this may be set the cost, trouble, and delay of removing patients to hospitals. Trivial cases which might receive all needful attention from a compounder in a few minutes may result in the loss of one or two days work to the labourer and to his employer. A good worker will not go to a distant hospital with a petty ailment, and may eventually be incapacitated for a longer period than if he was promptly treated. There is no means of knowing at present if minor ailments make any noteworthy contribution to the percentage of days absent with leave. Mild indisposition on the part of a steady and sensible worker might in any Colony result in his being allowed to take a day off work without requiring him to undergo medical examination, but these occasional holidays would not probably exceed two per head per year. Shirkers will frequently go to central hospitals for a rest cure. Malingering is facilitated. Diseases such as malarial fever and ankylostomiasis deserve attention otherwise than as ailments of individuals, preventive measures being at least as important as curative treatment. A compounder in an estate hospital can treat petty ailments promptly, carry out systematically the orders of medical officers as regards both curative and preventive measures, and in more serious cases give immediate information to the medical officer. Where estate hospitals are visited even twice a week very few cases for removal to a public hospital will arise. The compounder can also see to the proper issue of rations or diet to convalescents and to women before and after childbirth. Discharge from hospital does not always imply restoration of normal health and capacity to do normal work. The compounder can also see to the general distribution of quinine. He will be especially useful in ankylostomiasis cases which require periodic treatment spread over a few weeks throughout which the patient need not be absolutely idle. During a very successful course of treatment of newly arrived immigrants at Kingston last year the latter indulged in regular exercise and sea-bathing. The exercise might have been economically valuable on an estate. Moreover, under the central hospital system it is more difficult to keep in view the health record of each estate, to recognise depressing factors, and to deal with each estate systematically and comprehensively. A medical officer may refresh his memory before his monthly visit, and often he has in his mind a fair general impression of the health conditions of estates in his charge. But that is obviously not the same as uninterruptedly dealing with the sickness of each estate locally, valuable assistance being derived from the information supplied by the resident compounder and the estate records. Some central hospitals are at times crowded and though Indian patients may like an individual doctor they do not like a general hospital.

A reference to the annual reports will show that while an accurate statistical record of absence on account of sickness is abstracted from estate registers in connection with work and wages no analysis made for medical and sanitary purposes or for general information is prepared and published. The Medical Department has its own returns and reports in which the statistics of estate cases are incorporated. But the returns compiled and prepared by the Immigration Department do not compare the incidence of serious and preventible ailments on the several estates or contrast the recorded result on the same estate throughout a series of years. A perusal of the entries in the tabular statement of work and wages appended to the last annual report of the Immigration Department, *vide* Appendix 32, indicates the need for a separate analytical statement of medical cases recorded on estates and a brief commentary. The twentieth estate in serial order shows 29·08 per cent. of working days as lost to men by sickness, the average number of workers being 29¾. The second estate included in Portland Parish with an average of 114¼ labourers shows 31·93 per cent. of working days lost by sickness. Many estates show over 20 per cent. of working days lost by sickness and a few over thirty per cent. Taking working days as only 270, a labourer who loses 20 per cent. is incapacitated for 54 days. The sickness on non-working days is additional. Even allowing for days lost in returning from hospital, especially in the case of ailments of brief duration under treatment, the entries suggest that inspecting officers, both lay and medical, and employers would benefit by the compilation and publication of more detailed information. The time at our disposal was not sufficient for a complete inquiry, carried out partly on estates and partly at hospitals, into the exact meaning of these high percentages. We recommend that for each estate registers be kept in the forms shown in Appendix 2 and that the annual report of the Protector of Immigrants should include a return summarising the results recorded in each estate with such comments or explanations as seem needful. The Surgeon-General, or, to give him his more lengthy official designation, the Superintending Medical Officer, cordially expressed his willingness to assist in having medical statistics for estates compiled in any form which was regarded as desirable. The health conditions on estates had attracted his earnest attention and we found him equally willing to assist us with information or listen to our suggestions.

While we think that the balance of advantage is generally with the separate hospital system conditions in Jamaica point in our opinion to combining that system with the central system. Where an estate is less than one mile distant from a public hospital a separate hospital would obviously be unnecessary. Where each of two estates, about 2 or 3 miles apart and about 5 or 6 miles distant from a hospital, employed less than a dozen labourers each, it might be better to deal with these from a central hospital than for both to combine in providing a joint hospital. The time spent by the medical officer on travelling in proportion to the time devoted directly to medical work is obviously a factor to be considered. On the other hand in the case of an estate with over 100 labourers and a continuously high sick rate it seems obviously better to keep a compounder or dispenser on the spot and enable the medical officer to travel 6 or 7 miles by motor three times a week than to have a steady stream of incoming and outgoing patients on the road. It seems undesirable to consider merely which of two systems is better for the Colony as a whole. What is to be determined is the best way of supervising and preserving the health of immigrants on each estate or in each medical district. For one estate or group of estates one system may be suitable and in another locality a different system may be suitable. We recognise that the existing strength and distribution of the medical staff, which provides also for the needs of the general public, must be considered, though by no means necessarily regarded as inalterable. If a re-arrangement of the duties and the entertainment of a few more medical officers would reduce the sickness rate by one-half the trouble and cost would be justified by the result. Having regard to the population the existing medical staff seems neither to be excessive nor to be extravagantly remunerated for the duties performed. From such inquiries as we were able to make we believed that the recorded rate of sickness represented not the health conditions of estates but the time wasted by the system under which medical relief was provided. Men desirous of a casual holiday go to hospital, undergo examination, and return in the evening with a ticket stating that they are fit for work. Men with trivial ailments may lose two days instead of two hours. We regarded the lost time as a serious matter for the immigrant and thought that employers in their own interests might have been more dissatisfied. Where the time lost is not 6 or 7 per cent. but 26 or 27 per cent. of the working days five labourers are doing the work and earning the wages of four. We would recommend that a local committee be appointed to inquire into the whole question and report to the Governor. Possibly the committee would be strengthened if a medical officer with personal experience of the estate hospital system in Demerara or Trinidad was added to the local members.

The principal diseases are malaria, ankylostomiasis, and phthisis. Quinine is distributed regularly on most if not all estates, and efforts are made to render conditions on estates unfavourable to malarial infection. The improvement of the defective latrine arrangements should diminish the sickness due to ankylostomiasis. More than half of the immigrants arrive from India infected with this disease. Special expenditure was incurred in all districts in 1912-13 in having immigrants treated for this disease by qualified dispensers working under the medical officers. As regards phthisis there appears to be need for careful and sustained medical inquiry. In 1912-13, it was responsible for 19 deaths among indentured immigrants, that is more than twice as many as malarial fever and fifty per cent. more than ankylostomiasis and more than one-fourth of the total deaths. Whether the existing method of ventilating dwellings is an important contributory cause is at present a matter of speculation but similar methods of ventilation in other colonies do not seem to be followed by similar results. What may be stated with apparent probability is that the predisposing conditions and immediately exciting causes of this disease would be more readily ascertained if medical officers treated patients on estates and were familiar with their working and living conditions. The available statistics throw no light on the incidence of this disease on individual estates, nor do they indicate whether men and women are equally subject to attack.

The births and deaths among the ordinary Indian population are not separately recorded. Amongst indentured immigrants the births and deaths during each of the last five years were as under :—

Year.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Per Mille.	
				Births.	Deaths.
1908-09 ...	2,607	70	40	26·8	16·4
1909-10	3,722	110	58	29·5	15·5
1910-11	2,938	87	87	29·6	29·6
1911-12	2,910	60	90	20·6	30·9
1912-13	3,066	61	68	20·0	22·1

The high death-rate in 1910-11 and 1911-12 seems to have been due to malaria and phthisis. The systematic distribution of quinine has been followed by a steady reduction in the deaths due to malaria, which numbered 16 in 1910-11, 12 in 1911-12 and 8 in 1912-13. The treatment of all immigrants with thymol in connection with ankylostomiasis has probably raised their vitality and increased their general resistance power. The reduction of the mortality due to phthisis awaits accomplishment. The birth-rate is low but the proportion of adult women to men is 4 to 10. The health conditions on estates in 1910-11 and 1911-12 seem to be reflected in the birth-rate of 1911-12 and 1912-13. In the three earlier years the birth-rate was high having regard to the proportion of adult women in the population. It would correspond to a birth-rate of about 50 per 1,000 in a normally constituted population. The general birth-rate for the island is approximately 39 and the death-rate between 22 and 23 per 1,000. The deaths among the general population are constituted, as to over 30 per cent, of infants of under one year, and, as to over 40 per cent, of children under two years. The infant mortality amongst indentured immigrants is not ordinarily shown in the reports. In 1911-12, for which figures are available, out of 89 deaths 13 were of infants under one year. In this generally unfavourable year, therefore, the infantile mortality compares very favourably with that recorded among the general population.

In the case of free immigrants the arrangements for medical relief seem, as in other West Indian Colonies, to be susceptible of improvement. Apart from the general rules relating to medical relief, immigrants who have resided for less than 10 years in the colony are entitled to be treated gratis in Public General hospitals. The general rules regarding medical relief are given at length in Appendix 31.

The system as it affects the ordinary settled Indian arranges for medical relief at reduced cost on production of a ticket issued by any one of a number of persons authorised for each locality. Indians have complained to us that even the reduced fee (usually two shillings for advice and treatment at a dispensary, with mileage fees in addition for treatment at home) is beyond the means of the majority. Reasons already urged for lowering the cost of medical treatment apply here also. The existing system would be harsher in operation but for the generosity with which medical officers interpret it. Probably no system will work satisfactorily if medical officers insist on full legal remuneration in all cases, but it seems unfair both to doctors and patients to adopt a system which is generally unsuitable. Medical officers soon know enough about the residents of their districts to distinguish the poor from the well-to-do patient. It would seem possible to dispense with tickets and lay down a general rule that all persons with an annual income not exceeding £30 should receive free treatment at hospitals and dispensaries. If tickets are considered essential they might be given as certificates valid perhaps for a whole year, and at least for six months. Sub-committees of parochial boards, in consultation with the Inspector of Poor, might issue them to applicants. Reduced mileage rates might also be prescribed. In this case also we think it desirable to state that we do not mean to propose that the medical officers should suffer by the abolition of the present system. If the proposals outlined by us are adopted the payment of additional salaries or allowances to medical officers might be a necessary consequence, but we think the additional cost would be fully justified by the increased industrial efficiency alone. We do not know how far the employment of dispensers or compounders for the treatment of simple but troublesome ailments would be suitable in this island, but there seems to be a waste of energy and skill as well as a restriction of medical relief in employing only men of first class qualifications for the treatment of all cases with the result that many cases must escape attention. The size and population of districts are much larger than would be entrusted to a doctor in the United Kingdom, where tropical diseases are unknown. The 38 medical districts include a population of about 850,000.

38. Tasks, hours and wages.—The Jamaica Ordinance (*vide* section 47 *et seq* of 18 of 1879) provides that day workers shall be paid one shilling in the case of adult males, and nine pence in the case of minors and females. Each immigrant is bound to work on all days, except recognised holidays, and to perform on each day a 'fair day's work of nine hours.' The section does not expressly provide for any interval or resting period during the nine hours, and the omission should be supplied. In Jamaica a day of nine hours with intervals aggregating in all to not less than one hour would be fair. The scale of task work must be such as to enable an adult to earn a shilling a day with only ordinary exertion. It would be better to fix the task as the amount of work which a labourer of average physique can perform in 7 hours of actual labour without extraordinary exertion. In 1912, an amending Ordinance provided that no task should be approved unless it was such as permitted an able-bodied trained male of 18 years of age or upwards to earn one shilling and six pence a day for a fair day's work of nine hours with ordinary exertion. The object was to secure that labourers should after about two years be able to earn one shilling and six pence on each day worked. The working day is, however, taken at nine hours, presumably including necessary stoppages for food, etc. We think that it is simpler to have one standard as above suggested. If that standard is observed a 'trained able-bodied male' may in nine hours earn one shilling and six pence. But it is at least as important that the task should be reasonable in the case of the untrained male, and if the average man's capacity is taken as the basis of calculation all degrees of efficiency will be justly remunerated. It is also undesirable that an inclusive day of nine hours should be the time measure in the case of task work. The rule and practice of British Guiana are sound and satisfactory. We think that the labourer should not be bound by law to work for more than five and-a-half days or after he has earned five shillings and six pence in any week except during certain short seasons when special demands may reasonably be made. In practice, very few labourers work for 5½ days weekly in any season, and to attract labourers to make unusual exertion special inducements must be offered.

The actual wages earned are usually good. The statement appended as Appendix 32 shows that in 1912-13 men's wages per day worked varied on estates from ten pence half penny to one shilling and five pence three farthings (10½ annas to Re. 1-1-9). On one estate the average was one shilling and eight pence farthing (Re. 1-4-3) but indentured labourers were employed for only half the year. Ordinarily the average earnings of an estate will be increased or decreased according to the percentage of old or new hands. The average labourer works on two working days out of three. Women, strange to say, work on almost as many days, and their earnings vary from 7½ pence to one shilling and three farthings (7½ to 12¾ annas) per day worked. The loss of time owing to 'sickness' has already been commented upon. Notwithstanding their maternity duties women generally lose no more days by sickness than men, and on some estates they lose much fewer days. It may be well to remember that days lost by sickness also involve no outlay on food, etc., by the labourer. The best male labourers earn up to eight shillings a week on ordinary work, and on special tasks, that is, manual work not supervision, etc., earn from twelve shillings to eighteen shillings weekly. Of course those employed constantly on special tasks are a small number of skilled men on each estate. It is, however, satisfactory that labourers who combine strength, skill and intelligence may earn by manual labour three times as much as they were promised when recruited. As in other colonies, a labourer is, during about one-third of his indentured period, being trained into reasonable efficiency. For the first three months it is customary to pay even inefficient men a minimum daily wage of one shilling and as the labourer sees that he is being treated generously while he is obviously inferior to the average of his fellow-workers he is sufficiently pleased with his employer and dissatisfied with himself to induce him to make cheerful efforts to earn what he receives. The task work system is good for the self respect of the labourer, and this system of tempering its rigour during the first three months turns the labourer's attention to his own obvious incapacity rather than to its unsatisfactory equivalent in wages.

We saw the labourers at work on most of the estates visited and were satisfied that tasks were carefully and equitably assigned. But successful appeals on the part of labourers to the Protector are not unknown. On some estates task work which will yield high wages in return for great exertion, *e.g.*, carrying out bananas from an undulating field to the roadside, is assigned to the labourers in turn, so that each may undergo the strain for a short time and all able-bodied adults may have a chance of the enhanced earnings. We have seen labourers at work who were making from two shillings to half a crown a day at this task. It seems very desirable to assign this work in rotation not merely on account of the distribution of earnings but because labourers anxious to earn money will over-exert themselves. Few will adopt any hygienic precautions to minimise the injurious effects of the strain. It should be understood that no labourer need strain himself as he is paid by results but the work is congenial and tends to competitive effort while the labourer is also conscious of the money value of every headload. The employer wants to save time and assigns such a task as will induce labourers to take advantage of the rate. There is no provision in the Ordinances similar to section 116 of the Trinidad Ordinance or section 97 of the British Guiana Ordinance which debar an employer from requiring from a labourer, classed as non-able-bodied, the performance of a full task. Though we have no reason to suppose that Jamaica employers ever fail to make allowances for individuals of inferior physique we think it is desirable that the Ordinance should expressly empower the medical officer to restrict not the work which a labourer may voluntarily do but the amount which may be required from him. We found that in practice weak labourers were given special light work without any reduction of wages or were permitted to do less than a normal task.

The grant of small plots of land and provision of facilities for cow-keeping are almost unknown. Some employers encourage labourers to breed ponies by giving grazing, etc. One indentured labourer whom we met kept a very useful pony for his own recreation, and on Saturdays and Sundays went on long riding excursions. The obstacle to cow-keeping apparently is that many employers themselves breed cattle of a good type and object to the risk of mixture with inferior animals. This risk seems to arise only if labourers are allowed to keep bulls. On many estates a more abundant supply of milk would be advantageous. We think that fourth and fifth year immigrants whose work and conduct have been satisfactory should be permitted to keep cows. It is both equitable and expedient that some system of rewarding continuous efficiency and good conduct should be introduced, and that proposed is popular with the labourers. For combined inefficiency and bad conduct adequate provision is made.

Rations are supplied to immigrants for three months according to the following scale :—

Daily.	*Weekly.*
1½ lbs. or	10½ lbs. rice or wheat flour.
3 ozs. or	1 lb. 5 ozs. fish or goat's flesh.
3 ozs. or	1 lb. 5 ozs. dhall or peas.
	6 ozs. cocoanut oil.
	1½ ozs. pepper or
	¼ lb. salt.

Non-adults receive one-half of the adult ration. The cost is deducted from the immigrant's wages except for days on which he was unable to work. From 1880 to 1891 the recoverable cost per week was fixed at three shillings and six pence (Rs. 2-10-0), and since 1891 the cost has been fixed at two shillings and six pence (Re. 1-14-0), that is about eight pence or nine pence under the ordinary retail cost. The difference is a perquisite of the labourers. Many labourers do not eat fish or goat's flesh, and barter this item for some preferable substitute. The Protector of Immigrants should have power to order that for any item an immigrant might claim one of a number of substitutes, *e.g.*, sugar, dhall, wheat, flour, etc. The Demerara morning ration might also be introduced, though in view of the liberal minimum wage arrangement for new comers in Jamaica the cost of this ration might be deducted.

As elsewhere recommended pregnant and suckling women should be entitled to receive rations. Rations are in fact issued to such women for varying periods in Jamaica.

The wages paid to labourers are generally satisfactory but the loss of working days owing to 'sickness' is excessive, probably owing to the system of medical relief. We have already suggested that existing medical arrangements be made the subject of detailed enquiry. It is, however, desirable to call attention to the fact that the amounts returned as weekly wages in the body of annual reports do not represent weekly wages in the ordinary sense. The amounts returned represent not the average weekly wages of the total workers but the total earnings divided by the *average* number of men employed daily. Our recommendations as to the manner in which earnings should be shown in all colonies are contained in a separate paragraph later.

Appendix 32 is a copy of a page of a monthly return taken at random from the returns submitted by estates and checked by the officers of the Immigration Department. It shows that men, whether occasionally incapacitated or not by real or nominal sickness, work with varying rates of energy from week to week, that all workers take casual holidays, and that women may be exempted from work, though not classed as 'sick', and provided with free rations for many weeks successively. This last fact is not without bearing on the unexpectedly favourable rate of sickness among women as compared with men.

Free labourers earn one shilling and six pence daily, and for work involving more than average effort or skill receive one shilling and nine pence to two shillings. The effect of levying fees for the employment of 'second term immigrants' is discussed later.

The cost of living in Jamaica is apparently slightly higher than in Trinidad owing to the fact that rice, of which only about 100 acres are locally cultivated, is dearer. A fair estimate of the total cost of living would be about three shillings and six pence weekly for an able-bodied man. In a few localities remote from market towns this might even be exceeded if individual labourers bought their foodstuffs in small quantities and did not, as they almost always do, combine to purchase as well as cook their food.

39. Administration of justice.—Justice is impartially administered. In this colony from 1879 to 1889 complaints against immigrants for offences under the Ordinance were tried by the Protector or an Inspector. Since 1889, Resident Magistrates exercise concurrent jurisdiction. The results during the years 1910, 1911, and 1912 are shown in the table "A" printed as Appendix 34. The table, which was specially compiled for our information, indicates that in both classes of trials account is taken of palliating circumstances in favour of the accused. The statement in Appendix 34-B. is copied from the annual report for 1912-13. The reduction in the number of complaints below 12 per cent. of the indentured population in 1912-13 is satisfactory. As pointed out by the Protector in the report a substantial number of the cases arose out of ordinary disputes between labourers themselves though classed as offences under the Ordinance. Excluding these cases the proportion of complaints to labourers just exceeded 10 per cent. The number of cases in which immigrants were prosecuted once only is not known. As the percentage of cases to labourers falls information on this point becomes especially valuable. Even with a 10 per cent. record an employer *might* be showing reasonable patience and restraint. For example, on an estate with 20 labourers there might well be one disorderly and idle man who was justifiably prosecuted twice within a year. That alone gives the estate a 10 per cent record. If no other complaint were filed it might be confidently stated that the employer had been commendably patient and considerate with the other nineteen labourers unless they were abnormally regular, industrious, and well-behaved.

During our tour in Jamaica we gathered that the Protector and the Inspector did not proceed with complaints if the accused had a good record, and his offence was not *primâ facie* of an aggravated kind. The labourer was not required to make any statement. He was informed before any inquiry into the merits was made that formal cognisance was not yet taken of the complaint that the enquiry would proceed if he so wished, and that otherwise the employer would be asked to withhold the complaint until the Protector or Inspector's next visit. The complaint did not re-appear as the employer was content if the labourer did not again offend. If a new offence was committed that would be matter for a new complaint. It may be taken for granted that in 99 cases out of 100 the accused labourer is in some measure in fault, though whether or not he requires judicial punishment is obviously another matter. In the hundredth case a nagging and unscrupulous overseer or headman may have misrepresented or exaggerated or suppressed facts so as to give a criminal colour to an inoffensive act or omission. Some employers are more impatient and stricter disciplinarians than others, and some are less competent to control labourers, headmen, and overseers than others, but it is at least highly improbable that a single complaint is not regarded by the prosecuting employer as true. The average labourer treated in the manner above described feels that he has had a warning and is grateful that he has neither been publicly accused nor judicially reprimanded, and neither he nor his fellow-workers harbour resentment. In this Colony there were comparatively few grumbles about prosecutions or complaints about the omission to inform emigrants of the penal clauses. Recently the majority of the complaints against labourers were disposed of by the Protector or the Inspector on estates. So far as we could ascertain the cases sent to magistrates were usually those in which the employer thought an immediate trial was necessary, but individual employers exercised their own option. The Protector and a single Inspector had to visit all estates and a complaint arising very soon after the visit of one or other would not ordinarily be held over but placed before a Resident magistrate. It will be seen that more sentences of imprisonment without the option of a fine were inflicted by magistrates, but it is just to recognise that they would probably deal with a larger proportion of intractable labourers. The Protector or the Inspector would, however, usually deal with organised disorder. Registers of prosecutions are not kept on estates so that we are unable to make any confident generalisation regarding the comparative severity of sentences. The records of the Immigration Department showed that sentences passed by departmental officers were reasonable, and labourers made no specific complaints against magisterial proceedings. Their silence may be taken as showing that there was no serious or general cause for dissatisfaction. It is very desirable that registers of prosecutions should be kept on estates. We found that five minutes' discussion of the entries in such a register was more informing than a prolonged study of magisterial records, as the industrial and health records of the offenders were at hand in the pay sheets.

While we have no specific grounds for criticising the disposal of cases by magistrates we think it would be better to have all cases tried by the Protector and Inspectors if possible. The reason for the change in the system in 1889 seems to have been the reduction in the staff of the Immigration Department. The number of indentured labourers is smaller than in other Colonies but it is increasing. On 31st March 1913, there were 4,152 indentured immigrants on 83 estates distributed in all parts of the island. Either the Protector or the Inspector must remain at headquarters so that only one officer is permanently available for touring duty. Apart from magisterial work this seems to provide inadequate supervision even allowing for the facilities for travel in Jamaica. It is greatly to the credit of both officers, but specially creditable to the Protector, that so much good work was done and such close touch kept with conditions on estates. The departmental organisation will be dealt with later. If an additional Inspector is appointed all cases might again be tried by departmental officers. Neither employers nor labourers nor witnesses would lose time in attending courts. An officer of the Immigration Department will require no interpreters and is in a far better position than a magistrate to weigh the evidence advanced and to estimate the gravity of an offence. The fact that comparatively few cases come before individual magistrates may be urged as an argument for withdrawing all cases, as each magistrate's knowledge of the conditions under which cases arise and of the people accused is more limited than if cases were more frequent. In this Colony the Indian population is about 2½ per cent of the total, so that acquaintance with Indian customs and thoughts and methods of expression is not to be expected from all magistrates.

The labourers imprisoned went to the ordinary gaol but were as far as possible kept separate from offenders against the ordinary criminal law. We think that the detention of labourers who refuse to pay fines or are sentenced to imprisonment in places distinct from the common gaols is desirable and practicable. Employment may be found on a Government farm, and a strong staff of warders is unnecessary. Absconding from this place might be punishable with imprisonment in a common gaol.

The penal clauses are antiquated and the maximum penalties severe. They should be revised as suggested in the case of other Colonies, distinction being made between major and minor offences and between first and subsequent offences. Imprisonment should be avoided by allowing time for the payment of fines and recovering small periodic instalments from wages.

40. Provisions of the Ordinance.—The following modifications in the provisions of the Ordinance are suggested:—

Law 23 of 1879.—In section 3 'non-adult' means an indentured immigrant under the age of twelve years and above the age of one year. This excludes children born on an estate, who are not covered by the definition of 'immigrant' as in Trinidad. The Ordinance apparently recognises neither rights nor liabilities in connection with such children, who are not 'immigrants'.

Sections 36 and 37 do not give the Protector power to make inter-transfers of immigrants, and in the interests of peace and order we think this power should be conferred. Under Law 22 of 1896 a Resident Magistrate may in certain cases transfer an immigrant to another estate, though the liability of the new employer under that section is not clearly stated. A Resident Magistrate will ordinarily be less fitted to exercise such power than the Protector.

Though the annual reports refer to commutation of service by money payments the Jamaica laws do not seem to recognise the procedure. Under section 38 a labourer who is incapacitated for work may obtain a certificate of exemption (coupled with a free return passage under section 52) if the employer so desires. The right of commutation should be recognised as already proposed earlier in this report.

Sections 41 to 43 relating to re-indenture are inoperative and should be deleted.

In dealing with 'tasks, hours and wages' we have made suggestions affecting the labour law as enacted in sections 48 to 50, and proposed the adoption of a provision similar to Section 116 of the Trinidad Ordinance regarding 'invalids'.

Section 58 which relates to land grants in lieu of return passages is inoperative.

If estate hospitals are re-introduced the provisions relating to the medical care of immigrants will require revision, and the adoption of suggestions made by us regarding buildings and rations would necessitate recognition in the sections relating to 'Dwellings and Food of Immigrants'. Apart from modifications in the medical system medical officers should be empowered to prescribe 'rations' or diet to any indentured immigrant, or his wife, child, or dependent living with him.

The mother of an 'infant' of whom either parent is under indenture should when not in receipt of rations as a nursing mother be allowed one shilling per week in cash.

Section 88.—Desertions should be reported to the Protector or to an Inspector or to both but not, at least necessarily, to the police.

Section 89.—Neither police constables nor rural constables should be empowered to arrest immigrants absent from estates. We have already stated our views as to the persons who may be authorised to apprehend absentees.

Section 95 which recites the offences punishable under the Ordinance should be recast and amended as proposed by us in the previous paragraph.

Clauses (12) and (17) for reasons explained already should be omitted. Clause (21) is unintelligible.

Clause (23), added in 1881, penalises a patient who leaves a hospital, and for reasons already given is objectionable.

Law 4 of 1889.—It may be desirable that Resident Magistrates should retain jurisdiction to try cases in case of necessity but the Ordinance should make its exercise conditional on the issue of special orders by the Governor. We recommend that complaints under the Ordinance be disposed of by the Protector or an Inspector.

Law 20 of 1881.

SECTIONS 11, 12 AND 13.

The employment of an immigrant who has served the full term of his indenture but has not completed ten years industrial residence—'the second-term immigrant'—should be as unrestricted as that of any other labourer. As regards section 13 it is objectionable because it cannot be strictly enforced. The recovery from an employer of a shilling for an engagement of less than a week cannot in practice be effected. A single labourer may work for three distinct employers for two days each in a single week. Each employer is liable to pay one shilling, so that the tax on employment is six pence per day. In practice a daily proportionate fee is accepted in most if not all cases. When the demand for labour is slack the section must operate inequitably. Employers have told us that the demand for labour is never slack but labourers have vehemently contradicted this and stated that the section injuriously affected them. The liability is not confined to employers of agricultural labour but extends over the whole field of industry. Mere asseveration that a restriction on the employment of about one per cent. of the whole labouring class will not be felt by those affected owing to the general demand for labour obviously cannot carry conviction. *Primâ facie* it is much more probable that the sum collected by the treasury is much smaller than the loss caused to the labourers locally known as second-term immigrants. Another drawback to the operation of this section is that it is partial in its incidence and puts a premium on dishonesty. Apart from conscious dishonesty no employer looking for a temporary hand in Kingston or in any busy centre is likely to question a casual Indian closely, and if he did the latter is not likely to assist in disqualifying himself from employment. Moreover, it compels Indian labourers to keep certificates and produce them when seeking employment. An Indian labourer who has served his term of indenture should be in just the same position as any other labourer. He may be entitled to receive a certificate but not compelled to produce it as a preliminary to working for his livelihood. We were not instructed to inquire regarding fiscal arrangements but we note that fees collected under section 13 approximated to £1,680 in each of the last two years, representing collections for about 800 labourers engaged during 40 weeks annually. It is fairly certain that however active the demand for labour may be the average labourer will not work for more than 40 weeks in all. Between 1903 and 1907 the number of adults introduced was 2,722. Deaths and departures would account for nearly twenty per cent leaving 2,200. If as many as 500 of these found independant occupations and did not work for employers, there would remain 1,700. Of these at most 300 more might be women who did not want employment. Exclusive of those who had reached adolescence since 1903 there would remain not less than 1,400 Indians working or willing to work under employers while the fees represent collections from about 800. Either work is not so abundant as some employers think, or the provisions of the section are very freely evaded. While labour is ordinarily in demand there are in all localities and in most occupations busy and slack seasons, and during the latter the 'second-term immigrant' is at a discount. In the year preceding our visit drought and storms greatly damaged crops and temporarily reduced the demand for labour very considerably. It would undoubtedly be more equitable to repeal this provision, which is not and cannot be enforced as enacted, and either (*a*) to re-adjust the incidence of medical charges and make a direct grant from general revenues, or (*b*) raise the indenture fees. If the 'second-term immigrant' could readily acquire land the section though both theoretically and practically objectionable would be less invidious. He has not in recent years found it easy to acquire land on the expiry of his indentures. He must wait five years for his assisted passage, and in the interval his employment as a day labourer is impeded by the levy of a tax which does not effect the employment of 99 per cent of the whole labouring class.

Under Law 12 of 1879 as amended by 2 of 1899 and 13 of 1903 an immigrant must claim his return passage within two years after the right to an assisted passage accrues. Although he has an interval of five years following the expiry of his indenture to make up his mind the two-year limit seems narrow. While he waits five years for an assisted passage the immigrant must put his intelligence and energy to some use and it is undesirable that he should be restricted in the pursuits to which these are directed by anxiety lest he may have to forego his passage claim or abandon an occupation or undertaking before the fruit of his industry and enterprise had fairly matured. If he waits five years before his claim accrues the claim should be retained for a further period of five years. We accept the reasonableness of putting a time limit on the exercise of the right, but as ten of the best years of an immigrant's life must pass before the claim arises he should be given opportunities of prospering for fifteen before he elects to abandon the right or return to India and commence a new life. Probably the number of return passages will not be seriously affected, but immigrants will be more contented and less unsettled and a fair adjustment will have been made.

Section 2 of Law 13 of 1905 requires a 'second-term immigrant' to report his residence to the Protector or at a police station once in three months. No such liability should be imposed.

Section 6 (*c*) of that law penalises an immigrant who falsely (not fraudulently) pretends that he has completed ten years industrial residence. False or fraudulent representations by immigrants should be no more and no less punishable than similar representations by other people. The object of these invidious provisions is apparently to facilitate the levy of the tax on employers imposed under Law 20 of 1891, an additional argument against that imposition being thereby furnished.

The Marriage Law relating to immigrants is contained in Law 22 of 1896. In this as in other Colonies we think that a number of Hindu priests and Musalman kazis should be recognised and that no person's previous certificate or permission should be required to validate a marriage solemnised between unmarried persons of a marriageable age after due public notice had been given. Here as elsewhere undue anxiety to have the validity of proposed marriages guaranteed before solemnisation has had the effect of discouraging both Hindu and Musalman immigrants from trying to satisfy the requirements of the local law.

41. Relations between employers and labourers.—The relations between employers and labourers are on the whole satisfactory. A few employers show more firmness than tact or managing capacity, and occasionally an overseer or headman gets into trouble for rough treatment. Habitual illtreatment is not and could not be practised. In the annual report for 1911 reference is made to the transfer of all the immigrants from an estate where there was too much friction and wages were unsatisfactory. Disputes about tasks sometimes cause temporary discontent, but on the great majority of estates the superior staff is neither exacting nor unreasonable. On some the employer's attitude may be described as indulgent. It was consoling when immigrants were being subjected to leading questions about possible grievances to find cases in which labourers with no consequences to fear were anxious to acknowledge the kindness with which they had been treated and admit absolutely nothing which might reflect on their employers. The consistent and successful efforts made in recent years on most estates to keep down prosecutions have apparently borne fruit. Complaints about prosecutions were fewer and allegations of specific hardship were less common than expressions of general home-sickness which were less indicative of discontent than of the natural feeling aroused in the course of conversation with labourers regarding their home life, their emigration, their present condition and their intentions as to the future. One matter about which complaint was commonly made was not concerned with conditions on estates, namely, the difficulty of acquiring land. But dissatisfaction with opportunities in prospect is not calculated to promote immediate contentment, and employers anxious to induce and preserve a cheerful spirit among their workers would do well to co-operate with Government in settlement operations. What is, however, more immediately desirable is the grant of plots of land and permission to keep cattle, as already recommended. The trouble involved will be amply repaid by the results. Labourers will be more contented and disciplinary control will be strengthened.

The orderly-room system seemed to have few supporters among employers. On small estates no regular system may be necessary. On the larger estates labourers should have regular and frequent opportunities of putting forward complaints or requests regarding their treatment or their private concerns. On more than one estate labourers have complained of difficulties in getting a hearing. Labourers expect an employer to be something more personal than the almost invisible fount whence statutory wages flow and subordinate estate officers derive authority. Indian headmen are much preferred by Indian labourers but are more cheerfully obeyed if the latter are sure that the former's control is exercised with the full knowledge and approval of the employer. The headmen on most if not all estates are Indians. As a class they are both reasonable and trustworthy, but all thoughtful managers realise that they need constant supervision. That a few should be found wanting reflects no serious discredit on the class or on the system. While it is a good thing that the labourers should continue to believe that employers mean to pay them and treat them justly and that the Immigration Department holds the scales impartially when disputes arise it would be better if some employers were more accessible, and if all devised a simple system of rewarding regular work and steady conduct.

Disputes about tasks though not frequent occur sufficiently often to merit notice. The somewhat vague definition of a task, on which comment has already been made, may account for most of the misunderstandings. When labourers, as well as employers, know what a task means inadequately supervised headmen or careless or parsimonious employers will seldom make mistakes, while factious labourers will find it more difficult to organise strikes when tasks are reasonable. It is important not only that tasks should be reasonable (Appendices 32 and 33 show that ordinarily they must be so) but that even ignorant and credulous labourers should have no reasonable excuse for believing them to be otherwise.

42. Facilities for (a) lodging complaints, (b) meeting friends, (c) celebrating festivals.—(*a*) Labourers enjoy ample facilities for making complaints to the Protector or a magistrate. A perusal of the annual reports will show that though serious complaints are infrequent real grievances are redressed. The employment of an additional Inspector would, however, be an improvement. It should not result in the receipt of a larger number of complaints or requests of importance, but might well reduce these by arresting the growth of causes of serious complaint.

(*b*) No obstacles are placed in the way of labourers anxious to meet friends, etc., on week-ends or general holidays. Casual holidays are given for reasonable cause. The entries in Appendix 33, which are believed to be typical, show that casual leave of absence is taken freely. The entries in the wages return (Appendix 32) regarding the days lost by 'holidays' show that some employers do not distinguish clearly between public holidays and casual leave of absence.

(*c*) Labourers meet with no difficulties in performing marriages or other ceremonies or in celebrating religious festivals, and as in other Colonies are frequently assisted by their employers.

43. Repatriation.—The arrangements for repatriation from Jamaica are similar to those adopted in other British West Indian Colonies, but owing to the fact that during the nine years from 1896 to 1904 less than 2,000 immigrants arrived in the colony the number of persons seeking repatriation in recent years has been very small, and in the two years 1911 and 1912 no repatriations were made. No complaints were made to us regarding the system, but we think that the proposals made as regards Surinam might here also be adopted. It is unlikely, especially if land settlement is facilitated, that the demand for passages by steamers sailing in alternate years would exceed four or five hundred. The cost of an assisted passage will be reduced if large steamers, already fitted and regularly employed for this purpose, are chartered. Ninety-five per cent of those who return will prefer a cheap passage direct to Calcutta in alternate years to a more expensive passage with the risk of transfer to a Trinidad or Demerara return steamer.

The number of Indians annually despatched to and repatriated from Jamaica since 1891 are shown in Appendix C.

44. The Protector and staff.—The superior staff of the Immigration Department consists of the Protector of Immigrants, in receipt of a salary of £367, and an Inspector on £200. With such slight assistance in the work of supervision the duties of the former are especially onerous and responsible. The salary is utterly inadequate. Mr. Doorly, who was Protector of Immigrants during our visit and for some years previously, has recently accepted an appointment as Assistant Immigration Agent in India where he is better paid for lighter and less responsible work.

In addition to the duties performed by officers of the Immigration Department in other colonies the staff in Jamaica disposes of the majority of the complaints made against labourers under the local Immigration laws. At the close of 1912-13 the number of immigrants under indenture exceeded 4,000 employed on 83 estates, and the local demand is not likely to decrease in the immediate future. Frequent and regular visits to estates cannot be made by the present staff. The activity and zeal of the late Protector, who was loyally assisted by his Inspector, minimised the injurious consequences of reducing supervision to a few hurried visits to each estate yearly. Mr. Doorly not only did his technical work quickly and well but had acquired the confidence of the labourers. Of the 4,000 immigrants under indenture almost 2,000 arrived within the year. As the proportion of old hands increases the attitude of the labourers will become more critical. A labourer generally takes a year or more according to his intelligence and general disposition to realise that he can question almost any order issued with impunity if he goes the right way about it, and when he is conscious that he is not nominally but really protected he is not always reasonable. The best means of obviating neglect or any other form of mismanagement by employers or the development of either well founded dissatisfaction or mere factiousness amongst labourers is the regular and frequent visiting of estates by competent independent officials. With an additional Inspector practically all cases under the Immigration Laws could be decided by the departmental staff, and if this can be done in Jamaica it can and ought to be done in other colonies. It would also be possible to devote more systematic attention to the condition and needs of the 'second-term immigrants' and the Indian settlers. The duty of intervening between employers and labourers requires a good deal of tact and character, and to secure and retain the right stamp of men as Inspectors it would seem necessary to hold out to them the definite prospect of attaining to a salary of at least £400 a year. A competent Protector is certainly not overpaid on twice that sum. The colony has been fortunate in the *personnel* of the Department in recent years, but should strengthen the staff and increase the pay if efficient organisation and supervision are required. We observe that while the Protector was paid a yearly salary of £367, section 8 of Law 23 of 1879 enacts that he shall receive a salary of £600. The salary actually paid was nearly 40 per cent below the statutory amount. If immigration is to continue the question of enhancing and not of reducing the legal salary will deserve consideration. It is essential but not always easy to secure an efficient Protector, who should not ordinarily look for promotion outside his own department.

45. Free Indians.—The free Indian population in Jamaica is approximately 16,000. The abstract printed as Appendix 34(*a*) of this report is extracted from the report of the Jamaica Census of 1911, when a special enumeration of East Indians was made at the request of the Secretary of State for India At that time the total Indian population was 17,380, *including* those under indenture. About one-half of the total Indian population were employed as agricultural labourers. A few hundred were farmers or market gardeners, and another few hundred traders and shop-keepers. The few engaged in pursuits classed as professional included one qualified medical practitioner. Some hundreds were employed in one or other of about fifty different manual occupations. More than 100 persons, excluding children, were returned as living on their means, and 10 were classed as paupers. The prosperous business men include those who went to Jamaica in the ordinary way as business men and not under indenture.

The Indian population is small compared with that of Trinidad or British Guiana, and while many have prospered in a small way annual incomes of over one thousand pounds are still apparently unknown. From figures supplied by the Collector of Taxes it appears that Indian landowners own over 10,000 acres of land, valued at nearly £60,000, and live-stock worth £10,000 The Protector of Immigrants is confident that the value of live-stock is under-estimated. The total above given does not include the value of stock in one parish containing one-seventh of the entire land held by Indians.

Law 23 of 1879 authorised the grant of 10 acres of land to each immigrant in lieu of return passage, but until its repeal in 18 7 the law remained inoperative. Again in 1 03 a similar provision was re-enacted and in 1903-04 allotments aggregating 648 acres were granted. Up to 1910 there were granted 28 allotments of 3,214 acres. The Surveyor-General reported in 1913 that 188 of these latter allotments were never used, 45 were sold, and 31 grantees settled and cultivated or sublet their lands. From the papers which we were permitted to peruse it would appear that commutation of passages and not land settlement was the object mainly in view. The grants were originally made to applicants willing to relinquish their right to passages and not to selected individuals or bodies of men Some of the allotments were in localities likely to attract industrious settlers and some were not. The Surveyor-General noted that some of the grantees sold their lots to other Indians who proved good cultivators, a fact which indicates that it is well to distinguish between the Indian who wants to settle and the Indian who wants a holding as a speculation. The same officer thinks that some good land was not cultivated because it was in a mountain district. An industrious Indian who wants to settle on land will cultivate land in any position if it gives him a fair return for his industry and if he is near even a small Indian community and has no difficulty about water to drink. A man who has saved enough to enable him to build a small house on his allotment may safely be advanced a small loan on this security either for maintenance or for purchase of stock until his land becomes remunerative. We saw some Indians settled on land which they had purchased in the ordinary way and some cultivating as lessees. The occupants in freehold were contented. Some of the lessees grumbled at their rents and some at the weather conditions of the previous year, but all were industrious cultivators. One group were assisted in every way by a very considerate landlord. If land is made available in suitable localities and the Protector chooses the occupants it should be easy to settle from 500 to 1,000 acres yearly. The genuine settler will agree to a condition requiring him to build a house within a year and to pay an annual assessment after two years. The Surveyor-General estimates the value of the land assigned in recent years at £1-10-0 per acre. We found Indians paying rents of ten shillings and upwards per acre. If land is required for settlement and can be bought at even £3 per acre it would apparently be possible to subdivide it into lots and let it on permanent leases for five shillings an acre without loss. As land in Jamaica is likely to rise in value the assessment might be liable to revision at intervals of 30 years, the maximum increase at each revision being limited to 25 per cent. The size of an allotment should in our opinion be such as would yield gross produce worth about £40, taking bad years with good. It is not the acreage but the capacity of the allotments, large or small, to support an average family that should be the basis of settlement. Suitable Crown land is scarce. Individual Indians anxious to buy from 5 to 10 acres cannot easily get plots of this size, and when properties of considerably larger size are in the market it is practically impossible for the land-seeking labourers from eighty different estates to organise schemes of joint purchase for subsequent sub-division. The exclusion of the Protector from direct concern with settlement operations has had much the same results in Jamaica as in Demerara. The results have been disappointing, partly because no Indian could be expected to settle on some of the land and partly because land was assigned to applicants at random and under conditions which discouraged rather than stimulated industrious cultivation. A well devised system of settlement operations would add greatly to the attractions of Jamaica to Indian emigrants and need cost the Government of the colony nothing.

In commercial and industrial undertakings the Indian has a fair field. There are many openings for men with enterprise, intelligence, and integrity. The imports and exports of Jamaica each aggregate to about £3,000,000 annually. So far Indians have prospered in a small way as retail traders, but their successors whose energies are not hampered by their parents' defective education and ignorance of English will doubtless be more enterprising. For the immigrant of to-day, however, it is most important to have facilities for acquiring land, and this can be ensured only by settlement operations in which the officers of the Immigration Department are invited to assist.

46. Education.—The ordinary primary schools in Jamaica are open to Indian children. No fees are charged. The Governor in Council may direct that attendance of children between 6 and 14 years of age shall be compulsory in defined areas, but it has been found possible to exercise this power in only a few localities. Complete and accurate statistics regarding the attendance of Indian children at schools are not available, but the Director of Education was kind enough to supply us with such information as could be readily obtained. Out of 699 schools in the island 469 sent in returns from which it appears that these schools are attended by 455 Indian boys and 272 Indian girls, while over 900 children of each sex were within reach of the schools but did not attend. Approximately, one boy in three and one girl in five attend primary schools. A few years ago three special East Indian schools were established under a special vote. Two of these schools were under the management of the Society of Friends and one under that of the Presbyterian Church. The average attendance at the three schools was 90. The parents are said to be apathetic but a reason for the generally poor attendance is the absence of Indian teachers. Most parents would like their children to be taught Urdu, or Urdu and English, but they are not anxious to have them taught English only or through the medium of English solely. Fear of proselytism may in a few cases be a deterrent, though in this respect conscientious objections are always respected.

About 200,000 of the total population of the island are of a school-going age. Of these nearly one-half are enrolled as pupils and nearly one-third attend regularly. As the Indians are mostly of the labouring class the attendance in the case of boys, as indicated in the returns abovementioned, is almost as good as could be expected. The occasional selection of promising Indian boys in the primary schools for places in the Training College at Kingston would probably render the whole educational system more attractive to Indians. The Government of the colony cannot in reason be asked to organise separate schools for Indians who comprise about 2 per cent. of the population scattered over a wide area. It seems a pity that the painstaking thoroughness of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission in Trinidad cannot be more generally imitated by school managers in localities where Indians are numerous.

There is in Jamaica every desire to educate Indian children without interfering with their religious convictions. If further experiments are made they might include in a rural area the trial of a Government Morning School under a possibly untrained Indian teacher so that the elder boys might work in the afternoon. It is likely that in the area served a good many more Indian children would receive a solid primary education.

APPENDIX 29.

Regulations for the guidance of the Protector, Inspector, and Medical Officers engaged in carrying out the provisions of the Immigration Laws, in deciding as to the fitness of dwelling houses proposed to be provided on estates for indentured Immigrants.

---

1. Where on any estate to which it is proposed to allot indentured labourers, there are no buildings which have been approved of and used as dwelling houses for such labourers, so that it is necessary to erect new buildings for the purpose of such dwelling houses, the employer shall give to the Protector or Inspector and the District Medical Officer due notice of his intention, either to appropriate certain existing buildings or to build new houses for that purpose, and no building shall be approved of as a dwelling to be assigned to an Indentured Immigrant unless the following conditions are complied with :—

2. The site must be approved of by the Protector or Inspector and a Medical Officer.

3. The grounds shall be smoothed off and sloped towards the drains.

4. The dwellings shall be of one storey with a gallery; one to leeward being preferable.

5. The floors shall be made—

(*a*) either of banked earth well rammed to a height of at least 12 inches above the adjacent ground level so as to prevent dampness, or

(*b*) of well laid boards of an elevation of not less than 2 feet above the adjacent ground level.

6. The roofs shall be—

(*a*) shingled, or

(*b*) boarded or sarked and covered with galvanised iron, or

(*c*) thatched with palmetto or other durable material to be approved by the Medical Officer.

7. The walls shall be made of—

(*a*) boards, or

(*b*) concrete, or

(*c*) lath carefully plastered and lime-washed, and must be not less than 8 feet high from floor to plate.

8. Division walls between the apartments shall be railed or wired at the top, so as to prevent access from one apartment to another over the partition.

9. Permanent ventilation shall be effected by means of a leeward cow-mouth' gable, jalousies or eaved space, or partly by one of these means, or partly by another, or others.

10. Each room shall contain a platform or platforms or other suitable arrangement to be approved by the Medical Officer, whereon to make a bed or beds for as many inmates as the house is designed to accommodate.

11. The sizes of the apartments are regulated by Law 23 of 1879, Section 69, as follows :—

Not less than 50 superficial feet, one adult.

Not less than 120 feet, three single men, or a man with wife and two children.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council, this 6th day of December, 1894.

(Sd.) S. P. MUSSON,

Acting Clerk, Privy Council.

APPENDIX 30.

Distance of Hospitals from Estates.

Belvidere	2½ miles from	Hospital at	Morant Bay.	
Brown's Gulley	¼ mile	”	”	
Duckenfield	2½ miles	”	Hordley.	
Golden Grove	1 mile	”	”	
Phillipsfield	4 miles	”	”	
Bowden	5 ”	”	”	
Potosi	5 ”	”	”	
Grange Hill	7 ”	”	”	
Cold Harbour	5 ”	”	Port Antonio.	
Williamsfield	4½ ”	”	”	
Red Hassell	1½ ”	”	”	
Fellowship and Stanton	4 ”	”	”	
Tom's Hope	3 ”	”	”	
Golden Vale	5 ”	”	”	
Windsor	7 ”	”	”	
Burlington	5 ”	”	”	1 mile to Railway Station.
*Unity Valley	8 ”	”	”	3 miles ” ”
*Mount Pleasant	8 ”	”	”	3 ” ” ”
Bound Brook	1½ ”	”	”	
Woodstock	1 mile	”	Buff Bay.	
Windsor Castle	5 miles	”	”	
Mid Layton	3 ”	”	”	
Low Layton	4 ”	”	”	1 mile to Railway Station.
*Paradise and Shrewsbury.	11 ”	”	”	3½ miles ” ”
Gibraltar	½ mile	”	Annotto Bay.	
Iter Boreals	1½ miles	”	”	
Fort Stewart	5 ”	”	”	
Upper Fort Stewart	6 ”	”	”	
Lady Hole	2½ ”	”	”	
Osborne	2½ ”	”	”	
Fort George	4 ”	”	”	
Gray's Inn	2 ”	”	”	
Coleraine	4 ”	”	”	
Agualta Vale	4½ ”	”	”	
Chovey	6 ”	”	”	
Orange Hill	5 ”	”	”	
Newry	5 ”	”	”	
Green Castle	7 ”	”	”	
Nutfield	9 ”	”	”	
Sheerness	8 ”	”	”	
Water Valley	6 ”	”	”	
Rosend	6 ”	”	”	
Cape Clear	8 ”	”	”	
Koninsberg	10 ”	”	”	
Clermont	8 ”	”	”	

Halcot Farm	9 miles	from Hospital	at Annotto Bay.		
Esher	9 „	„	„	1 mile	from Railway Station.
*Platfield	15 „	„	„	5 miles	„ „
*Montrose	11 „	„	„	1 mile	„ „
Frontier	½ mile	„	„		
Wentworth	1 „	„	„		
Trinity	2 miles	„	„		
Brimmer Hall	3 „	„	„		
Nonsuch	6 „	„	„		
Tremolesworth	7 „	„	„		
Hopewell	10 „	„	„		
Charlottemburg	12 „	„	„		
*Blair Pen	3 „	„	at Spanish Town.		
*Riversdale	15 „	„	„	2 miles	from Railway Station.
*New Hall	14½ „	„	„	2½ „	„ „
*Harker's Hall	18 „	„	„	8 „	„ „
*Hyde	13 „	„	„	3 „	„ „
*Mount Olive	17 „	„	„	1 mile „	„ „
*Rio Magno	20 „	„	„	4 miles	„ „
*Pear Tree Grove	25 „	„	„	4½ „	„ „
*Worthy Park	14 „	„	at Linstead	7 „	„ „
Monymusk	2 „	„	at Lionel Town.		
Amity Hall	1½ „	„	„ „		
Chesterfield	1 mile	„	„ „		
Bog	1 „	„	„ „		
Hillside	2 miles	„	„ „		
Moreland	3 „	„	„ „		
Shrewsbury	6 „	„	at Sava-la-mar.		
Friendship	6 „	„	„ „		
Meylersfield	5 „	„	„ „		
Blue Castle	4 „	„	„ „		
Mesopotamia	5 „	„	„ „		
Fontabelle	5 „	„	„ „		
Frome	6 „	„	„ „		
Belleisle	7 „	„	„ „		
Mount Eagle	9 „	„	„ „		
Retrieve	10 „	„	„ „		
New Hope	10 „	„	„ „		
Phœnix	14 „	„	at Lucea.		
Providence	6 „	„	at Montego Bay.		
Rose Hall	10 „	„	„ „		
*Seven Rivers	15 „	„	„	1 mile	from Railway Station.
†Mocho	26 „	„	„	5 miles	„ „

---

* The immigrants from these estates are sent to Hospital by train from the nearest Railway Station.

† Special arrangements have been made by the United Fruit Co. for a medical officer to visit this estate every fortnight, and attend the immigrants.

APPENDIX 31.

Under instructions conveyed in Colonial Secretary's letter No. 6106-6163, dated the 7th October, 1886, District Medical Officers subsequently appointed are required to regulate their charges by the following tariff of medical fees which has been approved by the Legislative Council.

TARIFF OF MEDICAL FEES.

1. Advice and medicines at the District Medical Officer's residence or private or Government Dispensary	4s.
For each subsequent visit as above in the same case	2s.
2. For each visit in town from 6 A.M. to 7 P.M. within a radius of one mile from the centre of the town	6s.
3. For each visit in the country within a radius of one mile from the District Medical Officer's residence	6s.
4. Mileage in addition to fee for visit for any distance over one mile from District Medical Officer's residence 1s. 6d. per mile or part of a mile one way: that is to say; the mileage paid for the outward journey to cover the return	...
The above charges to include ordinary medicines ...	...
5. For night visits from 7 P.M. to 6 A.M. one-half fee and half mileage extra	...
6. If asked to stay for a day or night according to agreement ...	...
7. Consultation as Physician or Surgeon 21s. with mileage at the above rates	...
Consultation means "in consultation with another medical man"	...
Every subsequent consultation on same case with mileage at above rates	10s. 6d.
Consultation by letter and medicines supplied, if necessary	6s.
8. A medical certificate	21s.
A medical certificate if attending patient	10s. 6d.
9. Midwifery—Ordinary cases for attendance at delivery £2 2s. 0d. and mileage. Instrumental cases: extra according to circumstances	...
10. Surgical operations—Minor operations	10s. 6d.

Fracture of upper and lower extremities 21s., appliances extra. Major operations according to agreement.

11. This scale of charges is not intended to interfere with any arrangements made between the medical officers and their patients and it is intended to apply cash payments only, that is, at the termination of visit, or monthly, if attendance should be necessary for more than one month.

12. The Tariff does not apply *to any but* bona fide *residents* in the island.

Medical attendance on the poor.—The subject of medical attendance on poor persons who, although not paupers, are unable to pay the fee of four shillings, nominally considered the lowest charge by the Medical Practitioners, having been under consideration for some time, the Governor, pending the establishment of Government Dispensaries throughout the island, passed in September 1880, certain rules for affording medical aid to them by a ticket-system. These rules were amended in September 1904, and stand as below :—

1. The Government will, on the nomination of a Chairman of a Parochial Board or otherwise, appoint gentlemen to be Distributors of Medical Relief Tickets, who will be furnished by the Superintending Medical Officer with copies of these Rules and with tickets of the respective values of 3s. and 2s. as respects all parishes other than Kingston and of the values of 2s. and 1s. as respects Kingston ; and any appointment so made shall be subject to revocation.

2. Any person not on the Pauper Roll, who is really unable to pay the assumed minimum fee of 4s. may, if considered deserving of the relief, obtain from any of the gentlemen so selected a ticket which, on presentation at the Government Dispensary, or where there is no such Dispensary at the residence of the District Medical Officer, will entitle the holder, on payment of the fee represented on the ticket, to medical advice and medicines.

3. A separate ticket must be presented on the occasion of each application at the Government Dispensary or Medical Officer's residence; but, in the event of a second or third visit being necessary during the treatment of the case, two-thirds only of the amount represented on the ticket first presented will be demanded, and half for subsequent applications during the continuance of same illness.

4. Any person in receipt of a ticket who may be unable to attend at the Government Dispensary, or at the Medical Officer's residence, by reason of serious illness or infirmity (a note to this effect being made on the ticket by the gentlemen making the recommendation) will be attended at home by the District Medical Officer of the district, if the applicant is able to pay the cost of mileage as well as the fee represented on the ticket.

5. Any such ticket presented to the Medical Officer of the District will require him to attend at the home of the patient, on payment of an amount for mileage at the rate of 1*s.* per mile going and 6*d.* returning.

6. The fees represented on such ticket must be paid by the applicant for relief together with the cost of mileage in cases where the Medical Officer is required to attend at the home of the patient.

7. In case of prescriptions prepared at Government Dispensaries, or with Government Drugs, one-third of the fee received with the ticket shall be credited to the Government to cover the cost of the medicines and two-thirds to pay the Medical Officer; when made up by the Medical Officers from their own drugs the entire sum represented on the ticket shall be their fee.

8. Medical Officers having charge of the Government Dispensaries will attend to the holders of tickets between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A M. on two days in the week, which will be fixed by the Medical Officer.

9. Prescriptions to be made up at Government Dispensaries will be attended to daily Sundays excepted, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Admissions to the public hospitals are now restricted to the following classes of cases by order :—

1. Cases of serious accident.
2. Cases of acute disease requiring hospital treatment.
3. Cases likely to be benefited by operation, and, of course, constables and coolies who have to be admitted under the law.

Accidents and Acute Illness.—Cases of serious accident or acute illness, if in a condition to be moved, should be sent to the nearest Public General Hospital, where they will be admitted at any hour of the day or night. If the person is too poor to pay for a conveyance the police should be informed and they will in such special cases make the necessary arrangement for removal to the Hospital. The following are the rules governing the admission of patients to the Public Hospital, Kingston, and to Public General Hospitals :—

REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT AT PUBLIC GENERAL HOSPITALS.

1. There will be an outdoor department at each Public General Hospital.

2. The outdoor department will be opened daily. Patients must attend between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., Sundays excepted, or between such other hours as the Governor may sanction, and those patients only who come within those hours will be attended to by the District Medical Officer.

3. (1) Persons entitled by law or regulation to free medical attendance may, on presenting themselves, be treated as outdoor patients without prejudice to any other claim they may have on the services of the Medical Officer, such as persons on the pauper roll, constables, and East Indian Immigrants.

(2) Other persons seeking medical aid under this system must produce a written recommendation from a person authorised by the Governor in that behalf. A person with a ticket from a Ticket Distributor may also attend the provisions of sub-section (4).

(3) Medical Officers may also treat under this system—

(*a*) persons who come without a recommendation but whose circumstances are known to them, and who are deserving cases for treatment;

(*b*) persons seeking admission to Hospital but whose cases are unsuitable for treatment there;

(*c*) persons for whom there is no room in Hospital.

(4) Persons presenting tickets from distributors of medical relief tickets may also be treated, and for this purpose distributors are authorised to issue tickets representing fees of 3*s.*, 2*s.*, and 1*s.*, respectively, the amount being determined in accordance with the measure of relief necessary in each case. One-third of these fees is to be credited to Government to cover the cost of drugs, etc., and two-thirds to be retained by the Medical Officer.

4. Any person who, except under the instruction of the District Medical Officer, has allowed more than one month to elapse between visits or applications for medicine must produce a fresh recommendation.

5. Persons authorised to grant recommendations shall be appointed by the Governor, and the Custos or senior Resident Justice of the Peace of each parish may nominate suitable persons to the Governor for such responsibility, and any appointment so made shall only be held during the pleasure of the Governor, who may at any time cancel the appointment.

6. Persons authorised to grant recommendations for outdoor treatment at a hospital must in each case state from their own personal knowledge that the person recommended is unable to pay any fee for medical advice.

7. Each patient treated and prescribed for shall have his name, age, and sex, with date of attendance, noted in a book to be called the "Register of Out-patients".

8. The treatment given to each patient shall also be entered in the register on each occasion on which he attends hospital and the name of the patient and date of attendance shall in each case be marked on the bottle or package of medicine delivered. Medicine shall not be prescribed for more than one week at a time.

9. Every patient shall provide his own bottle or may pay 1*d.* for a bottle.

10. Medicines shall be made up by the Government Dispenser at the Hospital daily.

APPENDIX 32.

Work and Wages—Men.

Parish.	Plantation.	Employer.	Mean number of labourers employed.		PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS.								AVERAGE EARNINGS.	
					Worked by each.	Lost by each by:								
						Unlawful absence.	Absence with leave.	Court.	Gaol.	Sickness.	Bad weather.	Holiday.	Per working day.	Per day actually worked.
													s. d.	s. d.
St. Mary ...	Green Castle ...	Hon. Sir John Pringle ...	45	7—12	65·14	·22	8·48	·09	·60	17·47	6·66	1·32	0 7¾	1 0⅓
	Coleraine ...	Ditto ...	50	1—6	60·51	·46	9·68	·05	4·28	13·47	10·67	·90	0 7¾	1 1¼
	Chovey ...	Ditto ...	58¼		65·29	·13	10·72	·03	4·29	9·31	9·25	·98	0 8½	1 1¼
	Agualta Vale ...	Ditto ...	17¾		74·02	...	9·75	...	...	6·42	8·07	1·71	0 9¾	1 2
	Cape Clear ...	Ditto ...	29	5—12	58·97	·18	9·20	...	·62	15·12	15·01	·89	0 7¾	1 1¾
	Koningsberg ...	Ditto ...	25	11—12	55·46	...	8·12	...	2·53	15·88	17·11	·90	0 8	1 2¾
	Hopewell ...	Ditto ...	30	7—12	69·06	·32	8·07	·10	1·31	17·45	2·89	·81	0 9	1 1
	Tremolesworth ...	Ditto ...	47	1—12	69·98	·01	11·64	...	·09	15·70	1·72	·97	0 9	1 1
	Brimmer Hall ...	Ditto ...	42⅙		67·71	·35	8·13	·16	4·59	15·05	3·03	·97	0 9¼	1 1¾
	Trinity ...	Ditto ...	36¼		65·32	·02	7·50	...	1·85	22·53	1·93	·85	0 8	1 0
	Nutfield ...	Ditto ...	54¼		62·37	·33	11·49	...	2·47	16·57	5·91	·85	0 8	1 1
	Nonsuch ...	Ditto ...	47¾		72·25	...	9·63	·13	·16	14·86	2·11	·87	0 8¾	1 0¼
	Newry	Ditto ...	52¼		68·93	·13	9·41	·01	·31	13·72	6·51	·98	0 8¾	1 0⅓
	Orange Hill ...	Ditto ...	51¼		68·64	2·43	8·56	·07	1·32	12·02	6·13	·83	0 8⅓	1 0⅛

WORK AND WAGES—MEN—*contd.*

Parish.	Plantation.	Employer.	Mean number of labourers employed.	PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS.								AVERAGE EARNINGS.	
				Worked by each.	LOST BY EACH BY:							Per working day.	Per day actually worked.
					Unlawful absence.	Absence with leave.	Court.	Gaol.	Sickness.	Bad weather.	Holiday.	s. d.	s. d.
St. Mary—*concld.*	Upper Fort Stewart	Hon. Sir John Pringle ...	42⅙	65·21	·23	8·37	·07	4·58	15·24	5·42	·89	0 7¼	0 10¾
	Lower Fort Stewart	Ditto ...	38 7—12	63·62	·31	10·31	...	1·64	20·34	2·89	·89	0 6¾	0 11
	Sheerness ...	Ditto ...	7½	80·20	...	8·88	...	...	7·16	3·15	·56	0 9¼	0 11½
	Gibraltar ...	A. C. Westmoreland ...	27 5—12	75·26	·11	12·85	·04	·09	9·78	·96	·91	0 9	1 1
	Esher ...	Ditto ...	23 7—12	72·14	·16	12·38	·01	·21	11·50	2·50	1 00	0 8¾	1 0¼
	Fort George ...	Ditto ...	29¾	60·43	·05	6·96	·14	·14	29·08	2·58	·62	0 7	0 11¾
	Water Valley ...	Est. C. E. Isaacs ...	31½	74·42	·31	10·47	·15	·39	12·27	1·26	·74	0 9	1 0¼
	Rosend ...	E. E. Broughton ...	22	59·91	·09	15·95	·10	1·69	19·02	2·58	·66	0 7¼	0 10½
	Osborne ...	R. L. Benbow ...	15⅔	67·89	·07	3·74	·14	...	13·41	7·86	·89	0 9	1 1½
	Charlottenberg ...	W. H. Westmoreland ...	14⅔	83·17	·40	8·49	·60	·65	3·64	2·13	·93	1 0¾	1 1½
	Gray's Inn ...	Elmslies Gray's Inn Est. Ltd.	51 11—12	63·35	1·18	13.92	·02	·09	17·89	2·72	·84	0 8	1 0½
	Clermont ...	H. G. Constantine ...	8¾	81·14	...	11·64	...	...	3·25	3·00	·97	0 11¼	1 2
	Fontabelle * ...	Hon. R. P. Simmonds ...	7	68·63	...	16·24	...	...	18·47	...	·69	1 0¾	1 8¼
	Quebec * ...	Ditto ...	5	70·69	...	18·04	...	...	10·72	...	·55	0 10½	1 2½

Portland ...	Wentworth ...	United Fruit Co. ...	16	1—12	72·34	...	17·31	·16	·33	7·62	1·25	·99	0 11	1 3½
	Platfield ...	T. M. Gray	20		49·33	·58	9·29	·04	·08	18·05	1·76	·87	0 10	1 2¼
	Halcot Farm ...	H. D. Graham ...	16¾		75·85	1·58	8·38	·13	·07	10·62	2·49	·92	0 9½	1 0½
	Montrose ...	J. M. Fletcher ...	10		66·04	2·48	10·98	...	2·84	16·95	...	·71	0 8¾	1 1¼
	Frontier ...	Administrator General ...	27⅙		64·28	·19	11·79	·40	·45	18·26	3·82	·81	0 9¼	1 2¼
	Iter Boreale ...	E. E. C. Hosack ...	35	5—6	73·12	·27	10·36	·01	·69	9·37	5·46	·71	0 9½	1 1¾
	Lady Hole ...	Ditto ...	18	11—12	65·82	·10	8·93	·19	...	12·97	11·05	·94	0 7¾	0 11¾
	Golden Grove ...	Ditto ...	24⅔		64·55	...	9·84	·05	·13	15·46	8·81	1·16	0 8¼	1 0¼
	Golden Vale ...	United Fruit Co. ...	64	11—12	68·58	·38	8·24	·05	1·10	20·35	·52	·79	0 9¾	1 2¼
	Windsor ...	Ditto ...	114¼		54·23	1·44	9·48	...	1·86	31·93	·29	·78	0 7	1 0⅓
	Tom's Hope ...	Ditto ...	47	5—12	58·93	·38	8·67	·14	·57	29·61	·94	·78	0 8	1 1½
	Stanton and Fellowship. ...	Ditto ...	53½		58·52	·08	7·95	·02	4·23	27·53	·71	·93	0 6¾	1 0¾
	Paradise ...	Ditto ..	38		75·62	·18	7·27	·05	·04	14·68	1·35	·75	0 11	1 2
	Unity Valley ...	Ditto ...	6	5—6	69·63	·27	18·08	...	·27	4·73	6·08	·94	0 11	1 4
	Red Hassell ...	Ditto ...	13⅔		85·39	...	4·81	...	...	8·88	...	·92	0 11¼	1 3
	Williamsfield ...	Ditto ...	17¾		69·89	...	10·98	·25	1·29	16·68	...	·92	0 9¼	1 1¼
	Burlington ...	Mrs. E. A. Miller ...	10½		68·60	...	12·23	...	...	16·85	1·40	·92	0 9	1 0¾
	Low Layton ...	E. B. Hopkins & E. P. Binns.	19		76·06	·02	8·93	·03	2·25	8·70	2·99	1·01	0 9½	1 0½
	Cold Harbour ...	J. H. Baker ...	20		73·21	...	12·29	...	·29	9·42	3·78	1·01	0 9¼	1 0¼
	Woodstock ...	Hon. S. S. Steadman ...	13		70·84	...	20·23	...	·25	5·12	2·62	·94	0 8½	1 0
	Mid Layton ...	J. O. Mason ...	7¾		61·06	9·95	11·83	...	4·20	12·36	...	·59	0 7	0 11¾
	Windsor Castle ...	Mrs. A. E. DaCosta ...	6		58·74	...	10·64	...	1·24	27·55	·99	·84	0 7½	1 0½

* 2 Months only.

† 3 Quarters only.

WORK AND WAGES—MEN—*concld.*

Parish.	Plantation.	Employer.	Mean number of labourers employed.		PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS.								AVERAGE EARNINGS.	
					Worked by each.	LOST BY EACH BY:							Per working day.	Per day actually worked.
						Unlawful absence.	Absence with leave.	Court.	Gaol.	Sickness.	Bad weather.	Holiday.		
													s. d.	s. d.
Portland—*concld.*	Mount Pleasant ...	O. L. M. Sanguinetti ...	7		72·72	·13	14·64	·28	1·06	7·42	2·84	·91	0 7½	1 1¾
	Bound Brook * ...	United Fruit Co. ...	18		77·19	...	7·06	...	...	13·89	...	1·86	1 1	1 5¼
Clarendon ...	Moneymusk ...	Hon. Lt.-Col. C. J. Ward	35	11—12	71·31	1·27	14·62	·10	·16	10·54	1·19	·81	0 8½	0 11¾
	Moreland and Hillside	Vere Estates Co., Ltd. ...	92⅔		66·57	·31	16·99	...	·49	14·55	·30	·79	0 8	1 0¼
	Amity Hall ...	Farquharson and Milholland.	29¾		73·10	·46	18·68	...	·39	5·61	·69	1·07	0 8½	0 11¾
	Chesterfield-Perrins	Ditto ...	23		72·17	·22	17·53	...	2·37	6·38	...	·93	0 7¾	0 11¼
	Bog	Alfred Pawsey ...	19⅓		64·41	·16	17·47	...	2·01	15·05	...	·90	0 8	1 1¼
Westmoreland	Belleisle ...	Belleisle Ests. Co. Ltd. ...	35¾		73·69	...	9·62	·14	...	12·77	2·49	1·29	0 9½	1 0½
	Frome ...	Ditto ...	32¼		64·20	...	8·57	·05	...	17·36	9·20	·64	0 8¼	1 1¾
	Fontabelle ...	Ditto ...	33⅓		64·26	...	9·77		·42	18·48	6·02	1·00	0 8¾	1 1¾
	Retrieve ...	John Hudson ...	28	7—12	78·42	...	9·95	·06	·01	6·95	3·57	1·04	0 11	1 2¼
	New Hope ...	Ditto ...	19	1—12	71·38	...	7·90	·25	·02	16·98	2·61	·87	0 10¼	1 2
	Shrewsbury ...	S. E. Morris ...	19		79·67	...	11·22	...	...	6·74	1·81	·57	0 11¼	1 2¼
	Blue Castle * ...	Ditto ...	11		79·39	...	16·67	...	...	3·94	...	...	0 9½	1 0¾
	Friendship ...	C. S. Farquharson ...	26		59·94	·48	13·57	...	·08	24·97	·29	·66	0 7	1 0¼

Thomas ...	*Philipsfield* ...	United Fruit Co. ...	24⅔		71·86	...	17·82	·02	...	9·02	·61	·68	1 1	1 5¾
	Golden Grove ...	Ditto ...	67⅓		67·16	·46	7·43	·04	·58	22·74	·91	·68	0 9¼	1 1½
	Belvidere ...	J. H. Baker ...	27⅔		76·32	·93	8·88	·53	·17	11·88	·46	·83	0 8	1 2¾
	Duckenfield ...	V. A. Michelin ...	16½		61·03	3·18	12·06	...	8·01	14·09	·64	·99	0 10½	1 2⅓
	Brown's Gully ...	D. Marchalleck ...	7¾		71·20	1·66	14·75	·59	2·32	3·50	5·09	·87	0 11¾	1 5¾
	Eastern Potosi * ...	V. A. Michelin ...	7		83·47	...	3·92	...	...	8·69	...	3·92	0 10	1 0
	Western Potosi * ...	J. Hamilton ...	7		75·90	...	8·33	...	...	12·20	...	3·57	0 9	0 11¾
St. Catherine...	Riversdale ...	A. R. McIntosh ...	6½		80·15	...	5·18	...	...	12·97	...	1·71	0 9½	1 0
	New Hall ...	New Hall Co. ...	14	5—6	65·04	6·84	10·18	...	...	16·53	·59	·82	0 8½	1 1⅓
	Hyde † ...	J. H. Baker ...	3½		72·98	...	13·86	...	...	11·92	·28	·95	0 11	1 2
	Blair Pen ...	C. G. Hudson ...	6		77·23	3·23	8·89	...	...	7·58	2·08	·99	0 10¾	1 1¾
	Pear Tree Grove ...	A. E. Fouche ...	10½		53·08	·16	13·09	·16	3·77	21·97	7·20	·56	0 6¼	0 11¾
	Harker's Hall ...	A. S. Lecesne ...	7		67·49	...	14·98	...	...	8·03	8·83	·67	0 8¾	1 1
	Worthy Park ...	Hon. J. V. Calder ...	13½		61·26	·94	9·59	·09	2·10	22·08	3·24	·69	0 7½	1 0½
St. James ...	Providence ...	W. L. Kerr ...	13⅔		73·04	·02	9·47	·37	1·99	12·49	1·52	1·11	0 9	1 0½
	Mocho ...	United Fruit Co. ...	16	11—12	65·11	·05	16·01	...	...	17·73	·45	·65	0 8½	1 1¾
	Cinnamon Hill ...	Northern Estates Co., Ltd.	21		72·81	·30	11·71	...	...	11·34	1·37	·47	0 8½	1 0½
	Seven Rivers * ...	F. H. DeLisser ...	20		76·95	...	9·48	...	...	11·04	·44	2·09	0 9¼	1 0¼

* 2 Months only.

† 3 Quarters only.

WORK AND WAGES—WOMEN.

Parish.	Plantation.	Employer.	Mean number of labourers employed.	PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS. Worked by each.	Lost by each by: Unlawful absence.	Absence with leave.	Court.	Gaol.	Sickness.	Bad weather.	Holiday.	AVERAGE EARNINGS. Per working day.	Per day actually worked.
												s. d.	s. d.
St. Mary ...	Green Castle ...	Hon. Sir John Pringle ...	17⅙	69·53	...	9·43	·03	...	11·88	7·56	1·59	0 6½	0 9½
	Coleraine ...	Ditto ...	18¼	50·52	·17	26·41	...	·23	12·36	9·49	·80	0 6	1 0
	Chovey ...	Ditto ...	20	66·02	...	15·42	...	...	8·36	9·29	·91	0 6¼	0 10
	Agualta Vale ...	Ditto ...	7¼	57·93	·30	17·64	...	...	16·52	6·24	1·40	0 5¼	0 9¼
	Cape Clear ...	Ditto ...	7 5–6	51·45	...	9·42	...	...	23·47	14·74	·93	0 4¾	0 9¼
	Koningsberg ...	Ditto ...	10 1—12	57·96	·09	13·98	...	...	8·18	18·78	1·01	0 7	0 11
	Hopewell ...	Ditto ...	11 11—12	66·09	·24	11·88	...	...	18·26	2·76	·76	0 6	0 10½
	Tremolesworth ...	Ditto ...	20 5—12	60·47	·14	14·30	...	...	21·13	3·11	·84	0 6	0 9½
	Brimmer Hall ...	Ditto ...	16⅙	60·30	·03	18·53	...	...	17·04	3·22	·89	0 4½	0 7¾
	Trinity ...	Ditto ...	16 5—12	53·11	...	9·84	...	·66	34·03	1·58	·78	0 4¾	0 9¼
	Nutfield ...	Ditto ...	20½	63·04	·22	19·88	·09	·10	9·74	5·99	·95	0 7	0 10¼
	Nonsuch ...	Ditto ...	20½	71·16	...	16·26	·03	...	9·39	2·25	·90	0 7	0 9¾
	Newry ...	Ditto ...	22¾	70·59	...	13·27	·03	...	8·05	7·05	1·01	0 7¾	0 10½
	Orange Hill ...	Ditto ...	20½	63·54	2·39	15·60	·04	...	9·87	7·72	·84	0 6¼	0 9¾

Upper Fort Stewart...	*Ditto* ...	15	5—12	69·24	...	11·01	·03	·86	12·04	5·82	·99	0 6¾	0 9¼
Lower Fort Stewart...	Ditto ...	16⅓		67·24	·17	15·88	...	...	12·56	3·20	·95	0 5¾	0 8⅓
Sheerness ...	Ditto ...	3		58·58	...	24·27	...	...	13·89	2·85	·46	0 5¼	0 8¾
Gibraltar ...	A. C. Westmoreland ...	13¼		69·47	1·05	13·86	·05	...	13·73	·90	·94	0 6	0 8½
Esher ...	Ditto ...	7	11—12	67·54	·12	15·57	...	...	13·20	2·68	·99	0 6½	0 9¾
Fort George ...	Ditto ...	9¼		51·23	·08	11·32	...	·35	33·52	2·87	·63	0 5	0 8¾
Water Valley ...	Est. C. E. Isaacs ...	12	5—6	73·45	·13	14·39	...	...	8·97	2·18	·87	0 6	0 8½
Rosend ...	C. E. Broughton ...	7¾		44·41	...	20·16	...	·18	33·27	1·48	·50	0 4	0 8¾
Osborne ...	R. L. Benbow ...	6¼		61·49	·17	15·06	·09	...	14·53	7·87	·79	0 6¾	0 11⅓
Charlottenburgh ...	W. H. Westmoreland ...	6	5—6	79·35	·05	13·04	...	...	4·55	2·08	·92	0 7¾	0 9¾
Gray's Inn ...	Elmslie's Gray's Inn, Est. Ltd.	17¼		63·69	·13	18·57	·01	·54	13·54	2·68	·83	0 6¼	0 10
Clermont ...	H. G. Constantine ...	3		83·36	...	11·94	...	...	·81	3·01	·88	0 9½	0 11½
Fontabelle * ...	Hon. R. P. Simmonds ...	2		46·89	...	26·94	...	...	21·45	...	·69	0 4¾	0 11¼
Quebec * ...	Ditto ...	4		60·26	...	23·36	...	...	15·82	...	·56	0 6	0 9¾
Wentworth ...	United Fruit Co. ...	4	7—12	53·92	...	22·42	·13	...	21·61	1·02	·90	0 6½	0 9¾
Platfield ...	T. M. Gray ...	8		58·05	...	22·46	·03	...	16·99	1·72	·75	0 5¼	1 0½
Halcot Farm ...	H. D. Graham ...	7¾		71·81	...	8·79	·04	...	16·01	2·56	·75	0 7½	0 9½
Montrose ...	J. M. Fletcher ...	4		61·72	3·56	15·53	...	·28	18·14	...	·77	0 5	0 8¼
Frontier ...	Administrator-General ...	6	5—6	61·78	·17	10·26	·28	1·29	20·53	4·80	·89	0 8¼	0 9¼
Iter Boreale ...	E. E. C. Hosack ...	14¾		66·91	·08	11·48	...	...	15·26	5·32	·96	0 6¼	0 9¼
Lady Hole ...	Ditto ...	6¾		64·15	...	7·49	...	...	16·07	11·36	·93	0 6	0 8½
Golden Grove ...	Ditto ...	11	5—12	59·57	...	14·81	·02	·42	15·21	8·75	1·22	0 6¼	0 10¾

* 2 Quarters only.

Work and Wages—Women—*contd.*

Parish.	Plantation.	Employer.	Mean number of labourers employed.	PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS.								AVERAGE EARNINGS.	
				Worked by each.	Lost by each by:							Per working day.	Per day actually worked.
					Unlawful absence.	Absence with leave.	Court.	Gaol.	Sickness.	Bad weather.	Holiday.	s. d.	s. d.
Portland ...	Golden Vale ...	United Fruit Co. ...	33⅓	67·38	·16	8·97	·06	·23	21·50	·80	·89	0 6	0 8¾
	Windsor ...	Ditto ...	43⅙	57·33	1·06	15·08	...	·58	24·45	·67	·82	0 6	0 10½
	Tom's Hope ...	Ditto ...	15½	57·42	·04	10·98	·04	·64	28·92	1·02	·92	0 5¼	0 9⅓
	Stanton and Fellowship.	Ditto ...	20 5—12	57·24	·05	11·64	·01	2·22	26·56	1·38	·93	0 6¾	0 11
	Paradise ...	Ditto ...	7⅔	73·90	...	11·54	...	...	12·31	1·44	·81	0 7¼	0 9¾
	Unity Valley ...	Ditto ...	1 5--6	66·32	...	23·24	...	·32	3·47	5·90	·75	0 6½	0 9¾
	Red Hessell ...	Ditto ...	5	52·72	...	29·07	...	...	15·62	1·67	·92	0 5¼	0 10¼
	Williamsfield ...	Ditto ...	6¾	67·16	...	13·99	·22	...	17·70	...	·92	0 6¾	0 9¾
	Burlington ...	Mrs. E. A. Miller ...	4	63·24	...	15 76	...	...	18·54	1·62	·84	0 6¾	0 10½
	Low Layton ...	E. B. Hopkins & E. P. Binns.	18⅓	65·99	...	13·13	·17	·50	16·56	2·64	1 02	0 5½	0 8½
	Cold Harbour ...	J. H. Baker ...	9¼	60·91	·07	16·59	...	·52	16·72	4·36	·83	0 5½	0 9
	Woodstock ...	Hon. S. S. Steadman ...	5	63·66	...	21·07	...	...	11·98	240	·89	0 6¾	0 10½
	Mid Layton ...	J. O. Mason ...	3	60·68	1·95	16·96	...	·88	18·89	...	·65	0 5¾	0 10

Clarendon ...	*Windsor Castle* ...	*Mrs. A. E. DaCasta* ...	2		81·33	...	9·06	...	...	6·82	1·95	·84	0 7¾	0 10
	Mount Pleasant ...	O. L. M. Sanguinetti ...	3		64·64	·83	28·12	...	6·02	7·20	2·22	·97	0 5¼	0 10¼
	Bound Brook * ...	United Fruit Co. ...	7		75·89	...	12·50	...	...	10·12	...	1·49	0 8¼	0 10½
	Moneymusk ...	Hon. Lt.-Col. C. J. Ward	12	11—12	68·12	·68	20·34	·05	...	8·68	1·29	84	0 6½	0 9½
	Moreland and Hillside.	Vere Estates Co., Ltd. ...	36¾		67·06	·02	20·31	...	...	11·32	·31	·78	0 6½	0 9¾
	Amity Hall ...	Farquharson and Milholland.	13		74·54	·02	18·94	...	·06	4·82	·69	·93	0 6¾	0 9¼
Westmoreland...	Chesterfield-Perrins	Ditto ...	11		69·22	·22	25·40	·39	...	4·32	...	·85	0 6½	0 9½
	Bog	Alfred Pawsey ...	6		63·70	·16	23·51	...	...	11·68	...	·95	0 7¼	0 9¼
	Belleisle ...	Belleisle Estates Co., Ltd.	12½		59·75	...	13·77	...	...	23·43	1·97	1·08	0 6	0 10¼
	Frome ...	Ditto ...	14¼		56·20	1·16	15·30	·04	...	18·59	8·06	·63	0 5½	0 10¼
	Fontabelle ...	Ditto ...	13½		51·20	...	24·25	...	...	18·31	5·39	·90	0 5½	0 10
	Retrieve ...	John Hudson ...	11⅙		72·49	...	13·51	...	...	9·46	3·56	·98	0 7½	0 9½
	New Hope ...	Ditto ...	8¾		65·73	...	8·96	...	...	21·92	2·53	·85	0 6¼	0 9¼
	Shrewsbury ...	S. E. Morris ...	7⅔		67·94	...	21·82	...	...	8·33	1·32	·58	0 7	0 10¼
	Blue Castle * ...	Ditto ...	4		82·50	...	16·67	...	...	·83	...	...	0 7½	0 9
St. Thomas ...	Friendship ...	C. S. Farquharson ...	8	5—12	49·49	1·17	26·64	...	·09	21·88	·26	·48	0 4½	0 9¾
	Phillipsfield ...	United Fruit Co. ...	11¾		69·89	...	19·88	...	...	8·42	·85	·95	0 9	1 0¾
	Golden Grove ...	Ditto ...	21½		69·24	·14	10·67	·04	...	18·04	1·16	·71	0 8¼	0 11¾
	Belvidere ...	J. H. Baker ..	9		71·28	1·07	14·80	·18	...	11·37	·43	·88	0 7	0 9¾
	Duckenfield ...	V. A. Michelin ...	6⅔		58·40	4·84	21·26	...	...	13·80	·75	·95	0 6¾	0 11½
	Brown's Gully ...	D. Marchalleck ...	3		69·52	...	20·51	·59	...	3·80	4·91	·69	0 8¼	1 0
	Eastern Potosi * ...	V. A. Michelin ...	3		85·30	...	3·92	...	...	6·86	...	3·92	0 8	0 9
	Western Potosi * ...	J. Hamilton ...	3		87·50	...	8·33	...	...	...	...	4·17	0 8½	0 10

* 2 Months only.

WORK AND WAGES—WOMEN—*concld.*

Parish.	Plantation.	Employer.	Mean number of labourers employed.	PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS.								AVERAGE EARNINGS.	
				Worked by each.	LOST BY EACH BY :							Per working da	Per day actually worked.
					Unlawful absence.	Absence with leave.	Court.	Gaol.	Sickness.	Bad weather.	Holiday.		
												s. d.	s. d.
St. Catherine...	Riversdale ...	A. R. McIntosh ...	3	76·75	...	7·53	...	...	14·18	...	1·53	0 7	0 8½
	New Hall ...	New Hall Co. ...	5	72·47	...	12·41	...	...	13·99	·56	·57	0 7½	0 10
	Hyde † ...	J. H. Baker ...	2	44·73	...	33·02	...	...	21·13	·21	·91	0 3½	0 7½
	Blair Pen ...	C. G. Hudson ...	3	65·80	...	7·67	...	...	23·46	2·08	·99	0 3½	0 5¾
	Pear Tree Grove ...	A. E. Fouche ...	3¾	42·20	·10	17·21	...	...	34·51	5·69	·30	0 3¾	0 8¾
	Harker's Hall ...	A. S. Lecesne ...	3	62·73	...	20·16	...	...	9·41	7·03	·67	0 5¼	0 8½
	Worthy Park ...	Hon. J. V. Calder ...	5 5—6	41·07	2·09	16·29	·43	2·26	33·53	2·63	·70	0 3¾	0 9½
St. James ...	Providence ...	W. L. Kerr ...	6	72·66	...	14·67	·28	...	9·85	1·44	1·09	0 6½	0 9¼
	Mocho ...	United Fruit Co. ...	7⅓	59·57	...	24·13	...	...	15·58	·30	·62	0 6¼	0 10¼
	Cinnamon Hill ...	Northern Estates Co., Ltd.	8⅔	67·98	·24	11·36	...	...	18·24	1·51	·67	0 5¾	0 8½
	Seven Rivers * ...	F. H. DeLisser ...	9	76·85	...	9·49	...	...	11·11	·46	2·09	0 7½	0 9¾

* 2 Months only. † 3 Quarters only.

APPENDIX 33.

RETURN OF WAGES EARNED BY COOLIES *ex* "INDUS", 1911, ON ESTATE, FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1913 REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 23 OF LAW 20 OF 1891.

No.	Name.	Sex.	Week ending 5th April 1913.	Week ending 12th April 1913.	Week ending 19th April 1913.	Week ending 26th April 1913.	Week ending 3rd May 1913.	Total amount earned during the month.	Days at work.	Days sickness.	Days leave.	Days unlawfully absent.	Days court.	Days prison.	Days bad weather.	Days holiday.	Days deserted.	Total.	Average earning each coolie per working day.
369	Baladin	Male.	4·10½	4·9	5·7½	3·3	4·7½	1 3 1½	25½	1	2½	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
197	Pahdel	"	6·3	5·10½	6·6	5·6	7·9	1 11 10½	26	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
115	Nageswar	"	3·0	...	...	6	·3	0 3 9	5	22½	½	2	...	...	...	...	...	30	
371	Malai	"	5·6	4·9	5 6	5·0	6·3	1 7 0	26½	...	2½	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
372	Bhikari	"	7·9	3·0	5·4½	4·9	2·6	1 3 4½	20	6	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
435	Ramdhani	"	8·9	6·7½	3·6	3·7½	6·3	1 8 9	20½	6	2½	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
436	Ramnares	"	7·9	5·7½	7·9	4·6	5·1½	1 10 9	23½	3	1½	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
198	Rasul Baksh ...	"	3·0	5·3	6·1½	3·1½	6·0	1 3 6	21	3	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	30	
143	Ramcharan	"	7·3	3·0	6·4½	3·10½	6·1½	1 6 7½	19½	7	2½	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
144	Teri	"	·3	...	...	...	...	0 0 3	½	29½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
193	Jokhu	"	7·10½	3·0	6·10½	5·4½	6·1½	1 9 3	21½	3	4½	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
192	Biragee	"	7·9	5·6	7·3	5·10½	8·1½	1 14 6	25	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
331	Teree	"	5·6	4·4½	3·4½	3·10½	3·10½	1 1 0	23½	3	2½	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
202	Ram-Baksh	"	6·7½	4·10½	7·4½	6 0	7·3	1 12 1½	24½	1	3½	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
199	Bidesi	"	7·4½	4·9	7·1½	6·4½	8·4½	1 14 0	26½	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
375	Ramkirpal	"	6·0	6·0	6·0	6·0	6·0	1 10 0	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
332	Sheoraji	Female.	3·4½	2·10½	2·3	·6	3·7½	0 12 7½	17½	10	2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
203	Bahuti	"	4·4½	8·1½	5·1½	1 4½	4 1½	1 3 1½	24	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
200	Sheomoti	"	2·6	2·6	2·6	2·6	2·6	0 12 6	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
478	Badalia	"	4·4½	4·4½	1·6	2·7½	4·1½	0 17 0	21½	6	2½	...	...	...	...	..	...	30	
110	Rambassi	"	4·1½	4 10½	2·9	4·1½	4·3	1 0 1½	21	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
632	Umrai	"	3·4½	3·4½	3·4½	3·4½	3·4½	0 16 10½	26½	...	2½	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
333	Siripat ...	(Non-adult M).	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·3	0 6 3	(Non-adult on rations.)				...	...	...	...	...	...	
201	Ramragai ...	(Non-adult F.)	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·3	0 6 3	(Non-adult on rations.)				...	...	...	...	...	...	

I, , do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a true Return of the Wages earned and paid to the Indentured Immigrants on Estate during the month of April 1913.

Manager of Estate.

Declared before this day of 19

J. P.

APPENDIX 34.

Table A.

TABLE SHOWING RESULT OF COMPLAINTS AGAINST LABOURERS ON EACH ESTATE IN THE YEARS 1910, 1911 AND 1912.

Estate.	Year.	Number of Immigrants employed.	Withdrawn before Court.		Withdrawn in Court.		Dismissed.		Reprimanded.		Fine paid.		Fine not paid.		Prison without option of fine.	
			Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.
Amity Hall ...	1910	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	1
	1911	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...
	1912	40	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Agualta Vale ...	1910	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	22	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belleisle	1910	60	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
	1911	31	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	48	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Belvidere ...	1910	33	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1
	1911	38	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	5	9	...	1	...	2
	1912	36	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	7	8	...	1	...	3
Blair Pen ...	1910	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Bog	1910	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	1911	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1
	1912	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	4	...
Bowden	1910	...	...	Included in Phillipsfield					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911															
	1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Brimmer Hall ...	1910	39	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	46	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	6	...	3	...	4
	1912	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	5	...	2
Burlington ...	1910	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	1911	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried over ...	...	1,008	...	2	4	14	1	12	4	4	49	43	8	12	4	16

Estate.	Year.	Number of Immigrants employed.	Withdrawn before Court.		Withdrawn in Court.		Dismissed.		Reprimanded.		Fine paid.		Fine not paid.		Prison without option of fine.	
			Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.
Brought forward ...	...	1,008	...	2	4	14	1	12	4	4	49	43	8	12	4	16
Cape Clear ...	1910	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
	1911	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	37	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Charlottenburgh ...	1910	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
	1911	16	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...
	1912	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Chesterfield ...	1910	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	1911	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...
Chovey ...	1910	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	1	1	...
	1911	91	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	3	9	9	...	5
	1912	77	...	...	...	11	...	1	1	7	2	...	2	2	...	7
Coleraine ...	1910	91	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	1911	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	9	9	...	...	...	2
	1912	68	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	11
Cold Harbour ...	1910	23	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	3
	1911	35	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	5	...	1	...	...
	1912	28	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1
Duckenfield ...	1910	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	1912	22	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	...
Esher ...	1910	33	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	1	8	1	...	...	...	1
	1911	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	
	1912	34	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	1
Fellowship ...	1910	41	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...
	1911	56	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	8	4	8	...	...
	1912	66	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	5	1	...	...
Fontabelle ...	1910	65	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	1
	1911	34	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1
	1,912	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...
Carried over ...	...	2,338	...	2	4	46	4	37	11	30	122	91	49	43	6	52

Estate.	Year.	No. of Immigrants employed.	Withdrawn before Court.		Withdrawn in Court.		Dismissed.		Reprimanded.		Fine paid.		Fine not paid.		Prison without option of fine.	
			Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.
Brought forward ...	...	2,338	...	2	4	46	4	37	11	30	122	91	49	43	6	52
Fort George ...	1910	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	33	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Stewart ...	1910	29	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	3	4	...	10	9	3	...
	1911	87	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	2	3	9	1	8	...	...
	1912	85	...	...	...	...	6	29	...	8	3	4	7	4	...	...
Frome ...	1910	55	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	31	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	47	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Frontier ...	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	22	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	37	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	6	...	4	...	...
Gibraltar ...	1910	49	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	...
	1911	48	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	2	3	2	...	...	...
	1912	40	...	...	...	...	1	11	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1
Gray's Inn ...	1910	48	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	1911	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...
	1912	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Grove St. Thos.	1910	43	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	...	...	1
	1911	55	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	2
	1912	92	...	...	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	15	1	2	...	2
Golden Grove St. Mary	1910	Included in the Boreale.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	6	1	2	...	...
	1911		...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	2	3	3	1	...	...
	1912		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	4	...	...
Golden Vale ...	1910	69	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...
	1911	88	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	4	5	13	8	...	...
	1912	97	...	...	...	12	2	...	1	1	6	3	6	4	...	...
Green Castle	1910	48	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	55	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	63	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Halcot Farm ...	1910	34	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Carried over ...	...	3,763	...	2	4	111	18	120	22	60	186	153	91	92	9	61

Estate.	Year.	No. of Immigrants employed.	Withdrawn before court.		Withdrawn in Court.		Dismissed.		Reprimanded.		Fine paid.		Fine not paid.		Prison without option of fine.	
			Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.
Brought forward ...	...	3,763	...	2	4	111	18	120	22	60	186	153	91	92	9	61
Hillside	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hopewell ...	1910	40	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	5	...	...	1
	1911	48	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	1912	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	1	1	...	1
	1910	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iten Boreale ...	1910	126	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	5	3	1	5	...	7
	1911	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	3	11	3	...	2
	1912	112	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	1	...	...
Koningelburg ...	1910	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	3	2	...	...
Lady Hole ...	1910	Included in the Boreale.	...	...	...	12	...	1	1	5	2	...	2	...	1	...
	1911		...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	2
	1912		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
Mid Layton ...	1910	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...
	1912	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...
Low Layton ...	1910	35	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	6	1	3	...	...
	1911	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	5	...	...	...
	1912	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	5	2	...	...
Mocho	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Mont Rose ...	1910	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	1911	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	14	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Carried over ...	...	4,566	...	2	4	128	18	135	45	71	228	179	135	117	10	74

Estate.	Year.	No. of Immigrants employed.	Withdrawn before Court.		Withdrawn in Court.		Dismissed.		Reprimanded.		Fine paid.		Fine not paid.		Prison without option of fine.	
			Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.
Brought forward ...	...	4,566	...	2	4	128	18	135	45	71	228	179	135	117	10	74
Monymusk ...	1910	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3
	1911	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	1912	44	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	5	8	...	2	...	...
Moreland ...	1910	182	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	1
	1911	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	3	...	...
Mt. Pleasant ...	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...
New Hall ...	1910	24	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hope ...	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Newry	1910	64	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	3	3	...	3	...	...
	1911	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	2	1	...	...
	1912	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...
Nonsuch ...	1910	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	1911	64	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	67	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	1
Nutfield ...	1910	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	1
	1911	62	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	3	3	6	...	...	2
	1912	74	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2
Orange Hill ...	1910	73	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	7	2	1	1	...	3
	1911	70	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	7	2	5	...	...	1
	1912	69	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	2	2	1	...	7
Osborne	1910	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
	1911	27		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	.	1	...	...	1
	1912	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	2	...	...	...
Carried over ...	...	6,144	...	2	4	137	21	153	50	78	314	222	163	133	10	96

Estate.	Year.	No. of Immigrants employed.	Withdrawn before Court.		Withdrawn in Court.		Dismissed.		Reprimanded.		Fine paid.		Fine not paid.		Prison without option of fine.	
			Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.
Brought forward ...	...	6,144	...	2	4	137	21	153	50	78	314	222	163	133	10	96
Paradise	1910	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	1911	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	1912	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pear Tree Grove	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
Phillipsfield	1910	53	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
	1911	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
	1912	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Platfield	1910	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	1911	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Providence	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	...	...
	1912	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Retreive	1910	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
	1911	36	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	11	6	...	...	...	...
	1912	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Riversdale	1910	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rosend	1910	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	1911	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	1912	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Shrewsbury Portland	1910	Included in the Paradise.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
	1911		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Shrewsbury West	1910	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tom's Hope	1910	32	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	1911	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	2	...	...
	1912	64	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	5	9	2	1	...	...
Carried over ...	...	6,884	...	4	4	144	21	160	55	79	367	251	175	140	12	97

Estate.	Year.	No. of Immigrants employed.	Withdrawn before Court.		Withdrawn in Court.		Dismissed.		Reprimanded.		Fine paid.		Fine not paid.		Prison without option of fine.	
			Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.
Brought forward ...	...	6,844	...	4	4	144	21	160	55	79	367	251	175	140	175	97
Tremolesworth ...	1910	50	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...
	1911	61	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	2	...	...	...
	1912	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	...	6	...	...
Trinity	1910	37	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2
	1911	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1
	1912	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	3
Unity Valley ...	1910	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	1912	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...
Walter Valley ...	1910	36	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
	1911	27	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	...
	1912	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	2.
Wentworth ...	1910	52	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	1911	26	...	...	4	4	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1
	1912	19	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	2	4	...	1	...	...
Williams, G. ...	1910	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	28	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	26	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	...
Vindsor ...	1910	130	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	1	...	14	2	8	...	...
	1911	138	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	1	3	6	20	21	...	1
	1912	157	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	2	4	11	21	18	...	...
Vindsor Castle ...	1910	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	8	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
oodstock ...	1910	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	1911	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	1912	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
rtby Park ...	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
arried over ...	...	8,001	...	4	4	192	21	184	66	89	394	317	237	201	14	108

Estate.		Year.	No. of Immigrants employed.	Withdrawn before Court.		Withdrawn in Court.		Dismissed.		Reprimanded.		Fine paid.		Fine not paid.		Prison without option of fine.	
				Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.	Immigration Department.	R. M. Court.
Brought forward	...	...	8,001	...	4	4	192	21	184	66	89	394	317	237	201	14	108
Clermont	...	1910	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		1911	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1912	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown's Gully	...	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1911	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		1912	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1
Red Hessel	...	1910	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1911	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1912	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheerness	..	1912	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harku's Hall	...	1912	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rose Hall	...	1912	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Friendship	...	1912	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	8,200	...	4	4	192	21	184	66	89	394	320	237	204	14	109

,APPENDIX 34.

Table B.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES BROUGHT AGAINST INDENTURED IMMIGRANTS FOR BREACHES OF THE IMMIGRATION LAWS, DURING THE YEAR 1921-13.

—	Before the Protector and Inspector of Immigrants.	Before Resident Magistrate.
Number of Indentured coolies on 31st March 1913	4,152	4,152
Wilful indolence—Law 23 of 1879, Section 95 (15)	121	63
Unlawful absence from work—Law 23 of 1879, Section (15) ...	64	10
Desertion—Law 23 of 1879, Section 95 (16)	35	26
Keeping dwellings in a dirty condition—Law 23 of 1879, Section 95 (11)	2	...
Assault—Law 23 of 1879, Section 95 (14)	16	26
Threatening of abusive language—Law 23 of 1879, Section 95 (14) ...	26	5
Drunkenness and disorderly conduct—Law 23 of 1879, Section 95 (14) ...	17	22
Through negligence, etc., causing employer's property to be damaged—Law 23 of 1879, Section 95 (14).	6	...
Unlawfully refusing to perform work assigned—Law 23 of 1879, Section 95 (15).	14	41
Breach of hospital regulations—Law 1 of 1891, Section 1 (12) ...	10	9
Total cases brought against Indentured Immigrants ...	311	202
Convicted	296	202
Dismissed	15	...
Percentage of convictions to population	7·12	4·86

APPENDIX 34(*a*).

OCCUPATIONS OF FREE INDIANS.

Occupations.	M.	F.	Total.
1—*Professional.*			
Chemists	1	...	1
Dispensers and Druggists	2	...	2
Fakirs	2	...	2
Interpreters	5	...	5
Medical Practitioners	1	...	1
Ministers of Religion, Evangelists and Religious Workers.	16	1	17
Nurses (Accoucheuse)	...	3	3
School-Teachers	5	3	8
Students	2	4	6
Vergers	1	...	1
Total	35	11	46
2—*Domestic.*			
Domestic Servants	54	134	188
Gardeners (Domestic)	37	6	43
Housekeepers	...	4	4
Nurses (Sick and Domestic).	...	8	8
Total	91	152	243
3—*Commercial.*			
Barkeepers	...	4	4
Clerks—Mercantile and General.	8	1	9
Cab-Drivers and Coachmen.	11	...	11
Commercial Travellers	1	...	1
Draymen	12	...	12
Fruit and Vegetable Sellers.	...	7	7
Hawkers and Pedlars	11	1	12
Higglers	...	4	4
Livery Stable Keepers	1	...	1
Merchants	2	1	3
Motormen	2	...	2
Office Messengers	4	...	4
Oil Sellers	...	3	3
Produce Dealers	1	...	1
Seamen (Merchant)	4	...	4
Shopkeepers	245	130	375
Speculators and Traders	6	1	7
Stationers and Booksellers	1	...	1
Store-servers and Storemen	21	49	70
Watchmen and Watchwomen.	56	3	59
Total	386	204	590
4—*Agricultural.*			
Beekeepers	4	...	4
Cart and Wagon Drivers	78	...	78
Cattlemen	45	...	45
Engine Drivers	2	...	2
Firemen	2	...	2
Fishermen	24	...	24
Gardeners (Market)	92	30	122
Grooms	4	...	4
Jockeys	1	...	1
Labourers, Banana	3,446	1,877	5,323
Labourers, Pen	98	50	148
Labourers, Sugar	1,677	1,177	2,854
Labourers, Other	512	326	838
Overseers	2	...	2
Penkeepers and Proprietors.	8	1	9
Planters, Banana	110	30	140
Planters, Cane	13	4	17
Planters, Cassava	20	2	22
Planters, Coffee	14	1	15
Planters, Provision	194	71	265
Planters, Rice	94	44	138
Planters, Sugar	1	...	1
Planters, Tobacco	12	1	13
Ploughmen	24	...	24
Pruners	4	...	4
Persons assisting in Cultivation.	56	120	176
Rangers and Headmen	106	...	106
Stablemen	6	...	6
Total	6,649	3,734	10,383
5—*Industrial.*			
Apprentices (Trades)	12	2	14
Bakers	3	1	4
Basket Makers	...	1	1
Blacksmiths	4	...	4
Bricklayers and Masons	4	...	4
Butchers	5	...	5
Carpenters	14	...	14
Cigar-makers and workers	1	2	3
Coal Burners	2	...	2
Coopers	1	...	1
Distillers	1	...	1
Fish Sellers	...	3	3
Goldsmiths and Jewellers	57	...	57
Hairdressers	9	...	9
Hatmakers	...	2	2
Machinists and Mechanics	1	...	1
Milliners and Seamstresses	...	46	46
Milk Sellers	1	2	3
Oil Boilers	1	...	1
Painters	3	...	3
Plate-layers	1	...	1
Printers and Compositors	2	...	2
Ropemakers	1	...	1
Saddlers and Harness Makers.	2	...	2
Ship Chandlers	1	1	2
Shoemakers	7	...	7
Street Cleaners	1	...	1
Sugar Boilers	2	...	2
Tailors and Tailoresses	26	1	27
Tinsmiths	1	...	1
Tobacconists	2	...	2
Washerwomen and Laundresses.	...	17	17
Total	165	78	243
6—*Indefinite and Non-productive.*			
Paupers	8	2	10
Private Means	43	70	113
Children and persons of no occupation.	2,551	3,201	5,752
Total	2,602	3,273	5,875
Summary.			
1—Professional	35	11	46
2—Domestic	91	152	243
3—Commercial	386	204	590
4—Agricultural	6,649	3,734	10,383
5—Industrial	165	78	243
6—Indefinite and Non-productive.	2,602	3,273	5,875
GRAND TOTAL	9,928	7,452	17,380

FIJI.

47. Housing of labourers.—The local rules regarding housing of labourers are as follows :—

1. WHENEVER an application shall be made for the allotment to a plantation of a greater number of Indian immigrants than has heretofore been employed on such plantation, or whenever an application for any such immigrants shall be made in respect of a plantation to which none are indentured, the applicant, before he can be permitted to take up any allotment that may be made to such plantation, shall furnish to the Agent-General, in writing, the following particulars, *viz.* :—

(*a*) The number and measurements of the buildings provided for the accommodation of indentured immigrants.

(*b*) The material of which such buildings are constructed, and the respective measurements of such buildings.

(*c*) Particulars of site.

(*d*) Nature of the water supply.

(*e*) If there is no certified hospital on the plantation, a statement of the proposed arrangements for the treatment in hospital of sick immigrants.

2. Throughout the following regulations the "lines" of a plantation shall be deemed to mean and include the dwellings assigned to indentured immigrants, the site of such dwellings, and an area of one chain in extent surrounding any such dwelling.

Dwellings.

3. No dwelling assigned to an indentured immigrant shall be deemed a suitable dwelling under the provisions of the Indian Immigration Ordinance unless the internal dimensions shall be sufficient to provide not less than fifty superficial feet space for each adult. Provided that any one apartment shall be deemed a suitable dwelling which provides the proportion of not less than one hundred and twenty feet of superficial space for three single men, or one man and one woman with not more than two children.

4. Dwellings may be constructed of wood or such other permanent material as may be approved. Houses constructed wholly or in part of bamboos, reeds, or thatch of any kind shall not be used for the accommodation of indentured immigrants unless by the special permission of the Agent-General.

5. The walls shall be made close-fitting and weather-tight, and shall be whitewashed internally at least once a year.

6. The roofs of dwellings may be constructed of shingles, tiles, or galvanised iron. If the latter material be used, special provision for ventilation shall be made.

7. The floor of each dwelling shall be raised not less than six inches above the surrounding area.

8. Inner partition-walls shall be continued from the top of the wall-plate to the roof, by strong battens two inches apart, or by strong wire netting.

9. A verandah of not less than five feet in width shall be provided to each dwelling and shall be furnished with spouting and down-pipes.

10. The door of each apartment shall be provided with a hasp and staple or other secure outside fastening.

11. No indentured immigrant shall occupy on the plantation any other dwelling than that allotted to him by the employer, and shall not, without the express permission of the employer, permit any person to reside therein other than an immigrant to whom such dwelling has been assigned.

12. Every employer shall keep a register of all the dwellings on his plantation which are assigned, or are intended to be assigned, to indentured immigrants for their habitation, and shall as soon as possible enter on the register the names of all indentured immigrants to whose use any part of those dwellings has been assigned. Such register shall be one of the books of the plantation, and the Inspector or the District Medical Officer shall from time to time note in writing therein his views as to the condition of any of these dwellings which he may consider defective or unfit for habitation.

13. The provisions of Regulation No. 3 in respect of the superficial space to be provided for adult immigrants shall apply only to dwellings to be erected or reconstructed after the coming into force of these regulations.

Kitchens.

14. There shall be provided to each dwelling, for the use of the immigrants to whom such dwelling may be assigned, a kitchen or cooking shed roofed with galvanised iron and of such dimensions as may be necessary. Such kitchen shall be placed at a distance not exceeding thirty feet from the dwelling to which it appertains.

Lines.

15. There shall be a clear space of not less than sixty feet between each building or range of dwellings. Provided that in case of any two buildings situated either in the same line or at right angles to each other the open space between such buildings shall not be less than thirty feet. A space of not less than one chain in width surrounding the lines shall be kept entirely clear of crops, weeds, and refuse of any kind.

16. The ground in the immediate vicinity of any dwelling shall be so sloped as to secure the absence of damp in such dwelling, and drains shall be provided in order to carry away the surface water from back and front of each dwelling, and from the open area included in the lines. The employer shall at all times keep such drains in order and shall, at the request of the medical officer or Inspector of Immigrants, construct such other drains in the lines as may to such medical officer or Inspector seem necessary.

17. No person shall be allowed to erect any building wherein to keep goats or other animals in the lines.

18. Any employer who shall permit cattle or other animals to stray in the lines, or the owner of any cattle found straying in the lines, shall be subject on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding one pound.

Line Nurseries.

19. The employer shall provide when necessary a room or rooms in the lines for the separate accommodation of infants and young children of indentured immigrants during the absence of their parents or guardians in working-hours, and shall provide a nurse or nurses to have charge of each such nursery. The construction and maintenance of such nurseries shall be subject to the supervision and approval of the District Medical Officer and the Inspector of Immigrants.

Latrines and General Sanitation of Lines.

20. The form of latrine to be used on any plantation shall be approved by the medical officer of the district, and such latrines shall be erected at such place or at such distance from the lines as the medical officer may direct.

21. Cesspits may not be used without the sanction of the local sanitary authority.

22. A latrine to contain not less than three receptacles shall be provided for the use of every fifty immigrants residing in the lines, and each latrine or latrines shall be screened by an inclosure of not less than five feet in height.

23. There shall be an adequate number of separate latrines set apart for the exclusive use of women and young children.

24. Any person using a latrine other than the one appropriated to his or her sex shall on summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings.

25. All latrines shall be cleansed and the receptacles emptied daily.

26. The employer on every plantation shall provide a place or pit where the refuse of the dwellings and " lines " may be deposited, and shall remove all such refuse to a sufficient distance daily.

27. All refuse and house-sweepings shall be deposited outside the dwelling at such time as may be fixed by the employer for removal, and any immigrant who may refuse or neglect to comply with this regulation shall on summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings.

Water Supply.

28. Whenever it shall appear to the Agent-General of Immigration, or the medical officer of any district, that there is not a constant supply of pure running-water within a convenient distance from the lines on any plantation the employer shall make such provision for the supply of pure water to the indentured immigrants as shall be approved by the Chief Medical Officer or the medical officer of the district.

29. Where the water supply on a plantation consists of rain-water conserved in iron or concrete tanks, the capacity of such tanks shall be at the rate of one hundred gallons for every indentured immigrant residing on such plantation, and all down-pipes or spouting connected with such tanks shall be maintained in good repair by the employer.

30. Where the water supply is obtained from a well or wells, each well shall be surrounded with a parapet and covered over and provided with a suitable hand-pump.

31. The medical officer of any district shall visit every plantation on which indentured Indian immigrants are employed at such regular periods as may from time to time be determined for the said district by the Chief Medical Officer, and shall submit a report on the conditions of such lines, nurseries, and water supply to the Chief Medical Officer, who shall transmit such report to the Agent-General for his information.

32. If in the opinion of the District Medical Officer the condition of the water supply, house accommodation, or sanitation on any plantation is not satisfactory or in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance, it shall be his duty to inform the employer in writing, and such employer shall be bound to comply with the directions thereby made by the District Medical Officer in so far as such requirements are in accordance with the Ordinance and with the regulations.

33. A breach of the foregoing regulations, or of any provision contained in them for which no penalty has been herein specifically provided, shall render the offender liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

On all estates visited by us the houses were good, the water supply good and sufficient, and the latrines well designed, in good order, and in regular use. One of the general managers of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company was kind enough to supply us with a plan of the latrines erected on one of the estates under his control. It furnishes a model which might suitably be imitated by employers in other colonies who have hitherto failed to discover a type of latrine which meets with the approval of both labourers and sanitary authorities. On a few large estates septic tanks have been installed. Though the latrines are regularly used by the majority of the labourers a few of the latter may contribute to the spread of ankylostomiasis by defecating in cane fields, etc. But in the last year all plantations combined recorded only 651 cases of ankylostomiasis among an indentured population exceeding 15,000, and it is unlikely that the majority of these patients were infected in Fiji. The well kept latrines seem to justify the opinion of sanitary experts. On some estates cement drains have been constructed at the request of the inspecting officers, and the adoption of a rule compelling all employers to make this sanitary provision would be desirable. The erection of separate kitchens, which are popular, seems to be an improvement. In one small detail such kitchens might hereafter be improved. They are rows of small rooms in a single building opening towards the dwellings, the roof of the building sloping down from front to back. The fire is lighted at the back of the kitchen and the smoke usually finds its exit by the front door, that is, the person cooking is well smoked during cooking operations. If the roof sloped in the other direction so that its highest point was above the fire the smoke would escape away from the cooking labourer. On some estates good bathing and washing arrangements are provided, and in this respect also a general rule might be laid down.

Both from the appearance of the estates and from a perusal of the reports of the Agent-General of the Immigration and the Chief Medical Officer it appears that there has been a steady improvement in sanitation in recent years. The necessity of maintaining a satisfactory standard is accepted by most managers cheerfully, and inspecting officers, lay and medical, testify to the general readiness to comply with requisitions. In a few cases delay or neglect on the part of employers has resulted in criminal prosecutions. The general attitude of employers and the atmosphere of a young colony which trebled its foreign trade in the ten years preceding 1911 minimise sympathy with procrastination. The colony is fortunate in being free from malarial fever, but the very low rate of sickness from all other diseases (*vide* return of work and wages printed as Appendix 37 (*b*)) furnishes conclusive proof of the efficiency of the general sanitary arrangements. Making all allowances for the favourable climatic condition the record is highly creditable. What is perhaps still more satisfactory is that neither employers generally nor inspecting officers, thought that in sanitary matters was there any hope of rest for either good or wicked. On one estate visited in Taviuni new dwellings had just been completed with rooms 140 feet square, verandahs 7 feet wide, and concrete floors throughout. Compliance with formal sanitary requirements could have been effected at about half the cost. The owner of the estate was in this as in other respects much less concerned with official rules than with securing the health and comfort of his labourers.

We found nurseries on all estates visited, the food of the children being kept in fly-proof safes.

Though the general record may be described as very good cases of individual neglect will, it is thought, be more readily noted if the hospital forms proposed are adopted.

The Chief Medical Officer and District Medical Staff of this colony have, with the co-operation of employers and the Inspectors of Immigrants, achieved praiseworthy results which are clearly reflected in the wage-earning capacity of labourers. There is, however, work to be done before the health record can be regarded as entirely satisfactory as the following facts will indicate.

48. Medical arrangements.—The majority of the indentured immigrants are treated in plantation hospitals each of which serves a group of estates. Some estates send patients to public hospitals. In the case of most hospitals there is railway communication with each estate, served and small ambulance trucks are kept on each estate. In some cases communication is by boat. The statement printed as Appendix 35 gives particulars of the indentured population of each estate and its distance from the hospital in which patients are treated. The plantations on some islands are at a considerable distance from hospitals. On the island of Taviuni additional hospitals were being erected. The distance between estates and hospitals in Lau is in most cases considerable. From the average earnings in past years it would seem that this had not in fact interfered with the working efficiency of the labourers employed. Unless the provision of hospital accommodation can be accompanied by regular and frequent visitation by a medical officer it is not of much service, and with the present medical staff the additional duty of visiting small outlying estates several times weekly cannot be imposed. We think that the special conditions of the Fiji Group of Islands must be taken into account and we hesitate to recommend the adoption of a hard and fast rule, especially in the case of estates with consistently high average earnings per working day and no criminal prosecutions. The employers on small outlying estates must possess a small but practically useful amount of medical knowledge whether they employ indentured labourers or not. Perhaps the nearest approach to a practical working rule would be insistence on the provision of a hospital either on the estate or within one hour's journey for all estates with more than 30 labourers, provided a medical officer could visit the hospital twice weekly. With the growth of the population the medical staff must be strengthened.

We went over plantation hospitals on each of the three islands visited and found them well built and apparently well equipped. The treatment and attendance were satisfactory. Some of the Superintendents of these hospitals, though not qualified medical men, were wanting in nominal rather than real and technical qualifications. An interesting experiment carried out by one superintendent under the immediate control of the medical officer of Navua District was the removal of patients and convalescents from a large hospital to a hulk moored off the shore. The patients' rapid gain in weight was surprising.

The principal diseases are dysentery, tuberculosis, dengue fever, febricula, skin diseases, and ankylostomiasis. Children suffer from diseases of the digestive and respiratory system. In 1910 more than half, and in 1911 and 1912 about one-third, of the annual deaths on estates were those of children under one year old. On some estates venereal diseases contribute substantially to the record of sickness. Some cases of syphilis were apparently cured by the salvarsan treatment as were also a few cases of yaws. This latter disease seldom attacks Indians, though common among Fijians. The detailed return printed as Appendix 36 which is abstracted from the latest annual report of the Chief Medical Officer gives details of the cases treated in plantation hospitals where the patients include a small number of Indians whose indentures have expired.

The death rate per mile amongst indentured immigrants in each of the last five years was as follows:—

1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
30·7	23·0	40·7	41·3	25·9

These rates average nearly ten per cent. higher than those shown in the annual reports, as deaths from accident and violence are included in the rates here given. It is desirable that the total death rate should be shown in the annual report, the deaths from accident and violence being also particularised as at present. The death rates for individual estates are not now as formerly shown in the annual report. For purposes of comparison it would be well to publish for each estate the birth and death rates for the year and the average for the three preceding years. The high rates in 1910 and 1911 were apparently due to dysentery. Yearly the deaths of a considerable number of children under one year are attributed to ill-defined or unspecified causes. While anything but blame is to be attached to medical officers for conscientious hesitation to assign deaths to some conveniently comprehensive ailment the absence of any assigned cause, coupled with the high death rate among infants, causes uneasiness. Perhaps attention would be focussed on the subject if the annual report of medical officers devoted a special paragraph to infantile mortality on plantations. The co-ordination of observation and experience could hardly fail to be practically beneficial. The returns do not show what proportion of these deaths occur in estates and what proportion in hospitals. Pregnant women are encouraged to go to hospital and nursing women to stay there but compulsion is not used. We have recommended that pregnant and nursing women should be entitled to rations or diet as may be ordered by the medical officer. The latter might also be empowered to make the grant of one or other conditional on the recipient's residence in hospital for any part of the time. Neither the Agent-General's reports nor the medical reports of the colony enter into any detail regarding the probable causes of deaths among infants. We understand that some are ascribed to congenital debility and many to improper feeding and general want of attention. The facts point to the need for special inquiries preliminary to special measures and also for fuller notice in the annual report. That drastic action is taken when regarded as necessary in this colony is shown by the complete removal of the dwellings on one estate to a healthier site when a severe outbreak of dysentery occasioned anxiety in 1910. The causes of this general epidemic seem to be obscure. But for the prevalence of dysentery and the number of deaths due to accidents or violence (including suicide) the death rate would be reasonably low.

The births among indentured immigrants in each of the last five years were:—

Year.	Population at close of year.	Births.	Rate per mille.
1908	11,999	541	45·1
1909	12,243	549	44·8
1910	12,757	648	50·8
1911	14,462	519	35·9
1912	15,369	664	43·2

The general average rate for the five years exceeds 43 per mille. The adult male population is nearly three times as large as the adult female population. The birth rate shown in the annual reports is calculated on the adult population only. The corresponding figures for the 'free' Indian population are:—

Year.	Population at close of year.	Births.	Average rate per mille.
1908	21,151	744	35·6
1909	23,163	820	
1910	26,557	839	
1911	29,758	1,271	
1912	32,482	1,068	

The excess of births in a single year of the quinquennium calls for no special comment. The adult males are returned as more than twice as numerous as the adult females. The Agent-General thinks the total 'free' population may be larger than the number returned but unless the 1911 census was seriously inaccurate there is not much room for error. The births recorded in both tables exclude still-births. When allowance is made for the abnormal sex constitution of the population the birth rates recorded suggest no defect in the general sanitary or health conditions.

The arrangements for medical relief of the 'free' Indians might be improved. The figures above given show that the Indian population is rapidly increasing and it tends to flow over the unoccupied land. If our views regarding land settlement are accepted the spread of the Indian population will be accelerated. The existing staff and the existing hospital accommodation and dispensary arrangements cannot keep pace with its requirements. Possibly one of the best solutions would be the employment of Indian Sub-Assistant Surgeons, though hereafter Indians trained locally might be recruited. The ordinary medical needs of the Fijians are supplied by trained Fijian practitioners. The two races, Indian and Fijian, now regard each other with too much aloofness to encourage the hope that the Fijian practitioner will be called in to attend Indian patients. A young Indian licentiate who went to Fiji on Government service should find the employment immediately remunerative and might look forward to a substantial private practice amongst the rapidly growing Indian population. As already stated the Indian who has been accustomed to good medical treatment on an estate and colonial-born Indians regard competent medical advice and treatment as a primary need. As regards the recovery of fees medical officers in Fiji seem to exercise a generous discretion, but here as elsewhere a poverty limit, probably below £30 income yearly, should be recognised for the purpose of free hospital and dispensary treatment.

On the island of Taviuni the same officer combined the duties of medical officer and Magistrate and in each capacity inspired confidence and respect. The combination is, however, unsatisfactory and as the population increases the clash of duties becomes more marked. If relieved of his magisterial duties the medical officer would find ample employment in a very extensive district with a scattered and increasing population.

49. Tasks, hours and wages.—In this colony one shilling is the minimum wage for a working day of nine hours, exclusive of stoppages for meals, and also for a task representing six hours steady work of an ordinary able-bodied adult male having the experience of the immigrant to whom it is assigned. As elsewhere most of the work is done as task-work, the local Ordinance in this colony empowering the employer to assign work as task-work. The time-work day of nine hours plus intervals for meals aggregating one-and-a-half hours is too long in the case of field work, even though time-workers do not exert themselves as task-workers do. Especially in the case of women who cook for their husbands on return from the field the 10½ hours day is unduly long. In the case of factory work, where the labourer is under cover, is not called on to exert himself, and works in co-operation with others who can carry on his duties while he takes a casual rest, an inclusive day of 10½ hours involves neither mental nor physical exhaustion. We have questioned factory hands who worked for special wages on twelve hour shifts and found that they preferred this work to field-work with a task of six hours. Their health did not suffer from the long hours. The working day by time should not include more than eight hours actual work in the field. Except in crop-time no labourer should be compelled to work in the field during more than 40 hours weekly, and in crop time he should be entitled to limit his week's work to 45 hours.

The unit of task work is very reasonable, but we doubt the propriety and practicability of adapting the task to the labourer's experience. An employer cannot always or usually arrange to allot separate work to first year men, second year men, etc., and grade the tasks accordingly. If he combines old and new hands in one gang he cannot reasonably be expected to work out the wage of each on a separate task scale. Moreover, it seems hard on the experienced man that as his experience and skill increase and his services to his employer become more valuable his unit task should also increase. The object of the existing provision recently enacted is of course to protect the less experienced man. It seems safest and most equitable to base the task on the average man's capacity, the average man being understood by us as a man who would do one-sixth of the work performed by three able-bodied men in their third or fourth year and by three able-bodied men in their first year who knew how to set about their work and to use their tools with reasonable skill. Though we take exception to the verbal wording of the definition of a task, we approve of the manner in which it has been interpreted by employers generally. The average earnings on estates employing labourers in each of the last five years are shown in Appendix 37. The detailed return for 1912, in the form recommended by the Sanderson Commission, is also included in this appendix. It will be seen that the average earnings of male labourers per working day (not merely per day worked) exceeded one shilling except in 1910 when an epidemic of dysentery swept through the colony. In that year the earnings were eleven pence three farthings. On a few estates the earnings fell below ten pence per working day, and on one in 1912 the average was less than nine pence. We saw the people at work on almost all estates visited and found the tasks to be reasonable. On the cocoanut plantations we found wages lower than on sugar plantations. The tasks seemed to be reasonable but employers, with one known exception, had not succeeded in getting the skilled labourers to exceed the task in the field. Another employer whose estate was not visited but who had heard that we had compared the earnings on cocoanut estates unfavourably with those on sugar-cane estates satisfied us that on one class of work, copra cutting, high wages were earned by many of his labourers. Though cocoanut cultivation has been carried on for many years in these islands the employment of Indian labourers on a large scale is comparatively recent and many employers do not understand their labourers well enough to get the maximum of cheerful work out of them. Unless improvement can be speedily effected there would seem to be justification for the enforcement of the payment of a bonus to industrious workers, perhaps ten per cent, of monthly earnings exceeding twenty-five shillings. It would, of course, be preferable to let employers stimulate their labourers to work up to a satisfactory standard of industry but if they profess inability or unwillingness there is in our opinion ground for interference. A special reason exists for seeing that earnings are high on cocoanut estates, namely, that the work is not an apprenticeship to subsequent settlement as independent cultivators. At least in the immediate future cocoanut cultivation, usually combined with stock rearing, must be managed by employers with capital. An ignorant and untrained labourer may be acclimatised and become more generally efficient as a worker after 5 years' employment on a cocoanut plantation but he has not learnt a business which he can carry on later on his own account.

Hitherto, the grant of small plots or of facilities for keeping cows has seldom been made. These and other little privileges have been conceded by a few employers. It is desirable that on each estate a regular system of rewards in this or some equally suitable form should be established. We think that permission to keep cows is a desirable concession because of the supply of milk provided for other immigrants, and the cultivation of small plots is useful also as a preparation for independent cultivation. We recognise that some trouble to the employer will usually arise but think that the trouble may justly be imposed and that it will be repaid by the strengthening of his personal authority. The addition to the incomes of the industrious men, who cannot all receive special billets, will not appear in the pay sheets but will mean much to the recipients.

In this colony much of the labour done by hand in other colonies is done by using horses or mules, and to the ordinary observer the whole operations seem much more highly organised. We have seen some excellent specimens of Indian ploughing but were unfortunately unable to witness any of the ploughing matches which the employers organise. These matches add no little zest to the life of these labourers, some of whom have been known to rig up a bed in the stable above their teams so that neither by accident nor design could the fitness of these animals to compete be endangered. The employment of horses renders cane cutting a much larger percentage of the total manual labour than in sugar plantations in the West Indies. The weekly wages of an ordinarily skilled man at cane cutting amount to 9 or 10 shillings, that is about seven rupees, while habitually a few men of superior strength and skill earn up to seventeen shillings and six pence weekly. The highest weekly wage found to be paid for this work was nineteen shillings. The labourers very seldom work for more than 5½ days weekly. For loading cane into trucks men earn from one shilling and three pence daily upward. The weekly wages of headmen, always Indians, range from ten shillings to twenty-one shillings.

The Ordinance recognises the classification of labourers according to their physique as 'able-bodied', 'three-quarter task labourers', and 'half task labourers'. The medical officers most carefully exercise the authority vested in them regarding classification. We came across several cases in which labourers voluntarily exceeded the limit of work which could legally be exacted from them but found no cases of weak men being required to do ordinary tasks. In 1912 one in twelve of the labourers imported was placed on a limited task. This fact may usefully be borne in mind in examining the wages return, as average earnings include the earnings of men and women who are classed as physically incapable of doing a full day's work. The limited task list in Fiji corresponds to the invalid list in other colonies.

The ration scale is as under:—

Article.	Adults.	Children over 5 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.
Rice or flour	22 oz.	One half of the adult ration of rice, flour and dal and salt and 2 oz. sugar.	
or Rice	11 „		
and flour... ...	11 „		
Dal	4 „		
Ghi	1 „ or Ghi 1¼ oz.		
Mustard oil	½ „		
Curry-stuff	¼ „		
Sugar	2 „		
Salt	1 „		
Milk (fresh if procurable) ...	...	...	1 imperial pint.

Either the Agent-General or the District Medical Officer may order rations to be given to any immigrant or the child of an immigrant for a period not exceeding six months. No deduction may be made for rations issued to a child and a deduction for rations issued to an immigrant may be made only for seven days prior to the deduction. From a man who has been unable to work and earn wages no deduction can be made. Medical officers should be formally authorised to direct the issue not only of rations but of diet of any kind. In practice, an employer never refuses to supply to an immigrant anything which the medical officer thinks necessary.

Rations are supplied to immigrants for six months and to their children for twelve months after arrival. The retail cost of a week's full ration in Fiji ranges from three shillings to three shillings and six pence. Employers on a small scale may obtain rations at a cost of from two shillings and nine pence to three shillings and two pence. To employers purchasing very large wholesale quantities the cost may be from two shillings and four pence upwards. The Agent-General prepared for us a table, printed as Appendix 38, showing the quantity and cost of rations in 1884, 1889 and 1913. The cost therein shown is the cost to purchasers on a large scale and not the retail price at small shops in rural districts. It will be seen, that the ration was increased in quantity and variety in 1895. In all cases the employer may not deduct for rations supplied more than four pence daily or two shillings and four pence weekly. The difference between the retail cost and the amount deducted is gain to the labourer. The cost of food and clothing in Fiji is slightly higher than in other colonies. The price of rice, 5 lbs. to 6 lbs. per rupee, is high considering that it can be conveyed direct from India and that upwards of 10,000 acres are grown in the colony. It would be interesting to know the result of an experimental importation of bajra for sale to labourers from Northern India and of this or other food grains for Madras labourers. The small country shopkeeper seems in Fiji to be very much in the hands of the large trader, and though we do not consider ourselves justified in ascribing the high prices in Fiji to the general wickedness of the trading community we think that an enterprising Parsee trader might do worse than look into the trading prospects in this colony which owes much of its growing prosperity to the industry of his fellow countrymen. Naturally the Indians who go as labourers do not combine business capacity with the possession of capital or credit.

The ration for all children under 5 years of age is identical, namely, one pint of milk (fresh if procurable). The Ordinance does not formally empower the Agent-General to permit or direct the supply of any substitute. A pint of milk is generally sold retail, at two pence, so that the money value of this ration is adequate. It would be well to authorise the Agent-General to approve of either a cash payment of two pence or of the issue of any other articles of the value of two pence, especially as the ration schedule recognises possible difficulties in the supply of milk. We have not visited or heard of any place where fresh milk was not procurable. We were, however, told that some labourers regard condensed milk as more palatable. But unless a child's diet is given under medical directions it will probably be less troublesome and less wasteful to give the parents the money equivalent of the necessary food.

It will be seen from the statement of wages that the percentage of days worked is very much higher in Fiji than in other colonies. This result is due to the facts that the colony is healthy, the sanitary conditions are good, and the work is less monotonous and, for about half the year, very remunerative. The labourers seem to like the division of the year into a period of hard work for good earnings and a period of quiet steady work for moderate earnings. The regular and substantial decrease in prosecutions notwithstanding the equally marked rise in the number of labourers under indenture in the last five years shows that the labourers are stimulated and not driven to work regularly.

Free labourers in Fiji earn about one shilling and six pence daily on work requiring no special skill, and if a little skill and experience are required two shillings will often be paid. The following paragraph extracted from the annual report of 1912 is a fair description of the free labourer's wages in various employments :—

"Under the above Ordinance* 765 immigrants were engaged under registered agreements, of whom 413 were engaged for work in sugar mills for the crushing season at wages varying from 1*s*. 6*d*. per diem, to 2*s* per diem the majority being engaged at a rate of 1*s*. 9*d*. per diem. Locomotive drivers, at 15*s*. to 18*s* per week. The wages of immigrants engaged for plantation

*Masters' and Servant's Ordinance of general local application.

> work were from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* per diem without food, and in a few instances labourers were engaged at £12 per annum with food. The wages of domestic and store servants varied from £14 per annum, usually with food provided, the average wages given being £2 to £4 per mensem."

The good wages earned by the free Indian labourers account for the small number of repatriations, and when the arrangement for land settlement and education are improved industrious labourers emigrating from densely populated districts in India to this sparsely populated colony will find either a comfortable living or prosperity. In Appendix 39 are given copies of forms of agreement entered into between the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, and free Indian labourers. The bonus system seems to work well. No complaints of its abuse were made. A list of wages as actually paid to free Indian labourers during the busy and slack seasons at one of the large mills is also included in Appendix 40.

50 Administration of justice and penal clauses of the Ordinance.—Justice is impartially administered and there is no reason to suppose that a labourer receives a fairer trial in Calcutta or Bombay than in Fiji. Labourers prosecuting employers or defending themselves seem ordinarily to experience no peculiar difficulties. They can seldom afford the high fees which are charged by local solicitors or barristers. The officers of the Immigration Department, however, rendered effective assistance on several occasions in recent years to labourers who were complainants or accused persons.

The proportion of labourers prosecuted to indentured population has steadily and substantially decreased in recent years as the following table extracted from the annual report of 1912 will show :—

—	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Number of adult indentured immigrants in the colony throughout the year ...	11,978	11,988	12,673	15,352	16,111
Total number of complaints made by employers	2,237	1,924	1,911	1,520	1,256
Total number of immigrants complained against	1,501	1,311	1,217	1,010	1,007
Total number of convictions for offences against the labour law	1,981	1,747	1,717	1,372	1,135
Total number of sentences involving imprisonment with hard labour ...	405	510	449	446	186
Total number of sentences involving extension of indenture, with or without imprisonment with hard labour ...	852	567	446	447	447

In 1908, the ratio was 1 to 8 and in 1912 was 1 to 16. The ratio of convictions to population fell from 1 in 6 to less than 1 in 14. It will be seen that the number of convictions has always exceeded the number of immigrants as a certain number of labourers are convicted of more than one offence. The number of labourers sentenced to imprisonment has fallen from 1 in 30 to 1 in 86. In this colony fines are recoverable by instalments and gradua. payment is always allowed by magistrates when necessary. When labourers are imprisoned they are, as far as possible, separated from the ordinary convicts. In some cases the labourers sentenced to imprisonment were kept at the rural lock-ups and employed like ordinary labourers keeping the roads and grounds near public offices clean and in good order. The penalties imposed by the Fiji Immigration Ordinance as compared with the corresponding penalties provided in other colonies are generally reasonable and moderate. In most cases the maximum penalty for a first offence committed by an immigrant is ten shillings, while imprisonment may seldom be imposed as a substantive punishment. In the case of unlawful absence and even of desertion imprisonment may not be inflicted as a substantive punishment until the fourth conviction. The principle underlying this provision deserves extended application. The maximum fine for a first offence should usually be lower than the fine for a subsequent offence, and in most cases five shillings will be sufficient as a maximum penalty for a first offence. The penalty for selling or bartering rations should now be abolished in this colony also, though the purchaser's liability may be retained so long as the provision is supposed to benefit the ignorant immigrant. Section 171 of the Ordinance penalises persons who employ immigrants who do not produce certificates of industrial residence. While we think that an immigrant should be entitled to demand such a certificate we think that its production should not be necessary to legalise his employment. Before we had carefully studied the Ordinance we rendered ourselves liable to prosecution under this section. As a duplicate of a lost certificate cannot be obtained in less than a month or without substantial cost (*vide* S. 197) the strict enforcement of the provision might operate very harshly. It was copied from other Ordinances and its enforcement is neither practicable nor desirable. Recently, another objectionable provision has been copied from other codes, namely, that by which a police constable is empowered to stop an immigrant suspected of being an absentee or deserter and call upon him to produce his certificate of completion of service. We have already stated our objections to such a provision, enacted as Section 11 of the Fiji Amending Ordinance of 1912. Section 12 of the same Ordinance is also in our opinion objectionable. An Indian immigrant should be neither more nor less liable than any other resident of the colony to give an account of himself or his antecedents.

We recommend that offenders punished with imprisonment for breaches of the labour laws be segregated from ordinary convicts. Sentences of imprisonment are being steadily reduced and only hardened offenders will incur this punishment. Probably most sentences of imprisonment could be served under the supervision of the Stipendiary Magistrates if accommodation were provided at out-stations. There are many petty works of a useful kind on which the prisoners could be employed under the Magistrate's orders without any special supervising establishment.

The Agent-General and the Inspectors of the Immigration Department should, in our opinion, be empowered, concurrently with Magistrates, to dispose of complaints relating to breaches of the labour laws. An Inspector's sanction should be obtained before a complaint is laid before a Magistrate unless the offender is charged with desertion.

51. Other provisions of the Ordinance.—The provisions of Part VI of the Ordinance relating to indentures should be modified in accordance with recommendations already made as regards other colonies. An immigrant should be entitled to commute his indentures at any time on paying a sum decreasing steadily during each month of indenture. For the present, at any rate, commutation as of right might be limited to ten per cent. of the indentured population of each estate in a single year. In the case of female immigrants the sanction of the Agent-General of Immigration should be obtained. We recognise that this proposal will probably deprive employers of some of their best workers long before the indentures would expire in the ordinary course, but in our opinion the reasons in favour of the proposal outweigh this disadvantage.

It may be noted that the provisions relating to re-indenture in Fiji were repealed in 1912.

The Agent-General should be empowered to make transfers and inter-transfers of labourers, independently of the consent of either employer or labourer.

Under Section 70 a Magistrate is empowered to order the extension of the indentures of an immigrant convicted of unlawful absence or desertion. We think that power of extending the period of indenture should be granted only to the Agent-General and, for reasons set forth earlier in this report, sparingly exercised. The Agent-General is best fitted to exercise discretion in this matter and his orders are more likely to be consistent with uniform principles than the orders of a number of Magistrates having more or less knowledge of the conditions under which immigrants live on each estate.

While immigrants avail themselves more freely of Section 6 of the Fiji Marriage Ordinance of 1912, than of similar provisions in other colonies, all marriages solemnised according to the Hindu and Mahomedan religions are not notified and registered. We recommend that in this colony also a certain number of Hindu priests and Musalman kazis be recognised as Registrars and that all marriages solemnised by these Registrars after due notice be regarded as valid provided that the parties were of marriageable age, that is fifteen years in the case of males and twelve in the case of females, and that no bar existed by reason of consanguinity or relationship or of either party having a wife or husband still living. The fee charged for notification or registration should be very small, possibly two shillings.

52. Facilities for (a) lodging complaints, (b) visiting friends and (c) performing religious ceremonies.—Labourers are subjected to no unreasonable restrictions in regard to any of these matters and the right of complaint is fully understood and acted upon. A reference to the annual reports will show that well-grounded complaints are redressed by either Magistrates or the Immigration Department. The celebration of either marriages or festivals is attended with no difficulties. As in all other colonies employers are either considerate or generous in assisting immigrants to fulfil religious or social obligations. Week ends and general holidays are spent by labourers in visiting friends, and on special occasions leave is given.

53. Relations of employers and labourers.—On the majority of estates the relations between labourers and their employers are satisfactory but on some they leave something to be desired. The employment of Indian labourers has been steadily extending with the result that each year brought labourers into contact with employers who had little or no knowledge of the language or ways of Indian labourers. Some employers familiar with the efficient workers of Australia and New Zealand failed to make due allowance for the failings of some of the Indian labourers or to give the latter as a body sufficient credit either for their patience and industry or for their responsiveness to kind treatment. Some employers also impose too much trust in or exercise too little control over their Indian headmen and set the latter a bad example in the matter of impatient roughness in word and act. Judging from our conversations with labourers under indenture and with 'free' Indians as well as with Indian labourers in other colonies who had worked formerly in Fiji, the Indian labourer of to-day is much better treated than his predecessors of about 10 or 15 years ago. There are now a considerable number of employers who have had long experience of Indian labourers and their example influences the conduct of their less experienced neighbours. There are also more opportunities of training the managers of the future under-men whose guidance is not the less valuable because their own views have undergone a steady process of enlargement. Though, as above stated, matters have improved very greatly in recent years there are still too many cases of assault proved against overseers and headmen. The officers of the Immigration Department have frequently assisted labourers appearing in Court either as complainants or accused persons, and the Courts have awarded severe punishments when labourers were treated not merely roughly but brutally. An isolated case of roughness will not result in the removal of an overseer or headman but an isolated case of brutality is not condoned. For the peccant employers the palliating circumstances may be recorded that they have been taught in a school which shows very little consideration for neglect or incompetence and the impatience which they manifest towards the Indian is exactly the same as they manifest to all others. While censuring the conduct of some employers it is pleasant to have to record that we met not a few others who treated their labourers considerately and kindly and had earned their respect and gratitude. In a colony with only one generation of Indian settlers and with no settled tradition of sympathetic management the officers of the Immigration Department, assisted by the influence of experienced employers, will for some years have to insist on the patient and considerate treatment of labourers. Persistence in the present system of removing those who have shown manifest unfitness to exercise authority will assist all employers to unite firmness with self-control. We recognise as clearly as the most aggrieved employer that a few factious labourers may be a source of constant irritation but we think that he must learn voluntarily or under pressure to put up with a certain amount of behaviour which is literally provoking.

We have already recommended the general introduction of a system of rewarding industry and good conduct, a course which some employers have already adopted. We also think that on all but very small estates a regular orderly room system would bring employers into closer touch with their labourers and enable them to know not only about their grievances but their personal troubles.

In Appendix 41 are given details of prosecutions for breaches of the labour laws in each of the years 1910, 1911 and 1912. It will be seen that the percentage of prosecutions to adult labourers was 11·5 in 1910, 9 in 1911, and 7·4 in 1912. On one estate with a high prosecution record in 1912 an overseer and two headmen were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for ill-treating labourers. A satisfactory feature in the returns is the example set by the responsible managers at the large factory centres, though they are by no means the only employers who exhibit self-reliant and temperate exercise of just authority. Inquiries made on estates with high percentages of prosecutions suggested that the employers were wanting in experience and judgment and were either badly served by the headmen or placed too little trust in them. As an instance, a whole gang of men were in one case prosecuted for unfinished work apparently under the belief that the labourers would be impressed by the act and would in future have more respect for the authority of the headman and of the employer. That employers generally have come to regard recourse to the Courts as a corrective and deterrent in extreme cases only is shown by the continuous decrease in the percentage of prosecutions. Labourers' complaints about prosecutions were much less frequent and much less acid in Fiji than in some of the colonies visited earlier.

We think that the relations of employers and immigrants might be improved if, in addition to the rewards above-mentioned, separate quarters with plots of land were provided for a few families, representing about one-sixth of the total number of labourers. We make this suggestion here and not in connection with the housing arrangements because it is not prompted by considerations of health or sanitation and because we do not think it reasonable to insist that such accommodation should invariably be provided. But the prospect of being promoted to a small separate house with a plot of land in the last half of their indentured service would be cheering to most married immigrants, and the relation between the occupants and their employers would take on some of the character of the relation of a landlord and tenant in good accord. Another reason is that though sanitation and health receive careful attention and wages are good the country is thinly populated and the labourers have less variety and distraction in many localities than they have in other colonies. Anything that would add not merely comfort but interest and variety to residence on estates would be beneficial. It will be remembered that this arrangement was made on the Government Farm in Surinam and appreciated by the labourers. We know that on some estates in Fiji employers are willing to give this a trial. The families to whom the plots are given should be selected by the employers and not by any one in subordinate authority.

54. Repatriation.—The general arrangements for repatriation are the same as in other British colonies, except that in Fiji the right to a free passage after ten years has not yet been modified. The tabular statements printed as Appendix 42 give details of the immigrants landed and repatriated since 1879 when Indian labourers were first introduced. The total number of persons landed was 51,454, and the number repatriated was 9,637. Of the latter a substantial number, probably exceeding one-sixth of the whole, were children born in the colony. The number of persons who returned within ten years paying their own passages is not stated in the tables supplied to us. In each of the five years 1908 to 1912 the total number of adults and children who so returned were as shown in the margin,* the figures being abstracted from the annual reports. They form nearly one-fourth of the immigrants repatriated in those years. This high proportion of persons who prefer to return without waiting for a free passage is evidence of the good wages earned by labourers under indenture, but in our opinion also indicates that facilities for acquiring land under reasonable conditions as to tenure and rent have in the past been inadequate. We saw in the depôt at Calcutta some of these persons who, having spent all their savings within two years, were returning cheerfully and expectantly to Fiji. The statement showing the number repatriated incidentally throws some light on the fluctuations in the physical standard for recruitment, the number 'rejected' (that is repatriated forthwith) in 1910 and 1911 being unusually high. A comparison of the statements will show that nearly 3,700 persons, exclusive of those rejected, landed in 1900, 1901 and 1902. In 1910, 1911 and 1912, when the return passage of the above persons accrued, the total repatriated as entitled to free passages was 859, including children born in the colony. Reckoning the loss by death between 1900 and 1912 as one-fifth of the total number landed it will be seen that less than one in four of those alive and entitled to passages returned to India. If our proposals regarding the grant of land to Indians are adopted the proportion returning to India will be much smaller still. If settlement on land is facilitated and the educational arrangements now projected are carried into effect an assisted passage might with perfect equity be substituted for a free passage.

* 1908	...	...	112
1909	...	...	128
1910	...	...	108
1911	...	...	163
1912	...	...	171

Since 1906 immigrants claiming free return passages must exercise the right within two years after the completion of ten years' residence. In the case of free passages the limitation of the exercise of the right to a comparatively restricted period is not unreasonable. The full passage money from Fiji is less than the cost of an assisted passage from Trinidad or Jamaica. Consequently, we do not think it necessary to recommend any change in this condition.

An immigrant must give notice in October of his intention to return to India in one of the steamers sailing usually in February, March or April. He is informed as soon as possible of the probable date of sailing and instructed to present himself in advance at the Immigration depôt for identification and disposal of business connected with remittance of money and custody of valuables. While these matters are being transacted immigrants are maintained free of cost at the depôt until they embark.

The whole arrangements connected with repatriation are efficiently organised and are understood by all intelligent Indians.

55. Staff of the Immigration Department.—The work of the Immigration Department has during recent years been steadily increasing with the larger number of immigrants under indenture and the growth of the resident Indian population. The Agent-General is assisted by three Inspectors each residing in his own district, an Inspector residing at headquarters and supervising the Suva and Navua groups of estates and, since last year, a Travelling Inspector. There were at the time of our visit more than 200 estates employing indentured labourers and while most of these estates were situated on the three larger islands some were on smaller islands at a considerable distance from the main group. The staff of Inspectors is not excessive having regard to the conditions under which their work must be peformed. We found evidence of careful and conscientious work in the three islands visited and as regards the organisation and execution of the present work of the Inspectoral staff wish to suggest only one modification. An Inspector on visiting an estate now copies from the pay-sheets into his own register a complete nominal pay-roll, from which he supplies statistical information regarding earnings to the Agent-General. We think that responsible officers should be relieved of this laborious duty and that if detailed statements are required they should be prepared and submitted by employers.

The long hours spent on this copying work would be much more profitably as well as more cheerfully devoted to disposing of complaints now tried by Magistrates and to assisting the Commissioner of Lands or other departmental officers in attending to the needs of Indian settlers. An Inspector's immediate concern with the pay-sheet of an estate visited is to ascertain if any individuals are not earning good wages and if so how this can be remedied. If necessary statistical information is supplied by the employer a few minutes will be sufficient to check its accuracy and the Inspector can then inquire into the general conditions under which the labourers live and work and listen to complaints or applications for assistance. As regards the form in which information regarding earnings is now compiled and published in all colonies a recommendation will be found later in this report.

While employers are entitled to credit for their temperate use of the penal provisions of the Ordinance in recent years the influence exercised by the Agent-General personally and through the Inspectoral staff both as regards the reduction of prosecutions and the repression of harshness or violence towards labourers deserves commendation.

The Agent-General's office staff includes three Indian clerks employed on three year agreements at annual salaries of £130 to £160. The pay of the Inspectors ranges from £250 to £290. The officers now serving have all been appointed within the last few years. If immigration at the present rate is maintained and a satisfactory standard of work is to be kept up we think that provision will have to be made for periodic increments in all cases. The pay of the Agent-General, £575 per annum, might well be enhanced considering the importance of his duties and the great increase in the amount of work in recent years.

The annual reports contain much valuable information regarding the condition of both indentured labourers and other Indians. Statistical information regarding cases under the Ordinance would be more valuable if offenders were classified as having been once, twice, or more than twice convicted. During visits to Indian settlements we realised that Inspectors did not merely collect statistics regarding the residents but kept themselves very well informed regarding the personal welfare of individuals.

Statistical information regarding cases would be more valuable if offenders were classified as having been once, twice, or more than twice convicted.

We recommend that if immigrants are indentured to serve under Government officers a quarterly return of prosecutions be submitted to the Colonial Secretary through the Agent-General of Immigration. The value of the good example set by most private employers is seriously depreciated if immigrants employed on Government work are freely prosecuted. In the case of a Government department the inauguration of a successful system of rewarding good work would be an object worthy of achievement, and a record of the result could not fail to enhance the interest and value of the annual report of the Agent-General of Immigration.

56. Free Indians.—The following table abstracted from the Census Report of 1911 will show the occupations followed by Indians other than indentured labourers:—

Occupations of Indians, other than Indentured Plantation labourers,

—	Persons.	Males.	Females.
TOTAL PERSONS ...	25,976	16,000	9,976
Agricultural—			
Proprietors of Land and Capitalists	80	59	21
Planters and Husbandmen	10,277	8,517	1,760
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL ...	10,357	8,576	1,781

—	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Commercial—			
Boardinghouse keepers	6	6	...
Hawkers	16	14	2
Storekeepers	243	201	42
Other commercial occupations not distinguished ...	265	218	47
TOTAL COMMERCIAL ...	530	439	97
Industrial—			
Bakers and Confectioners	9	9	...
Barbers	18	18	...
Cabmen, Stablemen and Carters	34	34	...
Carpenters and Painters	11	11	...
Dairymen	16	16	...
Saddlers and Bootmakers	6	6	...
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths	21	21	...
Tailors	12	10	2
Watermen and Launch-drivers	37	37	...
Other industrial workers not distinguished ...	1,732	928	804
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL ...	1,896	1,090	806
Domestic—			
Cooks	88	86	2
Domestic servants, Nurses, and Laundrymen ...	261	228	33
Women, including girls of 10 years and upwards engaged in domestic duties.	3,497	...	3,497
TOTAL DOMESTIC ...	3,846	314	3,532
Sundry—			
Clerks and Interpreters	20	20	...
Lighthouse keepers	19	19	...
Police and Warders	49	49	...
Priests and Teachers	38	35	3
TOTAL SUNDRY ...	126	123	3
Occupations not stated	1,490	1,487	3
Unoccupied— Children under the age of 10 years returned as not employed.	7,731	3,971	3,760

We met one professional Indian who has recently engaged in practice as a barrister. As we have already stated we think it would be well if Indian licentiates of medicine or Sub-Assistant Surgeons could be employed in attending Indian settlers in Fiji.

The settlement of free Indians on land in Fiji has been retarded by the fact that most of the land is owned by the Fijians, who practise a very inferior form of cultivation in an insignificant portion of the cultivable land. The greater part of the land has been waste from time immemorial. To obtain a lease for even a short period much bargaining and the adoption of a circuitous procedure have hitherto been necessary. The Acting Commissioner of Lands was good enough to summarise the facts regarding land settlements in the following note:—

> " 1. The settlement of Indian Immigrants upon the land after expiry of their terms of indenture has been encouraged by the Government since the introduction of Indian labour to the Colony.
>
> " 2. Except for a few isolated leases, settlement by Indians might be said to have commenced about the year 1888, since which date applications have been received in steadily increasing numbers until the annual number of leases granted now amounts to 600 per annum.
>
> " The bulk of the land taken up is owned by the natives of the Colony and applicants usually approach the owners of the land desired and arrange terms with them. They then inform the Stipendiary Magistrate of the District, who fills in a form showing particulars of application and transmits it to the Native District Council for consideration. Approval of the application by the District Council is signified by the Buli (Chief of the District) signing the form, which is then transmitted by him back to the Magistrate who countersigns it, if he approves of it, and forwards the form with his recommendation to the Commissioner of Lands, who, in turn, transmits it with his recommendation, for consideration by the Governor-in-Executive Council. The date of approval by the Governor-in-Council is taken as the date of commencement of lease and the applicant is informed of the approval of the application. He is then at liberty to enter into occupation and is expected to make early arrangements for the survey of the land with some licensed surveyor in private practice, who charges fees which are regulated by the Government. Leases are drawn by the Lands Department after receipt and examination of plans of survey and transmitted to the Magistrate for execution by the lessee.
>
> " 4. No discrimination is made between Indians and Europeans in the method of application for land, both being on the same footing and follow the same course in accordance with the established rules, but in 1910 the Government by Executive Council's order decided that the maximum area to be allowed to Indian applicants should not as a rule be more than 5 acres of good agricultural land or 10 acres of grazing land, except under special circumstances. This rule was considered advisable as many Indians become lessees of more land than they could utilise by their own labour and disposed of the surplus area to sub-tenants at high rentals and almost invariably without proper survey or titles. Such sub-tenants could be turned off the land at any time, and for lack of proper titles had no redress against holders of the lease. Abuses were created difficult to remedy except by limiting the amount of land which might be held by one individual. Husband and wife are not usually allowed to hold two lots, but members of a family may obtain land in their own right provided they are old enough to work it themselves.
>
> " 5. Transfers of leased areas in whole or part are allowed in accordance with the Real Property Ordinance of 1876, but owing to the excessive sub-division of areas in many cases the Government in 1913 defined the limiting fractions into which areas might be divided by transfers. The limiting fractions are as follows, *viz.*:—
>
> $\frac{1}{2}$ of areas 5 acres in extent or under;
> $\frac{1}{4}$ of areas over 5 acres up to 10 acres;
> $\frac{1}{8}$ of areas over 10 acres up to 20 acres;
> $\frac{1}{10}$ of areas over 20 acres.
>
> Any application for a transfer by a transferee who already holds 5 acres or more of agricultural land is considered by the Governor-in-Council before approval, the object being to prevent the accumulation of land by one individual for the purpose of sub-leasing.
>
> " 6. As before mentioned, applicants may, under special circumstances, obtain larger areas than 5 acres of agricultural land or 10 acres grazing land. Should it be shown that the applicant has the means whereby he may utilise the area applied for without sub-leasing, his application would be favourably considered.

"7. In August 1911, the Government decided to confine settlement by Indians as far as possible to certain of the more settled districts. It had been found that uncontrolled settlement by Indians tended to retard settlement in some respects by the fact that areas which were large enough to be taken up as estates were spoiled by small portions being taken up within the block by Indians. It was also considered undesirable to allow unrestricted settlement among natives in districts where, by reason of distance and absence of European Officers, it was not possible to exercise complete police supervision.

However, it was not intended that the rule should be applied arbitrarily, for should it be shown that Indian applicants for land in the closed districts were of good character or that good reason existed for the approval of the application as, for instance, the establishment of a store in a locality where a store would be a convenience to the community, it would be considered by the Governor-in-Council as a special case, and in most instances granted

"8. In order to facilitate Indian settlement and to reduce the expense to Indians of obtaining land the Government have from time to time obtained areas by purchase or lease from the native owners and have sub-divided the best portions into regular blocks of 2 to 5 acres each. A statement is attached showing information respecting each settlement.

"9. The method of obtaining land within these settlement areas is of the simplest. No formal lease is given (except in the case of Qeldradra block) but a "License to occupy." The applicant, bringing with him his certificate of Industrial Residence, makes personal application to the Officer in charge of the settlement who enters his name against the number of the allotment desired and takes six months rent in advance, giving him one copy of license, the duplicate copy being retained for reference. The license may be determined by *either party* at termination of period for which rent has been paid. Transfers are allowed on payment of a fee of Rs. 5.

"10. On settlement blocks where the whole of the land is not suitable for sub-division into agricultural allotments, the balance of area forms a Common used for grazing purposes by tenants keeping stock. An agistment fee of Rs. 2-6-0 or Rs. 5 per head for cattle and Re. 1 per head for goats per annum is charged, the smaller amount being charged on the Koro No. 1 settlement.

"11. On Qeldradra settlement of 506 acres proper leases for 10 years are given for such parts as are applied for. The block was set apart for settlement this year as it was found that four leases were granted to applicants for what appeared to be native land but found by the surveyor to be part of Government freehold.

"12. On Namau Block in the Ba district there are eleven leases for periods of 15 years. These leases were granted prior to the purchase of the land by the Government in 1908.

"13. The soil on some of the older settlement areas, as 'Vatuwaqa' near Suva, has been impoverished by injudicious cultivation with the consequence that lots have been abandoned.

"14. The Signal Station settlement is occupied for the most part by Indians who have some occupation in Suva so that the land is leased for residential purposes and the exhaustion of the soil by long continued cultivation is not so much considered.

"15. Nacobi settlement, 1,066 acres, at Nadi is a new one, having been opened this year. Survey has just been completed and the Surveyor reports that the indications are that very shortly the whole of the 58 allotments will be occupied.

"16. The Stipendiary Magistrate, Macuata, reports that none of the allotments on Lolotua and Nacawa settlements are at present occupied. The probable reason is that the land is 35 miles from Labasa and in a district to which general settlement has not yet spread. Wainikoro block was not well taken up, at first, for the same reason, but as the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, extended operations in the district the land became more desirable for occupation until at the present time there are only 8 vacant lots out of 137."

In Appendix 43 are given details of the Crown Land allotted to Indians under the system outlined in this note.

Recently, however, the needless difficulty and expense of the present procedure was recognised and at the time of our visit revised regulations dealing with the grant of lands awaited only the sanction and approval of the Secretary of State. The needs of Indian settlers were considered but existing customs regarding leases seem to have been given undue weight. The most important change is that negotiations for leases will be made solely through Government Officials and no land will be leased unless the native owners first hand it over to Government. This is a very great improvement as negotiations were often tedious and costly, tenures were insecure and in some cases rents were unreasonably high. The presence of Indians has raised the rental value of land in Fiji very greatly. If only Fijian labour were available rents would necessarily be nominal. It is essential that the Indian whose labour creates the value of land should have facilities for obtaining holdings from the very great area of waste land available at rents which reflect the present economic value and are not merely the effect of a State-aided monopoly. To return to the proposed regulations, of which we were permitted to see the draft, it would seem that allotments in Government settlements for Indians are to be granted on a very unsatisfactory and insecure tenure. The license to occupy may be determined at any time on six months' notice being given and is not transferable without written permission. The license does not specifically authorise the removal of buildings erected by the licensee. We think that while the right of transfer might be restricted for ten years to prevent land speculation the tenure should be permanent and the rent liable to revision at intervals of not less than 25 years. As regards the native land the conditions are more reasonable, but might in our opinion be very advantageously modified. In the first place the land is unsurveyed and the applicant after he gets a lease must employ and pay a licensed Surveyor. He must in his application describe the unsurveyed land and have it valued by the local Magistrate, who will communicate with the Lands Commissioner, who will fix the rent and upset price or premium from which the cost of issue of the lease and of registration are to be deducted. These leases of native land are apparently put up for sale, whether one or more persons apply for the land, and the sale purchaser employs the Surveyor. It would obviously be much quicker and cheaper to have whole blocks officially surveyed, subdivided, and assessed, apart from the much greater accuracy of both surveying and mapping. The area of native land granted to the ordinary Indian applicant is limited to 5 acres of agricultural landor 10 acres of pasture land. As a result of our inquiries we think that 10 acres of agricultural land in rural areas should be regarded as a normal grant so that in years of moderate yield a settler's income may be not less than £40. Of course very near centres of regular employment smaller grants would be suitable, as the occupant would not depend for his livelihood solely on the produce of his land. The proposed rules contemplate the grant of larger areas in deserving cases, and we think it would be well to authorise each Inspector of Immigrants to allot a definite maximum area annually in this way. We do not question the equity of restricting the bulk of the grants to an area which will support a family, but there should be an opportunity for the occasional man of enterprise and capacity. The terms of leases will be for 5, 10 or 21 years, twenty-one year leases being renewable for one equal term at a revised rental. The leasehold should be perpetual subject to general revision at periods of not less than 25 years, and after the first ten years the lessee should have unrestricted right of transfer. There is far more land than can possibly be cultivated for very many years to come. It is estimated that one-tenth of the whole land has now been leased or sold. Under the circumstances a premium extracted from a settler who has no capital to spare seems to have no justification. In many localities roads are badly needed to open up tracts for settlement and unless construction and maintenance proved very costly the outlay might be largely covered by a charge on the rent or assessment of land in the district served. The Indians who had obtained leasehold land under the existing regulations complained of the high rents. We found that rents ranged from 5 shillings to one pound per acre, that leases were for short terms, and that Indians did not understand whether their titles were good or bad. There was also an objectionable amount of very costly and unnecessary litigation regarding titles. Holdings were usually of from 5 to 10 acres. Sometimes they were of only one acre near centres of employment. We met one Indian who had leased in all 446 acres and had shown considerable enterprise and skill in bringing the land under cultivation. Another had leased nearly 100 acres, mostly under sugar-cane, and was a skilful and prosperous cultivator. Apart from high rents and insecurity of tenure the Indian settlers complained of the multiplicity of petty taxes, *e.g.*, house-tax, dog-tax, and cattle-brand tax. We do not question the propriety of levying these taxes, but think that the rents which are created by Indian industry might fairly be rendered liable to taxation in the interests of the population as a whole. The recipients of these rents have contributed practically nothing to the development of the colony which apparently needs only capital and Indian labour for the exploitation of its natural wealth. Capital will take care of its own interests. The Indian labourer's path to the occupancy of land on secure tenure at a reasonable rent needs to be shortened and rendered smoother, and the surplus wealth which he creates for others seems at least as fair an object of taxation as his slender income. We were neither authorised nor expected to inquire into the fiscal arrangements of the colony, but we had opportunities of studying its resources and learning a little about its needs, and we think that the future needs of the Indian immigrants will be inadequately met if the rental value of land escapes taxation. However, what we wish definitely to recommend is that emigration to Fiji should be conditional on the creation of facilities for the occupation of land by Indian settlers on conditions such as we propose. We also think that lessees under existing leases should be protected from the risk of having to pay extortionate premia for the renewal of their leases on general conditions identical with those under which new settlers receive grants. We have every reason to believe that both the local administration and those interested in the industrial and commercial development of the colony will cheerfully accept any conditions which are finally settled as reasonable. There is no desire to treat Indians unfairly though their needs have been only partially recognised. We also recommend that the Government of the Colony, as in Surinam, should make advances to cultivators who can give adequate security and take steps to organise co-operative credit societies. Some Indians deposit their savings with traders at little or no interest and others borrow from traders at high interest. The supervision of a loan system and of co-operative societies would doubtless necessitate the employment of a full time officer at any rate for several years until initial difficulties were overcome and the work had fallen into routine channels.

If facilities for acquiring land on permanent leases are provided and the officers of the Immigration Department co-operate in the work of settlement the main drawback to emigration to Fiji will be removed. When, in addition, the educational system has been organised the positions of Indians in Fiji will be such as to justify consideration of proposals for the substitution of assisted for free return passages.

The annual reports of the Agent General give full information regarding the condition of the Indian settlers and the property owned by them. That officer was good enough to have information collected as far as possible for 1913 and supplied to us as printed in Appendix 44 of this report. The details are unfortunately incomplete but the total value of land, buildings, stock, and implements was upwards of £400,000 or sixty lakhs of rupees. A thoroughly organised triennial valuation of this kind would supply useful matter for the annual reports on Immigration of this and other colonies.

In appendix 46 is given information regarding savings deposited and sums remitted to India and conveyed to India by repatriated immigrants. The rules relating to remittances are also appended.

The Colonial Sugar Refining Company, which is by far the largest employer of Indian labour, has recently in more than one locality made experiments in sub-dividing estates, formerly cultivated by the company, amongst Indian sugar-cane cultivators. The latter are assisted in most cases in the actual work of cultivation and obtain advances on their crops. The cane is taken over by the company and paid for according to quantity and quality. Some of the cultivators complained to us that they received six-pence per ton of cane less than the neighbouring European planters. We discussed the matter with officers of the company and were satisfied that the deduction was reasonable and equitable. The supervision, transport, and valuation of a large number of small consignments is obviously more costly than the purchase of thousands of tons of cane from a single supplier. One of the Inspectors of the Immigration Department extracted information from the books of one mill for our benefit. In 1913 the crops of sixty Indian growers were estimated as worth £5,000 at 13 shillings per ton of sugar-cane, the suppliers cultivating from one acre to 188 acres and averaging about 11 acres per head while the outturn varied from four tons per acre (a very low figure) to 18 tons per acre. In 1912 the price paid was 13 shillings and two pence (nine rupees and fourteen annas) per ton. The production and prices above quoted are a fair sample of the return to Indian cane growers cultivating under expert supervision. On at least one estate owned by this company industrious indentured immigrants were allowed to commute their indentures at reduced rates on condition that they took up holdings as sugarcane cultivators. Another of its estates was about to be subdivided on a well considered system, the anticipated result being that apart from the produce of a plot planted mainly for domestic consumption the gross produce of a holding would be worth more than £80 and the net receipts of the occupant £43 yearly or about sixteen shillings and six pence weekly. This company is of course primarily concerned with the interests of its own shareholders and makes no other profession but it is capable of taking a far-sighted view of its own interests and of securing these by a fair recognition of the interests of others. While we have urged the claims of Indians to hold and cultivate land on their own account we recognise that a substantial percentage will prefer eventually to settle down near the scene of their first employment in a state of secure semi-independence. All Indian emigrants are by no means robust pioneers and it is very much to be hoped that this company's experiments will result in the transfer of considerable areas to cultivating tenants. Another company, the Vancouver Fiji Company, purchases cane on a large scale from Indian growers, the 1913 crop for delivery at a single mill being estimated at 38,000 tons.

The Government of the Colony has recently undertaken experiments in cotton growing by Indian cultivators, and if this crop is added or rather restored as a staple the prospects of settlers will be still more favourable than at present.

A small detail affecting the cost of living of the Indian population may be noticed. The import duty on rice is two pounds per ton and on 'dhall and gram' three pounds per ton, while on flour one pound per ton is now levied. The ascending scale of duty is in order of values but the progression seems to be very disproportionate. Of course the rice growers who are Indians benefit by the duty on imported rice, but the duty on 'dhall and gram' is very high. Possibly this is imposed to counterbalance the exemption of Indians from payment of indirect taxes on intoxicants which may not ordinarily be sold to them. We venture to doubt if the ordinary Indian taxpayer in Fiji really appreciates the opportunity of consuming supper-taxed food in order to provide fiscal consolation for his involuntary total abstinence. The rental values which he is creating might provide an alternative source of revenue. The Indian in Fiji has as in the other colonies the same general rights of citizenship as other residents. The provisions of the Immigration Ordinance which impose special liabilities or restrictions of an objectionable kind have been noticed in detail in other paragraphs.

At the time of our visit the total Indian population was in round figures 50,000, of whom 16,000 were under indenture.

57. Education.—Speaking generally the Indian community has derived very little benefit from the educational arrangements in Fiji. The primary schools are almost all State-aided schools managed by the Methodist, Roman Catholic, and Anglican Missions. At Suva, the capital of the colony, the Methodist and Roman Catholic Missions have each a school primarily intended for Indians. The Methodist Mission has schools for Indians in each of three industrial centres, and one Indian school has been established at a fourth centre by the Anglican Mission. None of these special schools are under Government control. A branch of the Arya Samaj was granted a plot of land in 1908 for a place of worship in one locality and included in its aims the imparting of general instruction. A few Indians attend the ordinary primary schools but neither Fijians nor Indians generally wish to attend schools common to both communities. The association of races at the Marist (Roman Catholic) school at Suva has, however, been apparently successful. In some, possibly many localities Indians are employed privately to give elementary instruction to small groups of Indian children. In 1909 a Commission was appointed to inquire into the whole question of education in Fiji and its report was submitted in 1910. The Agent General of Immigration, who was examined as a witness before this Commission, strongly urged the necessity of providing elementary instruction for Indians either wholly or partly at Government expense. The Commission found that Indians were more unfavourably situated than any other section of the community and recommended that employers of indentured labour should be required to provide schools and equipment at centres of employment while Government should appoint and pay the teachers, and that in other localities public schools should gradually be established or grants-in-aid made to Missions and other persons establishing schools. The adoption of the Committee's recommendations as regards the general educational system involved legislation which still awaits the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. But by an Ordinance of 1912 the Agent General of Immigration was empowered to require each employer to provide and equip such school buildings as may be necessary for the education of children between six and thirteen years of age indentured on his plantation. The Governor in Council was also empowered to make regulations providing for the compulsory attendance of children at schools established by Government in the vicinity of plantations. The actual application of the recently enacted provision imposing liabilities on employers may present difficulties other than that of finding and paying suitable teachers. On many estates children of a school-going age are very few, and it would be unreasonable to require a single employer to build a school for 4 or 5 children. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company, which is the largest employer of indentured labour, is willing to build and equip a school for Indian children and provide a teachers' house at all milling centres provided the Government of the Colony supplies the teachers. All employers, however, cannot imitate this admirable example. What seems to be needed is power to levy from employers a small sum annually per Indian child of school-going age residing on a plantation within a distance of two miles from a school established wholly or partly for Indian children. A reasonably accurate approximation to the annual cost per child of building and equipping schools is easily ascertainable. But it is questionable if the whole cost of building and equipping schools for the instruction of the future Indian residents of the colony should fall on employers of indentured immigrants. While we do not suggest that any source of revenue be earmarked for this purpose we think that as the general revenues of the colony are now apparently unable to furnish all the funds required the provision of schools for Indian children should be secured by taxing the rents created by Indian labour. The Commission recommended that the schools should teach Urdu or Hindi with English as a 'foreign' language. There is a very marked contrast between this view and the practice of other colonies. Provision has been made in the 1914 estimates for the salaries of five teachers to be brought from India and for the erection and equipment of five school buildings. It is intended that the children shall first learn Urdu or Hindi and then English from these masters, and as the majority of the children must remain in the colony it is essential that English should be taught. The supervision and testing of the Urdu or Hindi teaching may temporarily present some difficulty. Before the Commission fears were expressed that if English were taught generally the pupils would all be unfitted for industrial pursuits. English may, but need not, be taught so as to produce that result. If every Indian child is taught English the great majority will earn their livelihood in just the same way as if they did not learn English while a few who combine character with exceptional intelligence will have wider opportunities. We gathered that on the part of the Fiji Government as well as of employers the defects of the educational system as regards the Indian community were recognised and deplored but that the main difficulty was that educational needs had grown much more rapidly than the revenues of the colony. We have suggested the only method known to us of overcoming this difficulty but provided the object in view is attained the choice of methods need not concern anyone outside the colony. In the Commission's report it was suggested that the proceeds of a special tax on land should be earmarked for supporting native (*i.e.*, Fijian) schools in the province in which the taxation is levied. We do not feel justified in recommending that funds should be earmarked but if anyone has a special claim to benefit by such taxation it is the community whose industry renders the taxation possible.

APPENDIX 35.

RETURN SHOWING THE INDENTURED AND UNINDENTURED IMMIGRANT POPULATION OF PLANTATIONS AND DISTANCES FROM EACH PLANTATION OF THE HOSPITALS TO WHICH IMMIGRANTS ARE SENT FOR TREATMENT (UNDER SECTION 140 OF ORDINANCE I OF 1891).

Plantation.	Immigrants on Plantation on 30th June 1913.				Hospital to which Immigrants are sent for treatment.				
	Indentured.		Free.						
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Hospital on Plantation.	Other Plantation hospital.	Distance.	Public hospital.	Distance.
BA.							Miles.		
Rarawai	637	105	...	...	P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Vunisamaloa	81	17	...	...	...	Rarawai.	2½	...	...
Navatu	63	8	...	...	...	"	1	...	...
Koronubu A.	112	17	9	..	...	"	3	...	...
Koronubu B.	110	13	3	1	...	"	3	...	...
Veisaru	141	20	...	...	...	"	1	...	...
Navoli	126	22	...	...	...	"	1½	...	...
Varoko	142	25	...	...	...	"	2	...	...
Tavua	147	28	...	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	..	...
The Gap, Tagitagi ...	71	15	...	...	...	do. Tavua	...	...	...
Mataniqara	88	9	...	...	...	Rarawai.	2	...	...
Yalalevu	97	19	...	...	...	"	1	...	...
Benai	60	10	...	..	...	"	2	...	...
Korowabuta	52	10	...	...	...	"	3	...	...
Nabutolu	50	4	...	...	...	"	3	...	...
Nasausau	28	7	...	...	...	"	1	...	...
Naikubukubu	27	10	...	...	...	"	2	...	...
Natawarau	99	30	...	...	...	"	9	...	...
Tadravale	59	9	...	...	...	Tavua.	1	...	...
Nabnna	51	11	...	...	...	"	1	...	...
Ba-Lautoka Tramline ...	39	4	...	...	...	"	1	...	...
Vagia	74	5	...	...	...	Rarawai.	3	...	...
Etotoko	60	6	...	...	...	"	1½	...	...
Yaladro	50	5	...	...	...	Tavua.	1	...	...
Balata	59	13	...	...	...	"	½	...	...
LAUTOKA AND NADI.									
Lautoka	575	130	137	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Lovu	155	22	3	...	...	Lautoka.	2	...	...
Drasa	136	16	4	...	...	"	6	...	...
Vitigo	138	30	4	...	...	"	4	...	...
Saweni	129	22	...	...	...	"	6	...	...
Esivo	131	20	...	...	...	"	10	...	...
Tovilavila	51	5	...	...	...	"	2	...	...
Lautoka Exp. Farm ...	14	5	...	...	...	"	...	...	...

APPENDIX 35—*contd.*

Plantation.	Immigrants on Plantation on 30th June 1913.				Hospital to which Immigrants are sent for treatment.				
	Indentured.		Free.						
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Hospital on Plantation.	Other Plantation hospital.	Distance.	Public hospital.	Distance.
LAUTOKA AND NADI—*contd.*							Miles.		
Navo	67	13	...	...	...	Nadi ...	7	...	...
Natova	136	18	...	...	...	"	6½	...	...
Navakai	44	6	...	...	...	"	¼	...	...
Enamame	58	1	...	...	...	"	½	...	...
Wasina	57	6	...	...	...	"	3¾	...	...
Solovi	56	4	...	...	...	"	3¾	...	...
Navo	69	17	...	...	...	"	7¼	...	...
Qeleloa	60	9	...	...	...	"	5	...	...
Tunalia	95	27	...	...	...	"	10	...	...
Votu Levu	80	21	...	...	...	"	4⅛	...	...
Wagadra	70	15	11	...	...	"	2¾	...	...
Sikitura	56	15	...	...	...	"	2	...	...
Miegunyah	77	15	...	...	...	"	4	...	...
Malolo	90	25	...	...	...	"	8½	...	...
Lavuso	48	3	...	...	...	"	5	...	...
Togo	33	7	...	...	...	"	5	...	...
Naikorokoro	50	8	...	...	...	"	6½	...	...
Waloko	33	3	3	...	...	"	4⅛	...	...
MACUATATA.									
Labasa	451	75	...	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Mataniwai	48	3	...	...	...	Nagigi ...	3	...	...
Navua Levu	26	2	...	...	...	Wainikoro	1	...	...
Wailevu	49	8	...	...	...	Labasa...	2	...	...
Tuatua	50	14	...	...	...	" ...	3	...	...
Batanikama	79	12	...	...	...	" ...	1	...	...
Nagigi	58	5	4	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Tamici	42	3	1	...	...	Nagigi ...	2	...	...
Wainikoro	76	7	...	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Daku	69	10	...	...	...	Wainikor.	1	...	...
Laga Laga	70	13	...	...	...	" ...	1	...	...
Nubu	28	8	...	...	...	" ...	2	...	...
Na Leba	89	9	25	...	...	Nagigi ...	1	...	...
Coqueloa	106	14	7	...	...	" ...	2	...	...
Na Tabucola	184	9	...	...	...	Labasa ..	3	...	...
Vuo	85	18	...	...	...	" ...	4	...	...
Vunivutu	71	6	...	...	...	Wainikoro	6	...	...
Korowi-ri	84	14	...	...	...	Labasa ...	2	...	...
Koroiloma	16	2	...	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 35—*contd.*

Plantation.	Immigrants on Plantation on 30th June 1913.				Hospital to which Immigrants are sent for treatment.				
	Indentured.		Free.						
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Hospital on Plantation.	Other Plantation hospital.	Distance.	Public Hospital.	Distance.
CAKAUDROVE.									Miles.
Vuna	98	18	...	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	Wai Yevo	3
Mt. Veron	37	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rabi	59	11	...	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	Wai Yevo	8
Devo	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	2
Vatu Ula	27	4	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	8
Wainiqere	28	3	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	4
Mua	31	4	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	2
Qacavula	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	8
Ardmore	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	5
Nagasau	22	4	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	6
Nabuono	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Selialevu	79	9	...	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	Wai Yevo	...
Nakawadawadawa	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	5
Vunilage	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	15
Delaweni	32	2	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	1
Udu	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	20
Nabou	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	5
Waikava	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	9
Tuvamila	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	8
Vunivasa	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	9
Matei	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...	7
Waitavala	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
NAVUA									
Tamanua	596	133	49	24	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Lobuu	251	30	1	...	...	Tamanua	6	...	...
Ruku-i-navua	177	22	1	...	...	„ ...	3	...	...
Raiwaqa	51	20	...	...	...	„ ...	3	...	...
Togaleka	156	28	7	4	...	„ ...	2	...	...
Batinikia	65	7	6	2	...	„ ...	3	...	...
Waidoi	114	14	...	...	...	...	...	Suva...	15
Yarawa	46	13	...	...	...	Qarauiqio	...	...	...
Qaraniqio	98	4	3	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Taunovo	53	8	...	...	...	Qaraniqio	...	...	...
Naloa	35	5	...	...	...	„ ...	...	...	...
Vakabalea	4	...	...	...	...	Tamuanua	4	...	...
Toko Toko	3	...	...	...	...	„ ...	1	...	...
Naboro	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	Suva...	5

APPENDIX 35—*contd.*

Plantation.	Immigrants on Plantation, 30th June 1913.				Hospital to which Immigrants are sent for treatment.				
	Indentured.		Free.						
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Hospital on Plantation.	Other Plantation hospital.	Distance.	Public Hospitals.	Distance.
SUVA.									
Lami	59	17	5	...	...	...	...	Suva	3 mles.
Works Department	30	10	...	...	...	...	...	„	1 mile.
Cemetery	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	½ „
Nasinu	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	„	8 miles.
Samabula	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	„	4 „
Nasinu Exp. Station	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	„	5 „
Tamavua	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	2 „
Veisari	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	„	2 „
Naivoca	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	4 „
CAKAUDROVE.									
Yalalo	19	...	..	...	...	...	...	Waiyeve	16 „
Nukudamu	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	„	9 „
LAU.									
Mago	63	17	...	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Cicia	34	2	...	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Naitaba	22	6	1	...	...	...	...	Loma Loma.	20 miles.
Lomaji	7		...	...	...	...	...	„	30 „
Na Bavatu	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	15 „
Muni	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	12 „
Wainiyabia	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	„	...
NADROGA.									
Nadovi	121	20	13	1	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Veivadravadra	152	24	...	...	...	Cuva	7 miles	...	...
Lomawai	136	12	4	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Naqaqa	61	12	...	...	...	Lomawai	8 miles	...	...
Savu Savu	63	13	...	...	...	„	6 „	...	...
Wareba	87	23	...	...	...	...	ie	...	...
Idiri	90	9	...	...	...	„	4 miles	...	...
Waica	13	1	...	...	...	„	...	...	...
Maloqereqere	19	6	...	...	...	Cuva	4 miles	...	...
Sana Sana	50	8	...	...	...	Kavana'-sau.	6 „	...	...
Yalavu	133	11	...	...	...	„	2 „	...	...
Olosara	50	9	17	...	...	Cuva	9 „	...	...
Uciwai	54	14	...	...	...	Navakai	8 „	...	...
Simu Sam	64	6	2	...	...	Kava'sau	2 „	...	...
Qere Qere	2	...	...	...	...	„	...	...	...

APPENDIX 35—*contd.*

Plantation.	Immigrants on Plantation, 30th June 1913.				Hospital to which Immigrants are sent for treatment.				
	Indentured.		Free.						
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Hospital on Plantation.	Other Plantation hospital.	Distance.	Public Hospital.	Distance.
NADROGA—contd.									
Basikula	8	...	...	...	...	Kava'sau	2 miles...	...	...
Kavanagasau	180	27	...	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
BUA.									
Wainunu	85	18	3	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Korovatu	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bua ...	16 miles.
RA.									
Penang	396	94	25	...	1 ,,	...	...	...	...
Caboni	38	8	...	...	...	Penang...	8 miles...	...	...
Ellington	15	10	...	...	...	,, ...	6 ,, ...	...	...
Veileka	7	4	...	...	...	,, ...	2 ,, ...	...	...
LOMAIVITI.									
Mokogai	33	8	...	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Levuka Hospital	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Onivero	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
REWA.									
Nausori	187	16	...	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Korociriciri	70	14	...	...	...	Nausori.	2 miles...	...	...
Vucimaca	68	5	...	...	...	do.	3 ,,	...	...
Naitasiri	105	22	...	...	...	do.	10 ,,	...	...
Manaiweni	96	23	...	...	...	Bau Levu	2 ,,	...	...
Bau Levu	101	6	9	...	1 P'Hosp.	...	...	...	...
Koronivia	68	17	...	...	1 do.	...	...	...	...
Viti ...	79	12	...	...	...	Bau Levu	1½ miles...	...	...
Ulnicalia	62	10	...	...	...	Nausori...	5 ,,	...	...
Verata	21	2	...	...	...	,, ...	3 ,,	...	...
Nakadi	15	4	...	...	...	,, ...	4 ,,	...	...
Navuso	81	6	...	...	...	,, ...	3½ ,,	...	...
Navutoka	81	23	...	...	...	,, ...	2 ,,	...	...
Nacalia	38	8	...	...	...	,, ...	1½ ,,	...	...
Viria	92	9	...	...	...	,, ...	20 ,,	...	...
Nukumotu	19	...	...	...	...	,, ...	4 ,,	...	...
Davuilevu	35	4	...	...	...	Koronivia	½ mile...	...	...
Vunivutu	23	6	...	...	...	Nausori...	3 miles...	...	...
Burecagi	30	2	...	...	...	Koronivia	1 mile ...	...	...
Nukuvoca	27	4	...	...	...	,, ...	1 ,, ...	...	...
Naiscgovou	99	15	...	...	...	Nausori...	4 miles...	...	...
Ncuma	35	13	...	...	...	,, ...	4 ,,	...	...
Naqarawalu	14	5	...	...	...	,, ...	5 ,,	...	...

APPENDIX 35—*concld.*

Plantation.	Immigrants on Plantation, 30th June 1913.				Hospital to which Immigrants are sent for treatment.				
	Indentured.		Free.						
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Hospital on Plantation.	Other Plantation hospital.	Distance.	Public Hospitals.	Distance.
REWA—contd.									
Wainilumu	11	1	...	...	...	Bau Levu	1½ miles	...	...
Lakena	68	15	...	...	...	Nausori...	1 mile...	...	...
Lau Lau	10	1	...	...	...	,, ...	6 miles	...	...
Manoca	55	2	...	...	...	,, ...	2 ,,	...	...
Naitalasese	84	23	1	...	...	,, ...	4 ,,	...	...
Waila	27	5	...	...	...	,, ...	1 mile...	...	...
Naselai	62	8	...	...	...	,, ...	4 miles	...	...
Veikau	29	2	...	...	...	,, ...	5 ,,	...	...
Drekenikelo	3	1	...	...	...	,, ...	3 ,,	...	...
Waisavu	22	4	...	...	...	Bau Levu	8 ,,	...	...
Wainiuraura	20	...	...	...	...	,, ...	9 ,,	...	...
Ravi Ravi	29	2	...	...	...	,, ...	10 ,,	...	...
Rewa Road	20	1	...	...	...	Nausori...	3 ,,	...	...
Nabalawa	30	...	...	...	...	Bau Levu	8 ,,	...	...
Waitakala	16	...	...	...	...	,, ...	10 ,,	...	...
Waisa	12	1	...	...	...	,, ...	9 ,,	...	...
Naisogo	10	1	...	...	...	,, ...	5 ,,	...	...

APPENDIX 36.

Plantation Hospitals.

APPENDIX 36.

Plantation Hospitals.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND CAUSES FOR ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.

	BA.		BUA.		LABASA.		LAUTOKA.		NADI.		NAVUA.		NADROGA.		RA.		REWA.		TOTAL.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
INFECTIVE DISEASES.																				
Chicken pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	3	...	21	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	39	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	10	...	18	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	1
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...
Dengue fever	...	...	...	...	94	...	46	...	95	...	83	...	1	...	2	...	336	...	657	...
Influenza	3	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	5	...	25	...	1	...	36	...	...	...	93	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	1
Febricula	207	...	164	...	136	...	21	...	...	...	123	...	126	...	206	...	...	..	983	...
Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	9	2
Dysentery	104	3	...	...	131	4	34	6	40	1	184	23	20	1	43	...	128	9	684	47
Dysenteric Alberitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyrexia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

Septicæmia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	3
Tubercle	8	5	5	1	5	4	9	7	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	31	14	66	35
Frambœsia	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	16	...
Lebrosy	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	12	1
Syphilis, primary	...	...	...	...	21	...	13	...	1	...	41	...	14	...	2	...	51	...	143	...
Syphilis, secondary	29	...	...	...	53	...	27	...	10	...	2	1	34	...	17	...	...	...	172	1
Syphilis, inherited	3	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	14	2
Gonorrhœa	284	...	...	...	124	...	43	...	51	...	20	...	153	...	24	...	74	...	773	...
Acute rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Rheumatism	49	...	28	...	69	...	25	...	11	...	15	...	59	...	25	...	148	...	429	...
Head stroe	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Beriberi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
INTOXICATION.																				
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poisoning	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	10	4
GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED ABOVE.																				
Anæmia	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	1	...	1	1	31	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...

APPENDIX 36—*contd.*

	Ba.		Bua.		Labasa.		Lautoka.		Nadi.		Navua.		Nadroga.		Ra.		Rewa.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MORBID CONDITIONS.																				
New growth, non-malignant	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
New growth, malignant	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Debility	24	5	...	...	28	2	3	...	13	...	19	1	39	4	12	3	81	4	219	19
Inanition	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
LOCAL DISEASES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Diseases of the Nervous System	12	1	6	...	10	1	4	...	1	...	12	1	2	...	28	2	8	...	83	
Eye	99	...	19	...	296	...	97	...	42	...	39	...	54	...	37	...	36	...	719	...
Ear	10	...	...	...	13	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	11	...	51	1
Nose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Circulatory system	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	6	2	16	7
Respiratory system	101	9	30	...	77	4	36	3	31	2	36	6	58	2	32	...	104	4	505	30

Digestive system	172	5	77	1	303	6	172	16	98	1	228	9	138	3	121	2	254	7	1,563	50
Lymphatic system	63	1	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	2	1	...	...	5	...	85	2
Urinary system	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	15	4
Generative system (male)	56	...	...	...	40	...	1	...	58	...	22	...	37	...	4	...	15	...	233	...
Generative system (female)	46	...	...	...	38	3	10	...	21	...	25	1	43	1	11	...	10	1	204	6
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	10	...	7	...	2	...	15	...	4	...	43	1
Connective tissue	186	1	15	...	100	1	47	...	64	...	17	...	81	...	15	...	232	...	757	2
Skin	252	...	73	...	406	...	174	...	84	2	79	...	134	...	15	...	73	...	1,290	2
INJURIES, GENERAL.																				
Injuries, general	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	6	...	16	...	1	1	...	...	29	2
Local	290	3	25	...	350	2	130	2	111	...	171	...	167	...	75	...	133	...	1,452	7
Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	3
Parasites	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	32	...	100	3	51	...	...	...	...	...	190	4
Guinea worm	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...
Ankylostomiasis	...	...	...	...	95	5	153	2	32	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	369	3	651	11
Filariasis	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	97	...
Ascaides	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	11	...
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
Parturition	5	...	...	...	12	1	10	...	5	...	...	...	18	1	...	...	20	...	70	2
Observations	71	...	4	...	23	...	...	...	60	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	215	...
Meningitis	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Total	2,112	35	446	2	2,617	40	1,116	44	912	9	1,334	52	1,300	18	744	13	2,217	49	12,798	262

APPENDIX 37 (*a*).

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS.

Estate.	1908.				1909.				1910.				1911.				1912.			
	Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Viti	10·89	7·41	11·91	8·34	10·27	6·50	11·42	7·91	10·43	6·33	11·39	7·57	11·19	7·54	12·43	7·87	10·36	6·69	11·38	8·18
Baulevu	9·94	4·89	11·11	6·65	9·34	5·89	10·84	7·20	9·21	5·89	10·98	7·33	9·25	6·30	10·70	7·53	9·65	6·64	10·85	8·17
Naitasiri	11·53	7·96	12·52	9·45	12·48	8·19	13·71	9·65	11·65	8·06	12·77	9·30	11·09	8·76	12·13	10·02	12·09	9·67	13·15	10·86
Uluicalia	11·06	6·84	11·54	8·17	9·55	6·26	10·79	7·77	9·38	6·06	10·12	7·48	12·65	7·32	14·82	7·99	11·38	8·52	12·93	9·56
Nakadi and Tole	9·32	5·82	11·03	6·35	9·70	6·33	11·18	6·97	9·58	5·10	11·11	6·59	13·45	8·22	14·21	9·26	11·49	6·79	12·03	7·79
Verata	10·34	5·79	11·10	7·40	10·92	7·06	11·96	7·92	9·97	5·68	11·25	8·30	9·68	6·96	10·75	8·15	11·76	8·22	12·42	8·69
Drekenikelo	10·83	7·46	12·21	8·28	9·74	5·27	11·56	7·08	10·60	6·29	12·00	8·19	15·47	6·71	16·04	11·32	..	...	...	...
Navuso	10·15	7·33	11·25	8·06	9·84	6·02	11·24	7·10	9·59	6·27	10·64	7·58	9·85	8·47	10·86	10·07	14·25	6·07	16·23	7·47
Navutoka	11·64	6·89	12·21	8·01	9·25	6·92	10·27	8·15	11·28	6·99	12·34	8·12	14·48	7·91	15·51	11·41	11·33	6·26	11·86	8·18
Na Calia	11·28	6·36	12·91	8·50	10·95	5·99	12·36	8·40	11·51	5·72	12·18	6·78	12·17	6·07	12·80	8·29	12·09	6·17	12·68	9·99
Davuilevu	10·80	5·00	12·55	7·00	11·86	6·23	13·44	8·06	11·70	5·87	12·93	7·79	11·42	7·32	12·36	8·86	12·22	6·86	12·89	8·11
Burecagi	11·89	8·60	12·54	9·54	11·74	6·76	12·84	9·69	11·39	5·62	12·53	9·07	11·74	7·78	12·49	9·60	12·14	3·63	13·06	5·91
Koronivia	10·58	6·99	11·26	8·48	11·06	7·48	12·24	8·85	10·75	7·17	12·05	8·38	11·94	6·50	12·74	7·82	10·98	6·36	11·45	7·72
Nukuvoca	10·97	8·41	12·56	9·06	11·70	8·91	12·44	9·57	10·78	6·70	12·04	8·54	11·28	8·30	12·06	8·60	12·05	7·50	12·62	8·29

REWA	Nukumotu ...	...	11·92	8·17	12·23	9·25	10·98	6·05	11·78	9·65	10·66	6 94	11·86	9·13	9·91	5·89	11·59	7·88	9·89	6·73	11·19	8·32
	Vucimaca ...	...	12·17	6·97	13·01	8·98	12·65	6·24	13·42	8·41	12 28	6·74	13·09	8·36	11·12	6·59	12·03	8·48	11·51	6·45	12·22	6·99
	Naisogovou ...	...	9·95	7·60	11·29	8·88	8·80	5·85	10·54	7·12	9·14	6·13	10·81	7·23	10·79	7·06	11·97	8·13	10·68	5·79	11·86	8·01
	Nausori ...	...	12·11	5·92	13·39	7 63	14·28	5·16	15·58	8·08	15·32	...	16·27	...	17·04	...	18·12	...	15·58	6·19	16·48	7·65
	Viria ...	...	10·76	5·42	11·66	7·68	10·95	6·41	11·68	8·27	10·51	5·41	11·54	7·91	11·97	6·29	12·85	8·75	11·86	7 04	12·64	8·76
	Muanaweni ...	...	11·91	8·58	12·64	10 11	11·97	8 59	12·68	9·80	10·78	8·44	11·67	10·04	13·15	10·01	13·38	10 88	12·47	8·41	13 27	11·02
	Korocirieiri ...	...	12·11	5·92	13 39	7·63	11·67	6·49	12·46	8·60	10·48	6·72	11·96	8·09	10·71	5·42	12·11	7·47	11·92	6·89	12·09	8·95
	Manoca ...	...	...	...	...	...	10·74	6·71	12·11	8·27	9·90	6·30	11·92	8·29	11·96	6·22	13 42	7·61	11·99	6·60	12·89	7·72
	Lakena ...	...	...	...	...	...	10·04	6·23	11·91	7·82	9·39	5·02	11·01	7·04	11·64	5·13	13·79	6·78	10·63	5·95	11·88	6·90
	Nagarwalu ...	...	...	...	...	...	12·25	6·27	12·72	8·01	12·71	7·62	13·35	9·17	13·04	9·37	13·59	9·40	12·90	7·72	13·58	8·96
	Vunivutu ...	...	...	...	...	...	11·64	7·84	12·24	8·42	10·93	5·08	12·07	6·53	12·94	6·76	13 99	8·23	11·52	8·14	13·26	9·05
	Neuma ...	...	...	...	...	...	10·50	7·53	11·62	8·58	10·73	5 66	12·10	7·82	11·61	5·56	12·36	7·92	12·35	10·03	13·63	13·20
	Naitalasese ...	...	...	...	...	...	10·19	5·30	11·53	6·88	11·78	6·24	12·55	7·52	13·74	5·44	14·53	8·03	15·38	6·49	16·38	8·69
	Nasogo ...	...	...	...	...	...	11·00	8·98	11·75	9·19	13·19	...	13·82	...	9·85	8·55	10·95	9·04	12·55	6·19	12·83	8·71
	Lau Lau ...	...	...	...	...	...	9·35	7·42	10·56	8·53	9·00	6·66	10·41	7·68	10·41	6·83	11·13	7·94	13·01	9·84	13·53	10·50
	Nailega ...	...	...	...	...	...	11·77	8·40	12·30	8·78	12·13	8·38	12·64	8·97	12·04	7·58	12·23	8·42	11·35	5·29	11·74	8·13
	Wainilumu ...	...	...	...	...	...	9·50	6·55	10·32	7·92	10·57	6·26	11·12	7·28	9·60	4·20	10·90	5·73	10·91	6·39	11·52	7·92
	Naselai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·88	7·29	12·96	8·91	11·90	5·77	13·07	7·07	12·90	6·87	13·61	8·17
	Waila ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·91	7·93	11·82	8·14	9·99	7·69	11·20	8·10	9·11	7·89	10·18	8 33
	Veikau ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·77	5·54	9·53	5·82	10·34	6·02	11·32	7·50
	Wainiuraura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·30	6·89	9·54	7·68	10·44	8·29	11 30	9·03
	Rewa Road Board...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·18	6·11	12·07	8·00
	Waitakala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·29	7·48	11·72	9·41

APPENDIX 37 (*a*)—*contd.*

	Estate.	1908.				1909.				1910.				1911.				1912.			
		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
REWA—*contd.*	Nabalawa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·46	7·75	11·84	8·32
	Waisavu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·35	5·29	11·74	8·13
	Ravi Ravi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·56	7·65	11·16	8·35
	Vuni Cibi Cibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·55	...	19·62	...
NAVUA.	Tamunua	10·41	5·64	12·31	7·87	10·21	6·08	12·21	8·13	11·19	4·68	12·73	6·70	11·17	4·90	12·48	6·47	12·13	7·43	13·34	9·28
	Lobau	10·41	5·64	12·31	7·87	10·21	6·08	12·21	8·13	8·49	5·24	10·92	7·37	9·41	6·22	10·70	7·49	10·48	7·08	11·27	7·91
	Togaleka	...	...	...	...	10·21	6·08	12·21	8·13	11·19	4·68	12·73	6·70	10·99	5·22	12·89	6·43	10·27	5·33	11·97	6·91
	Raiwaga	11·12	6·95	12·60	8·95	10·40	5·37	12·23	8·17	10·17	6·68	11·56	7·97	10·55	6·22	11·87	7·57	11·68	6·33	12·49	8·03
	Batinikia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·69	4·83	11·81	6·62	11·40	6·31	12·25	7·72
	Ruku-i-Navua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·58	6·09	11·23	7·97	9·67	6·84	10·92	8·49	10·31	6·92	11·33	7·81
	Yarawa	...	...	...	...	10·15	6·92	11·12	8·20	...	...	...	...	10·94	6·14	11·97	8·55	10·28	6·58	10·49	7·65
	Taunovo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·67	7·62	12·30	9·00
	Qaraniqio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·87	7·60	12·48	8·75	11·36	7·35	11·90	8·22
	Waidoi	10·50	7·30	11·81	9·30	10·46	7·38	12·17	8·85	...	...	...	...	12·47	9·44	12·76	10·59	11·31	5·89	12·13	7·81
	Nalva	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·91	6·47	11·81	7·71

	Naboro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·54	8·82	11·97	9·58
	Vakabalea	7·97	...	11·41	...	10·04	7·45	11·50	8·32	10·71	2·51	11·39	6·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUVA.	Nasinu Expl. Stn.	10·25	...	11·94	...	11·52	8·43	12·17	8·92	11·89	6·40	12·60	9·07	11·70	7·02	12·22	9·68	12·40	7·58	12·60	9·07
	Samabula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·71	...	12·22	...	...	...	...	...	12·61	8·63	12·61	8·63
	Central Road Board	...	...	...	...	11·22	8·54	11·79	8·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·55	6·04	12·03	8·63
	Tamavua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·40	10·96	15·51	10·96
	Lami	9·68	6·79	14·63	8·59	10·80	6·70	12·22	7·78	11·45	7·46	12·10	8·42	11·87	7·80	12·58	8·90	11·12	7·81	12·26	9·04
	Nasinu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·80	...	11·91	...	10·45	...	12·66	...
	Naivoca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·44	...	12·03	...
BA.	All Estates, C. S. R. Co.	12·10	6·36	13·61	8·18	11·84	6·55	13·26	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mataniqara	10·98	6·62	12·17	8·46	12·02	5·94	13·32	7·76	12·40	5·94	13·75	7·60	13·37	6·65	15·61	7·82	12·02	6·63	13·93	8·48
	Yalalevu	11·72	6·21	12·94	7·87	10·12	5·82	13·12	8·50	12·28	6·52	13·21	8·67	14·45	8·44	15·57	10·98	12·13	7·57	13·11	9·69
	Benai	11·40	7·16	12·62	7·80	11·85	6·13	12·14	7·97	12·24	6·24	13·56	7·70	12·04	5·91	13·81	7·68	12·80	6·41	14·00	7·60
	Korowabuta	12·38	7·34	12·90	8·73	12·48	6·63	12·87	8·38	12·60	7·12	13·34	8·57	13·65	7·36	14·59	8·99	12·18	7·47	12·82	8·71
	Nabutolu	13·10	6·64	14·06	7·43	12·94	6·10	13·50	8·02	11·65	6·13	12·79	7·34	12·55	6·22	13·48	7·53	11·73	7·08	13·05	8·15
	Naikubukubu	11·00	8·33	13·03	9·00	9·92	7·33	11·88	8·04	11·69	6·69	12·76	8·31	12·77	9·12	13·32	10·21	12·60	6·09	13·99	9·90
	Nasausau	12·09	8·20	13·30	8·73	12·90	6·32	13·52	8·47	11·74	7·76	12·23	8·29	13·94	3·85	14·55	8·75	12·71	6·46	13·27	8·24
	Na Tawarau	10·99	7·18	12·30	7·97	10·63	6·04	12·07	7·28	12·19	5·99	13·31	8·19	12·61	5·62	13·64	8·20	12·36	6·38	13·01	8·55
	Veisaru	12·10	6·36	13·61	8·18	10·65	5·93	12·60	8·47	10·99	6·01	12·18	7·95	12·07	6·36	14·19	8·06	11·60	6·81	13·19	8·07
	Navoli	12 10	6·36	13·61	8·18	11·70	6·22	13·69	8·52	11·40	6·17	13·61	8·13	11·32	6·63	12·21	7·73	11·47	6·33	12·80	7·99
	Navatu	12·10	6·36	13·61	8·18	12·47	6·26	13·59	7·78	11·37	6·39	13·22	7·74	12·21	7·59	14·19	8·32	10·77	6·53	12·96	8·27
	Varoko	12·10	6·36	13·61	8·18	11·15	6·56	12·89	8·26	11·76	6·64	12·86	7·84	12·18	7·48	13·07	8·63	12·12	7·28	13·03	8·91

APPENDIX 37 (*a*)—*contd.*

	Estate.	1908.				1909.				1910.				1911.				1912.			
		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
BA.	Vaqia	12·10	6·36	13·61	8·18	11·84	6·55	13·26	8·75	12·62	6·90	13·00	7·80	12·49	7·00	13·24	8·30	12·18	6·84	13·28	7·61
	Vunisamaloa	12·10	6·36	13·61	8·18	11·20	13·26	5·32	8·35	11·76	6·39	13·34	8·34	13·02	5·34	13·54	6·93	12·86	6·07	13·64	8·00
	Koronubu A.	12·10	6·36	13·61	8·18	11·10	6·61	12·58	9·89	11·07	5·19	13·21	7·00	13·00	6·67	14·19	7·68	11·52	6·22	12·68	7·88
	„ B.	12·10	6·36	13·61	8·18	11·10	6·61	12·58	9·89	11·09	6·32	13·21	8·08	12·03	6·28	13·12	8·01	12·18	5·44	13·81	7·40
	Etotoko	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·47	6·11	12·69	7·10	10·81	6·84	12·28	7·42
	Rarawai	12·10	6·36	13·61	8·18	13·09	6·67	15·31	8·95	13·11	6·81	14·68	7·95	13·56	7·60	14·66	9·81	13·61	7·12	14·51	8·89
	Nabuna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·78	6·51	14·41	8·41	12·54	7·06	13·28	8·54
	Tadravale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·26	6·98	15·39	8·64	12·72	6·63	13·68	8·00
	Yaladro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·24	6·63	14·47	9·47	12·51	7·36	13·97	8·12
	Balata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·04	7·19	15·33	10·27	11·72	7·78	14·20	9·25
	Tavua South	12·10	6·36	13·61	8·18	12·77	6·57	13·80	8·36	12·19	6·67	13·59	8·23	14·52	8·64	15·84	9·73	12·58	6·34	14·05	7·44
	Tagi Tagi	12·10	6·36	13·61	8·18	11·11	6·74	11·97	8·84	11·51	7·40	12·44	8·89	13·11	6·74	13·85	9·02	...	...	...	...
	Ba Tavua Tramline ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·00	7·11	13·81	8·74
	Ba Lautoka „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·19	7·67	13·25	8·89
	All Estates, C. S. R. Co. ...	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	13·12	5·15	14·78	8·25	12·67	5·62	14·45	8·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wagadra	11·82	6·44	13·86	8·70	13·20	7·63	14·78	9·23	13·05	7·29	14·22	9·29	13·89	7·70	15·00	9·28	12·67	6·32	13·57	9·00
	Votua Levu	11·42	7·93	13·20	8·73	11·79	6·92	12·70	8·53	12·67	5·87	13·53	7·73	13·24	6·58	14·06	8·24	13·08	7·88	13·70	9·00
	Miegunyah	12·32	6·22	13·01	7·74	12·62	6·84	13·20	7·88	11·67	6·10	12·25	7·51	12·30	6·54	13·08	7·83	12·52	6·85	13·21	8·81

LAUTOKA AND NADI.	Lavuso	12·26	5·55	13·14	7·38	12·96	5·84	13·94	7·67	12·62	5·28	13·76	8·55	12·17	5·26	13·33	7·16	12·57	6·46	13·17	8·84
	Togo	12·19	9·12	13·00	9·84	12·63	7·93	13·58	8·95	12·16	7·79	12·76	9·12	12·03	6·90	13·27	9·59	11·93	7·51	13·38	9·00
	Malolo	12·84	7·84	13·43	8·70	12·80	6·55	13·11	8·87	12·66	6·17	13·00	8·24	12·30	6·70	12·77	8·35	11·96	6·58	12·41	8·00
	Tunalia	10·93	6·16	13·15	8·25	12·09	6·39	13·29	8·39	12·37	6·28	13·57	8·97	12·36	7·16	13·78	8·81	11·96	6·58	13·36	8·57
	Sikitura	10·04	4·04	11·98	7·57	12·93	6·16	13·94	8·07	12·62	5·28	13·95	6·71	12·08	6·50	13·06	8·00	12·80	6·46	13·37	8·34
	Tovilavila	11·42	6·17	12·92	7·29	11·73	6·09	13·29	8·39	11·86	5·00	13·23	6·67	11·93	6·20	13·22	7·64	12·08	5·88	13·00	8·46
	Sabeto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·96	7·25	13·00	7·56	13·58	8·33	13·25	7·45	14·13	8·40
	Saweni	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	11·81	5·56	12·64	7·47	12·09	6·35	13·02	7·56	10·75	6·00	11·83	7·24	11·30	5·40	12·32	7·62
	Esivo	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	13·86	6·68	14·49	8·48	12·58	6·90	13·96	8·88	12·24	6·36	13·12	7·94	12·65	6·66	13·92	8·30
	Navakai	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	13·19	14·41	14·41	8·58	12·67	5·62	14·45	8·04	13·28	6·12	15·05	8·08	11·36	6·55	12·00	7·30
	Enamanu	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	13·12	5·15	14·78	8·25	12·67	5·62	14·45	8·04	13·16	6·67	14·75	7·96	11·92	6·81	13·29	7·71
	Wasina	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	13·12	5·15	13·84	8·47	12·66	6·17	13·00	8·24	12·56	7·70	13·82	9·05	12·95	7·34	14·33	8·61
	Salovi	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	13·12	5·15	14·78	8·25	12·67	5·62	14·45	8·04	12·50	7·60	13·00	9·46	12·40	7·46	13·20	8·60
	Qeleloa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·32	6·15	14·79	8·02	12·63	5·00	13·47	6·54
	Navo	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	11·13	6·05	13·65	8·20	12·67	5·62	14·45	8·04	12·95	6·84	13·47	8·48	13·53	6·30	14·32	8·66
	Navo II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·47	7·01	14·07	9·70	12·80	5·73	13·51	9·00
	Natova	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	11·79	6·27	13·83	8·28	12·67	5·62	14·45	8·04	12·00	7·00	13·33	8·47	11·41	6·78	12·26	8·30
	Lautoka	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	14·13	3·74	15·85	7·72	12·67	5·62	14·45	8·04	13·95	5·37	15·15	8·24	15·01	5·00	15·87	8·80
	Uciwai	See Nadroga District.																			
	Drasa	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	12·34	5·91	13·77	8·22	12·67	5·62	14·45	8·04	12·95	6·22	15·03	7·70	10·72	5·73	12·00	7·11
	Vitogo	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	12·74	5·84	14·73	9·10	12·67	5·62	14·45	8·04	12·87	6·52	15·10	9·10	12·60	4·75	14·16	8·10
	Lovu	12·32	5·17	14·37	8·00	13·57	6·09	15·13	8·40	12·67	5·62	14·45	8·04	10·84	6·30	13·75	8·03	12·98	6·81	14·46	8·51
	Waloko	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·72	6·08	11·30	7·00	13·37	6·50	14·12	8·40

APPENDIX 37 (*a*)—*contd.*

	Estate.	1908.				1909.				1910.				1911.				1912.			
		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CAKAUDROVE.	Vuna	10·73	6·70	11·42	7·63	11·54	5·87	12·61	7·70	10·64	5·04	11·64	8·29	11·70	5·32	12·30	7·69	12·89	4·90	13·42	6·34
	Mt. Vernon	10·56	6·08	11·07	7·56	8·88	2·59	11·32	6·66	8·06	6·74	9·85	8·00	7·61	3·58	9·85	8·32	9·36	3·02	11·02	5·85
	Rabi	...	...	...	...	10·37	9·59	11·46	10·50	10·95	8·14	11·13	8·32	12·01	8·02	12·02	8·13	10·95	7·80	11·40	8·26
	Devo	11·39	8·60	11·66	8·73	11·07	7·26	12·19	8·94	11·30	6·97	11·79	8·49	11·69	6·39	12·04	8·69	12·02	8·29	12·43	8·99
	Vatunlo	12·29	5 90	12·35	8·09	11·17	7·94	12 33	8·57	11·10	5·91	12·03	8·91	10·99	4·15	11·65	8·83	9·65	5·75	10·26	7·01
	Wainigere	10·64	7·76	11·74	9·00	10·74	6·74	12·59	8·72	10·20	7·22	11·83	7·80	10·83	5·10	11·81	7·60	12·27	7·41	13·54	8·95
	Mua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·24	4·47	8·82	6·06
	Qacavula	9·89	7·82	11·36	8·38	10·26	6·15	11·63	8·02	8·20	4·54	9·15	6·58	10·95	6·71	11·38	7·99	11·16	7·05	11·74	8·73
	Ardmore	10·83	5·33	11·42	7·63	11·20	6·07	12·14	8·51	10·90	6·47	11·41	7·24	10·56	7·42	11·29	7·87	10·94	6·53	11·23	7·00
	Nagasau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·65	6·79	10·80	7·89
	Nabuono	...	...	...	...	10·50	...	12·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·73	5·76	12·93	9·24
	Selialevu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·31	6·74	12·21	8 76	10·39	7·56	11·42	8·10
	Delaiweni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·89	4·48	12·37	8·94
	Nabou	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·82	7·84	12·33	9·11
	Tuvamila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·77	9·15	11·93	9·22
	Matei	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·98	3·36	11·27	5·91
	Waitavala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·54	8·33	9·25	8·33
	Nukudamu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·96	5·40	12·22	8·49	9·19	7·65	12·11	8·69

LAU.	*Mago* ...	...	*11·05*	*5·26*	*11·89*	*8·56*	*10·21*	5·51	11·05	8·88	11·78	7·50	12·04	8·24	10·73	6·22	11·13	7·19	...	...	...	...
	Cicia	...	10·90	...	11·81	...	11·73	3·68	12·20	6·72	10·48	5·37	11·00	6·98	11·81	3·22	12·21	6·76	...	...	...	...
	Naitaba ...	...	12·47	7·20	12·98	8·81	16·96	3·72	17·43	8·54	...	...	...	...	12·10	7·50	13·15	8·79	...	...	...	...
	Lomaji ...	...	11·48	...	11·72	...	9·45	...	11·45	...	9·93	...	11·70	...	10·09	5·70	10·34	5·70	...	...	...	...
	Na Bavatu ...	...	...	...	...	...	16·36	...	16·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Munia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·27	8·35	15·29	8·56	...	...	...	...
NADROJA.	Wareba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·95	6·13	11·44	8·02	11·61	6·79	13·56	8·14	...	...	...	...
	Uciwai, C. S. R. Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·79	7·13	12·42	9·41	11·80	8·87	13·51	10·27	...	...	...	...
	Na Gaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·31	7·25	11·17	8·89	12·05	8·75	13·58	9·75	...	...	...	...
	Na Savu Savu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·77	6·25	11·18	7·53	11·14	7·30	12·27	8·38	...	...	...	...
	Waica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·09	8 13	12·97	9·12	...	...	...	...
	Namata ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·44	8·34	14·65	9·43	...	...	...	...
	Lomawai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·91	6·48	11·98	7·88	11·78	7·15	12·74	8·20	13·27	7·45	14·87	9·00
	Batiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·27	6·58	12·23	8·81	...	...	...	...
	Idiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·36	7·86	13·02	10·90	11·12	6·31	12·59	7·74	13·24	8·21	14·63	9·00
	Sana Sana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·53	7·15	12·37	8·75	...	...	...	...
	Naidiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·85	6·28	11·93	5·59	10·32	6·75	12·64	8·04	...	...	...	...
	Nadovi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·01	6·69	15·21	9·01	12·97	7·87	13·28	8·51	12·66	7·79	13·27	9·00
	Veivadrávadra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·25	5·54	11·06	8·05	10·37	7·09	11·96	8·62	11·33	7·18	12·35	8·85
	Kavanagasau ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·36	6·57	13·51	8·67	11·88	7·22	12·17	9·01	11·70	7·76	12·66	9·00
	Yalavu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·95	7·56	12·81	8·52	12·48	7·52	13·60	9·00
	Samu Samu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·37	8·66	13·53	9·54	12·67	6·57	13·59	9·00
	Malogeregere ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·14	7·39	13·57	9·00
	Uciwai (J. P. Bayly)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·67	5·85	11·57	8·00

APPENDIX 37 (*a*).

	Estate.	1908.				1909.				1910.				1911.				1912.			
		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.		Per working day.		Per day actually worked.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
MACUATA.	All Estates, C. S. R. Co. ...	13·01	6·28	13·99	8·03	12·48	5·89	13·51	8·03	12·27	5·14	13·25	7·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vunivutu	11·37	7·20	12·14	8·55	11·88	7·39	12·64	8·70	11·80	6·09	12·99	8·37	11·36	7·38	12·48	8·01	10·59	12·10	12·79	7·40
	Vuo	12·43	6·49	13·52	8.06	12·54	6·74	13·23	8·63	11·11	5·72	12·05	7·63	12·02	6·24	12·80	8·08	11·87	6·16	12·77	8·19
	Naleba	13·95	6·32	15·02	8·32	12·55	7·15	13·21	8·63	13·61	6·70	14·34	8·55	12·96	5·73	15·18	8·71	11·01	6·81	13·04	8·60
	Cogeloa	13·49	5·70	14·23	8·29	12·97	6·99	13·38	8·60	12·32	5·59	13·26	7·24	11·15	4·48	12·67	5·75	12·16	5·76	13·46	7·69
	Tabucola	13·01	7·11	13·56	8·87	12·70	7·46	13·54	9·00	13·73	5·92	14·44	8·10	12·29	5·47	13·84	7·13	11·20	6·37	12·50	8·00
	Korowiri	13·01	6·28	12·99	8·03	10·88	6·32	11·91	7·53	11·63	8·92	12·44	10·29	11·17	6·15	12·16	7·57	11·72	6·02	12·90	8·16
	Labasa	13·78	5·72	15·07	7·41	12·48	5·89	13·51	8·03	12·27	5·14	13·25	7·38	12·41	3·04	14·02	5·55	12·79	5·22	14·29	7·25
	Matiniwai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·20	7·88	12·84	9·50	12·38	6·28	13·51	8·93
	Wailevu	11·90	6·66	12·77	8.01	12·48	5.89	13·51	8·03	12·27	5·14	13·25	7·38	12·07	6·08	13·34	8·11	12·20	6·38	13·32	8·40
	Tua Tua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·74	7·11	14·01	8·80	12·20	7·01	13·44	9·20
	Batinikama	12·71	7·04	14·02	8·06	12·48	5·89	13·51	8·03	12·27	5·14	13·25	7·38	12·11	6·37	13·93	7·74	11·13	6·54	12·01	8·05
	Na Gigi	13·56	6·39	14·74	9·00	12·48	5·89	13·51	8·03	12·27	5·14	13·25	7·38	12·51	6·98	13·66	8·49	12·37	7·09	13·72	9·08
	Tamioi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·80	5·27	11·90	8·18	10·61	5·68	11·83	7·41
	Wainikoro	12·47	6.17	13·35	7·58	12·48	5·89	13·51	8·03	12·27	5·14	13·25	7·38	12·70	7·08	13·48	8·64	11·57	7·11	12·80	8·66
	Daku	12·09	7·18	13·13	8·88	12·48	5·89	13·51	8·03	12·27	5·14	13·25	7·38	10·24	5·88	12·95	7·80	10·76	5·74	12·86	8·03
	Laga Laga	12·11	6·43	12·79	8·00	12·48	5·89	13·51	8·03	12·27	5·14	13·25	7·38	12·05	6·59	13·18	8·13	10·84	6·33	12·32	8·02

		1908				1909				1910				1911				1912			
	Nubu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·21	7·22	14·23	7·84	12·90	6·90	13·49	8·28
	Karoiloma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·15	9·24	11·33	9·24	10·49	9·10	13·13	9·39	11·63	6·53	12·12	6·80
	Navua Levu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·26	5·03	13·71	8·29
B.A.	Penang	12·20	6·39	13·19	7·37	12·31	6·05	13·38	7·25	13·05	5·67	14·11	7·28	18·00	5·78	19·46	7·83	12·71	6·25	13·41	7·91
	Ellington	10·37	11·05	10·42	11·17	10·52	6·00	12·19	8·63	12·04	6·89	14·57	9·57	13·51	8·50	14·78	8·95	13·69	5·99	15·12	8·70
	Cabon	10·27	5·31	10·87	6·04	11·13	6·30	12·02	7·34	10·90	5·80	12·33	8·30	11·62	8·06	12·87	8·67	11·09	4·63	12·24	5·78
	Veileka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·43	8·95	12·55	8·95
B.U.A.	Wainunu	10·67	6·50	11·91	8·87	11·05	8·09	11·92	9·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	All Estates taken	12·05	6·13	13·48	8·05	12·19	6·52	13·58	8·75	11·71	6·09	13·17	8·04	11·34	6·70	13·09	8·27	12·24	6·58	13·32	8·36

APPENDIX 37 (*b*).

CONDENSED RETURN OF WORK, ABSENCE, AND WAGES EARNED ON ESTATES DURING THE YEAR 1912.

District.	Plantation.	Period.	Average number on Estates during period.		During whole period covered by Plant ation Return.									
					Males.			Females.			Average daily earnings.			
					Percentage of working days.			Percentage of working days.			Per working day.		For all days on which work was actually done.	
						Lost by each by			Lost by each by					
			Males.	Females.	Worked by each.	Absence. Court. Gaol.	Sickness. Bad weather. Holiday. Pass.	Worked by each.	Absence. Court. Gaol.	Sickness. Bad weather. Holiday. Pregnancy. Nursing. Pass.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		Mths.												
Rewa...	Viria ...	12	62·45	16·90	93·84	·17	5·99	80·50	...	19·50	11·86	7·04	12·64	8·76
	Muanaweni	12	67·80	24·92	94·01	·17	5·82	76·78	·19	23·03	12·47	8·41	13·27	11·02
	Viti ...	12	54·90	25·00	90·95	2·28	5·75	81·49	...	18·51	10·36	6·69	11·38	8·18
	Wainalumu	12	8·98	2·78	94·52	1·13	4·35	80·63	1·13	18·24	10·91	6·39	11·55	7 92
	Uluicalia ...	12	40·23	15·50	88·03	7·05	4·92	89·19	1·18	9·63	11·38	8·52	12·93	9·56
	Naitasiri ...	12	73·10	27·20	91·99	·82	7·19	89·07	·47	10·46	12·09	9·67	13·15	10·86
	Baulevu ...	12	74·02	25·48	89·34	3·46	7·20	81·25	·96	17·79	9·65	6·64	10·85	8·17
	Laulau ...	12	8·00	3·00	96·16	·06	3·78	93·71	...	6·29	13·01	9·84	13·53	10·50
	Nakadi ...	12	15·91	5·02	95·47	2·15	2·38	87·21	...	12·79	11·49	6·79	12·03	7·79
	Navuso ...	12	43·79	23·09	82·87	4·15	12·98	79·79	·51	19·70	14·25	6·07	16·23	7·47
	Nacalia ...	12	27·52	6·40	95·41	·72	3·46	61·79	·23	37·98	12·09	6·17	12·68	9·99
	Navutoka ...	12	58·33	13·69	95·59	1·15	3·26	78·09	·77	21·14	11·33	6·26	11·86	8·18
	Davuilevu ...	12	24·58	5·73	94·74	1·37	3·89	85·07	·60	14 33	12·22	6·86	12·89	8·11
	Naqarawalu	12	11·92	2·00	94·99	1·49	3·52	86·19	...	13·81	12·90	7·72	13·58	8·96
	Nausori ...	12	116·78	28·61	94·54	1·10	4·54	80·92	·06	19·02	15·58	6·19	16·48	7·65
	Korociriciri	12	51·68	21·14	92·99	·38	6·63	76·93	·20	22·87	11·92	6·89	12·09	8·95
	Manoca ...	12	49·59	16·06	92·98	1·91	5·11	85·61	·35	14·04	11·99	6·60	12 89	7 72
	Lakena ...	12	51·99	20·11	89·23	2·71	8·06	83·68	·26	16·10	10·63	5·95	11·88	6·90
	Vucimaca ...	12	50·87	21·22	94·41	·28	5·31	92·37	...	7·63	11·51	6·45	12·22	6·99
	Koronivia ...	12	48·26	17·18	95·89	·11	4·00	82·28	·16	7·56	10·98	6·36	11·45	7·72
	Nukuvoca ...	12	17·08	5·95	95·09	1·41	3·50	87·66	·06	12·28	12·05	7·50	12·62	8·29
	Burecagi ...	12	23·07	2·01	92·93	1·65	5·42	61·46	·85	38·19	12·14	3·63	13 06	5·91
	Waila ...	12	19·84	5·74	83·76	9·72	6·52	94·20	1·91	3·29	9·11	7·89	10·88	8·33
	Naisogovou	12	79·42	22·00	90·07	2·87	7·06	72·36	·12	27·52	10·68	5·79	11·86	8·01
	Verata ...	12	10·73	5·55	94·72	·40	4·88	94·53	...	5·47	11·76	8·22	12·42	8·69
	Naitalasese	12	56·50	20·32	93·94	·48	5·58	74·72	...	25·28	15·38	6·49	16·38	8·69
	Naselai ..	12	47·82	15·27	94·83	1·23	3·94	84·05	·63	15·32	12·90	6·87	13·61	8·17
	Rewa Road Board.	7	12·50	5·63	92·64	1·32	5·04	76·50	·10	23·40	11·18	6·11	12·07	8·00
	Nukumotu ...	12	14·34	3·12	88·44	7·16	4·40	80·88	·12	19·00	9·89	6·73	11 19	8·32
	Neuma ...	12	22·00	5·00	90·66	4·91	4·43	76·02	1·68	22·30	12·35	10·03	13·63	13·20
	Veikau ...	12	15·54	4·23	91·35	2·53	6·12	80·25	·74	19·01	10·34	6·02	11·32	7·50
	Waitakala ...	3½	10·40	3·68	96·32	...	3·68	79·55	...	20·45	11·29	7·48	11·72	9·41
	Nabalawa ...	5	10·47	4·48	96·82	...	3·18	93·07	·42	6·51	11·46	7·75	11·84	8·32
	Wainiuraura	9	12·00	5·00	92·37	2·67	4·96	91·77	2·68	5·55	10·44	8·29	11·30	9·03

APPENDIX 37 (*b*)—*contd.*

District.	Plantation.	Period.	Average number on Estates during period.		During whole period covered by Plantation Return.									
					Males.			Females.			Average daily earnings.			
					Percentage of working days.			Percentage of working days.			Per working day.		For all days on which work was actually done.	
					Worked by each.	Lost by each by		Worked by each.	Lost by each by					
			Males.	Females.		Absence. Court. Gaol.	Sickness. Bad weather. Holiday. Pass.		Absence. Court. Gaol.	Sickness. Bad weather. Holiday. Pregnancy. Nursing. Pass.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		Mths.												
Rewa...	Waisavu ...	10	6·82	1·53	96·64	...	3·36	66 22	...	33·78	11·35	5·39	11·74	8·13
	Raviravi ...	4	18·79	8·34	94·67	·25	5·08	91·58	·12	8·30	10·56	7·65	11·16	8·35
	Vunivutu ...	9	11·43	4·09	86·85	6·58	9·55	90·00	...	10·00	11·52	8·14	13·26	9·05
	Naisogo ...	12	5·22	3·00	97·82	1·14	1·04	71·09	1·51	27·40	12·55	6·19	12·83	8·71
	Vunicibicibi	8	20·73	...	89·44	·93	9·63	...	...	...	17·55	...	19·62	...
Navua	Tamunua ...	12	260·57	84·67	90·84	5·19	3·97	79·59	·67	19·74	12·13	7·43	13·34	9·28
	Lobau ...	12	171·89	58·54	92·64	·70	6·94	89·50	·29	10·21	10·48	7·08	11·24	7·91
	Togaleka ...	12	98·00	36·70	85·88	6·43	7·69	77·19	2·01	20·80	10·27	5·33	11·97	6·91
	Raiwaqa ...	12	37·09	16·00	92·91	3·29	3·80	78·87	·06	21·07	11·68	6·38	12·49	8·03
	Batinikia ...	12	157·80	73·72	93·02	2·19	4·79	81·76	1·23	17·01	11·40	6·31	12·25	7·72
	Rukui Navua	12	97·12	40·94	90·99	3·94	5·07	88·66	·17	11·17	10·31	6·92	11·33	7·81
	Yarawa ...	7	27·51	12·10	97·98	·12	1·90	85·96	...	14·04	10·28	6·58	10·49	7·65
	Taunovo ...	12	38·00	15·00	94·89	2·51	2·60	84·64	·05	15·31	11·67	7·62	12·30	9·00
	Qaraniqio ...	12	62·15	21·21	95·47	1·19	3·34	89·45	·04	10·51	11·36	7·35	11·90	8·22
Suva ...	Nasinu Expt. Station.	11	10·00	4·00	98·45	·12	1·43	83·62	...	16·38	12·40	7·58	12·60	9·07
	Nasinu ...	12	5·00	...	82·57	·08	17·35	...	...	...	10·45	...	12·66	...
	Naivoca ...	4	8·15	...	95·10	4·01	·89	...	...	...	11·44	...	12·03	...
	Samabula ...	9	6·44	1·00	100·00	...	...	100 00	...	...	12·61	8·63	12·61	8·63
	Central Road Board.	11	24·00	6·00	95·99	·50	3·51	69·91	...	30·09	11·55	6·04	12·03	8·63
	Tamavua ...	11	11·41	1·25	98·95	...	1·05	100·00	...	...	15·40	10·96	15·51	10·96
Navua	Waidoi ...	2	48·00	16·00	93·18	...	6·82	75·43	...	24·57	11·31	5·89	12·13	7·81
Suva ...	Lami ...	5	45·00	15·00	90·76	·05	9·19	86·36	·15	13·49	11·12	7·81	12·26	9·04
	Naboro ...	11	7·96	3·51	96 05	1·95	2·62	92·02	...	7·98	11·54	8·82	11·97	9·58
Taviuni	Mua ...	9	13·07	5·29	93·46	1·01	5·53	73·88	·86	25·26	8·24	4·47	8·82	6·06
	Mt. Vernon	9	23·67	4·98	84·85	5·32	9·83	51·64	4·83	43·53	9·36	3·02	11·02	5·85
	Nabou ...	9	4·99	1·00	95·90	...	4·10	95·91	...	4·09	11·82	8·74	12·33	9·11
	Nagasau ...	9	14·12	2·30	88·48	7·37	3·97	85·96	...	14·04	9·65	6·79	10·80	7·89
	Matei ...	5	6·00	2·00	97·43	...	2·57	56·82	...	43·18	10·98	3·36	11·27	5·91
	Vatuulo ...	9	21·00	5·00	94·11	1·70	4·59	82·00	...	18·00	9·65	5·75	10·26	7·01
	Delaiweni ...	9	12·50	3·51	96·20	1·34	2·46	72·52	...	27·48	11·89	4·48	12·37	8·94
	Waitavala ...	3	5·82	2·00	92·35	3·12	4·53	100·00	...	...	8·54	8·33	9·25	8·33
Cakaudrove.	Devo ...	9	13·00	5·00	96·64	...	3·36	92·18	...	7·82	12·02	8·29	12·45	8·99
	Tuvamila ...	3	12·05	5·23	98·64	...	1·36	99·30	...	·70	11·77	9·15	11·93	9·22
	Nukudamu...	9	6·59	2·94	75·73	15·16	9·11	87·97	...	12·03	9·19	7·65	12·11	8·69
Taviuni	Wainiqere ...	9	22·00	7·00	90·64	4·81	4·55	83·51	·58	15·91	12·27	7·41	13·54	8·95
	Vuna ...	9	60·86	21·11	96·03	·42	3·55	77·25	·10	22·65	12·89	4·90	13·42	6·34

APPENDIX 37 (b)—*contd.*

District.	Plantation.	Period.	Average number on Estates during period.		During whole period covered by Plantation Return.									
					Males.			Females.			Average daily earnings.			
					Percentage of working days.			Percentage of working days.			Per working day.		For all days on which work was actually done.	
						Lost by each by			Lost by each by					
			Males.	Females.	Worked by each.	Absence. Court. Gaol.	Sickness. Bad weather. Holiday. Pass.	Worked by each.	Absence. Court. Gaol.	Sickness. Bad weather. Holiday. Pregnancy. Nursing. Pass.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		Mths.												
Taviuni	Ardmore ...	9	11·45	2·55	97·38	·68	1·94	93·58	...	6·42	10·94	6·53	11·23	7·00
	Nabuono ...	9	8 00	3·00	91·14	·06	8·80	62·28	...	37·72	11·73	5·76	12·93	9·24
	Selia levu ...	9	42·40	9·40	91·03	4·14	4·83	93·38	...	6·62	10·39	7·56	11·42	8·10
Cakandrove.	Qacavula ...	9	9·21	4·26	95·01	·50	4·49	83·25	...	16·75	11·16	7·05	11·74	8·73
	Rabi ...	7	32·18	12·36	96·03	·40	3·57	94·39	...	5·61	10·95	7·80	11·40	8·26
Macuata	Nagigi ...	12	43·31	12·46	90·13	·39	10·26	78·04	...	21·96	12·37	7·09	13·72	9·08
	Vuo ...	12	65·92	18·93	92·74	·29	6·81	75·20	·14	24·66	11·87	6·16	12·77	8·19
	Coqeloa ...	12	75·79	24·10	90·34	2·00	7·66	74·99	·28	24·73	12·16	5·76	13·46	7·69
	Naleba ...	12	58·92	24·65	84·41	3·52	12·07	79·23	1·23	19·54	11·01	6·81	13·04	8·60
	Mataniwai ...	12	31·17	11·86	91·60	·20	7·20	70·35	·33	29·32	12·38	6·28	13·51	8·39
	Tamici ...	12	35·81	10·58	89·58	2·08	8·34	76·61	1·35	22·04	10·61	5·68	11·83	7·41
	Natabucola	12	68·40	36·30	89·22	·81	9·93	81·23	·07	18·70	11·20	6·37	12·50	8·00
	Wailevu ...	12	41·60	9·39	91·98	1·01	7·01	75·97	·17	23·86	12·20	6·38	13·32	8·40
	Batinikama	12	58·43	19·01	92·16	·48	7·36	81·17	·02	18·81	11·13	6·54	12·01	8·05
	Tuatua ...	12	53·00	15·00	90·81	2·15	7·04	76·22	...	23·78	12·20	7·01	13·44	9·20
	Korowiri ...	12	58·14	21·54	98·83	2·66	7·51	74·79	·18	25·03	11·72	6·02	12·90	8·16
	Koroiloma ...	12¼	11·30	2·19	95·92	...	4·08	96·13	...	3·86	11·63	6·53	12·12	6·80
	Lagalaga ...	12	53·60	17·96	88·02	·48	11·50	78·94	...	21·06	10·84	6·33	12·32	8·02
	Daku ...	12	56·44	18·00	83·66	7 82	8·52	71·56	·16	28·28	10·76	5·74	12·86	8·03
	Navualevu ...	12	17·40	6·74	96·79	·06	3·15	59·40	...	40·60	13·26	5·03	13·71	8·29
	Vunivutu ...	12	53·17	18·36	94·81	·47	4·72	89·39	·02	10·59	12·10	6·61	12·79	7·40
	Wainikoro...	12	52·96	19·02	90·42	2·71	6·87	82·08	...	17·92	11·57	7·11	12·80	8·66
	Nubu ...	12	20·00	8·32	95·62	·29	4·09	83·32	·17	16·51	12·90	6·90	13·49	8·28
	Labasa ...	12	375·95	116·95	89·10	2·42	8·48	72·03	·18	27·79	12·79	5·22	14·29	7·25
Sigatoka.	Veivadravadra.	11	101·63	40·48	91·85	·91	7·24	81·28	·37	18·35	11·33	7·18	12·35	8·85
	Kavanagasau	12	58·47	24·32	91·95	·06	7·99	84·66	...	15·34	11·70	7·76	12·66	9·00
	Nadovi ...	12	82·58	29·16	94·07	·85	5·08	84·63	...	15·37	12·66	7·79	13·27	9·00
	Idiri ...	12	53·98	25·50	91·70	1·87	6·43	87·93	...	12·07	13·24	8·21	14·63	9·00
	Yalevu ...	12	64·09	22·32	91·44	·91	7·62	82·06	...	17·94	12·48	7·52	13·60	9·00
	Lomawai ...	12	76·89	31·30	89·35	4·55	5·10	81·13	...	18·87	13·27	7·45	14·87	9·00
	Malogeregere	10	71·24	28·00	94·17	·62	5·21	80·04	...	19·96	12·14	7·39	13·57	9·00
	Samusamu ...	12	43·00	10·50	93 23	·36	6·61	73·34	...	26·66	12·67	6·57	13·59	9 00
autoka	Lautoka ...	12	421·05	148·86	94·68	·57	4·75	55·91	·20	43·89	15 01	5·00	15·87	8·80
	Drasa ...	12	96·52	40·00	90·82	1·72	6·11	80·83	·03	19·14	10·72	5·73	12·00	7·11
	Vitogo ...	12	96·37	35·04	88·95	1·42	9·63	60·81	...	39·19	12·60	4·75	14·16	8·10
	Lovu ...	12	100·03	42·77	89·70	3·32	5·98	80·04	...	19·96	12·98	6·81	14·46	8·51

APPENDIX 37 (*b*)—*contd.*

District.	Plantation.	Period.	Average number on Estates during period.		During whole period covered by Plantation Return.									
					Males.			Females.			Average daily earnings.			
					Percentage of working days.			Percentage of working days.			Per working day.		For all day on which work was actually done.	
					Worked by each.	Lost by each by		Worked by each.	Lost by each by					
			Males.	Females.		Absence. Court. Gaol.	Sickness. Bad weather. Holiday. Pass.		Absence. Court. Gaol.	Sickness. Bad weather. Holiday. Pregnancy. Nursing. Pass.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		Mths.												
Lautoka	Natova ...	12	112·00	29·00	90·48	1·86	7·66	81·90	...	18·10	11·41	6·78	12·26	8·30
	Navo II ...	12	53·36	19·03	94·79	·26	5·25	64·25	...	35·75	12·80	5·73	13·51	9·00
	Tovilavila ...	12	31·72	10·23	93·38	·76	5·86	69·54	...	30·46	12·08	5·88	13·00	8·46
	Saweni ...	12	85·53	27·60	92·19	2·56	5·25	71·00	...	29·00	11·30	5·40	12·32	7·62
	Esivo ...	12	75·20	41·05	90·90	2·59	5·55	80·10	·50	19·40	12·65	6·66	13·92	8·30
	Sabeto ...	12	88·40	7·48	94·73	·27	5·00	88·69	...	11·31	13·25	7·45	14·13	8·40
	Waloko ...	12	25·90	7·00	95·86	2·02	2·52	77·53	...	22·47	13·37	6·50	14·12	8·40
	Votualevu ...	12	65·28	16·20	95·47	·04	4·49	84·43	...	15·57	13·08	7·88	13·70	9·00
	Wagadra ...	12	58·35	18·65	93·40	2·60	4·02	69·76	·17	30·07	12·67	6·32	13·57	9·00
	Miegunyah...	12	60·52	18·60	94·57	·56	4·87	77·83	·07	22·10	12·52	6·85	13·21	8·81
	Salovi ...	12	41·10	12·22	93·78	·72	5·50	87·20	...	12·80	12·40	7·46	13·20	8·60
	Wasina ...	12	39·80	12·57	92·12	2·40	5·48	85·35	·86	13·79	12·95	7·34	14·33	8·61
	Enamanu ...	12	47·00	15·30	89·90	6·37	3·73	88·44	·57	10·99	11·92	6·81	13·29	7·71
	Navakai ...	12	30·97	12·59	94·77	·33	4·90	85·84	1·34	12·82	11·36	6·55	12·00	7·30
	Sikitura ...	12	40·00	14·58	95·74	·06	4·20	77·54	...	22·46	12·80	6·46	13·37	8·34
	Qeleloa ...	12	40·32	14·46	93·79	·54	5·67	75·12	...	24·88	12·63	5·00	13·47	6·54
	Togo ...	12	22·00	5·00	89·17	5·77	5·06	83·00	...	17·00	11·93	7·51	13·88	9·00
	Lavuso ...	12	36·96	9·17	94·65	·12	5·23	73·22	...	26·78	12·57	6·46	13·17	8·84
	Navo I ...	12	44·28	16·17	94·43	1·60	3·97	72·86	...	27·14	13·53	6·80	14·32	8·66
	Malolo ...	12	64·10	22·93	95·99	·32	3·69	82·14	...	17·86	11·96	6·58	12·41	8·00
	Tunalia ...	12	66·57	24·25	94·68	·62	4·70	82·22	...	17·78	12·72	7·04	13·36	8·57
	Uciwai ...	12	38·06	12·02	92·29	1·14	6·57	73·78	1·55	24·67	10·67	5·85	11·57	8·00
Ra ...	Caboni ...	11	30·05	12·74	90·66	4·13	5·21	80·01	·03	19·96	11·09	4·63	12·24	5·78
	Ellington ...	11	11·00	4·00	90·61	7·44	1·84	68·82	·09	31·09	13·69	5·99	15·12	8·70
	Penang ...	11	260·05	100·95	94·32	1·10	4·58	79·13	·81	20·06	12·71	6·25	13·41	7·91
	Veileka ...	11	5·00	2·00	99·08	...	·92	100·00	...	...	12·43	8·95	12·55	8·95
Tavua	Balata ...	12	36·80	13·22	82·75	9·52	7·73	84·35	...	15·65	11·72	7·78	14·20	9·25
	Tavua South	12	99·02	41·33	89·48	6·41	4·11	85·11	·02	14·87	12·58	6·34	14·05	7·44
	Tadravale ...	12	33·12	14·14	92·98	3·76	3·26	85·47	·07	14·46	12·72	6·63	13·68	8·00
	Yaladro ...	12	37·45	12·92	89·51	5·09	5·40	90·55	·17	9·28	12·51	7·36	13·97	8·12
	Nabuna ...	12	31·29	11·36	94·39	1·76	3·85	82·63	...	17·37	12·54	7·06	13·28	8·54
	Ba-Tavua-tramline.	12	41·76	14·46	94·13	1·48	4·66	81·36	·26	18·38	13·00	7·11	13·81	8·74
Ba ...	Ba-Loutoka tramline.	12	27·93	9·20	92·15	3·67	4·18	86·08	·23	13·69	12·19	7·67	13·25	8·89
	Yalalevu ...	12	67·59	19·00	92·60	1·11	6·29	78·13	·24	21·63	12·18	7·57	13·11	9·69
	Varoko ...	12	112·70	30·80	93·01	2·98	4·01	81·66	·31	18·03	12·12	7·28	13·03	8·91
	Natawarau...	12	59·00	32·50	95·01	...	4·99	75·00	...	25·00	12·36	6·38	13·01	8·55

APPENDIX 37 (*b*)—*concld.*

					During whole period covered by Plantation Return.									
			Average number on Estates during period.		Males.			Females.			Average daily earnings.			
					Percentage of working days.			Percentage of working days.			Per working day.		For all days on which work was actually done.	
					Worked by each.	Lost by each by			Lost by each by					
District.	Plantation.	Period.	Males.	Females.		Absence. Court. Gaol.	Sickness. Bad weather. Holiday. Pass.	Worked by each.	Absence. Court. Gaol.	Sickness. Bad weather. Holiday. Pregnancy. Nursing. Pass.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		Mths.												
...	Koronabuta	12	36·35	13·30	94·90	1·61	3·48	85·78	·13	14·14	12·18	7·47	12·82	8·71
	Naikubukubu	12	20·00	7·00	96·26	·03	3·71	61·59	·05	38·36	12·60	6·09	13·09	9·90
	Vaqia ..	12	54·11	13·07	91·75	3·62	4·63	89·97	·05	9·98	12·18	6·84	13·28	7·61
	Vunisamaloa	12	44·41	14·61	94·39	·69	4·92	77·03	·58	22·39	12·86	6·07	13·64	8·00
	Nabutolu ...	12	40·44	9·54	90·00	5·62	4·38	86·89	·03	13·08	11·73	7·08	13·05	8·15
	Koronubu A	12	80·98	23·95	90·90	1·60	7·50	78·92	·19	20·89	11·52	6·22	12·68	7·88
	Koronubu B	12	79·41	25·39	88·22	4·50	7·28	73·53	·21	26·26	12·18	5·44	13·81	7·40
	Benai ...	12	35·03	13·33	92·55	·09	7·36	83·68	...	16·32	12·80	6·41	14·00	7 60
	Navoli ...	12	87·25	30·03	89·64	5·44	4·92	79·17	...	20·83	11·47	6·33	12·80	7·99
	Veisaru ...	12	109·03	32·78	87·90	5·99	6·11	77·75	·05	22·20	11·60	6·81	13·19	8 07
	Mataniqara ..	12	73·62	19·45	86·09	9·62	4·29	78·12	1·32	20·56	12·02	6·63	13·93	8·48
	Nasausau ...	12	21·86	6·21	95·50	·07	4·43	77·59	...	22·41	12·71	6·46	13·27	8·24
	Etotoko ...	12	39·33	10·25	88·78	3·97	7·33	81·35	...	18·65	10·81	6·04	12·28	7·42
	Navatu ...	12	42·15	12·88	89·48	6·55	4·04	80·00	·04	19·96	10·77	6·53	12·96	8·27
	Rarawai ...	12	479·30	174·96	93·81	2·45	4·37	80·15	·02	19·83	13·61	7·12	14·51	8·89
Navua	Naloa ...	12	15·38	6·06	92·38	5·10	2·62	75·79	...	24·21	10·91	6·47	11 81	7·71
	Total ...	...	8498·20	2937·74	91·91	2·32	5·77	78·76	·28	20·96	12·24	6·58	13·32	8·36

APPENDIX 38.

Quantity and cost of rations.

Articles.	1884.		1889.		1913.	
	Daily ration.	Weekly cost.	Daily raion.	Weekly cost.	Daily ration.	Weekly cost.
					ozs.	*d.*
Flour	(Ration scale increased in 1895; cost of daily ration reduced from 5*d.* to 4*d.*)				11	7·21
	ozs.	*s.* *d.*	ozs.	*s.* *d.*		
Rice	16	1 2	16	0 11½	11	8·24
Dhal	4	0 3½	4	0 2¾	4	3·01
Ghi	...	...	1	0 3	1	5 25
Cocoanut Oil...	1	0 4	...	...	...	...
Mustard Oil	...	...	...	...	1½	1·26
Curry Stuff	⅓	0 6	⅓	0 4	⅛	1·26
Sugar	2	0 3	2	0½	2	1·40
Salt	1	0 ½	1	1½	1	·35
Total ...	...	2 7	...	1 11¼	...	2*s.* 4*d.* (approximately.)

APPENDIX 39.

Memorandum of agreement under the Masters and Servants Ordinance, 1890, made this June 26th day of 1912 between the Manager of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited of Nausoru and Moula 22209 Indian Immigrant ex Fultala Father's name Merai.

1. The said Moula shall for the term of the Crushing Season serve the said Company as Mill Hand; but the said Company may at any time discharge the said labourer on paying him his wages then due.

2. The said Company shall during the continuance of this agreement pay to the said Moula on the last day of each week of service wages at the rate of not less than one shilling and six-pence (1/6) for each day of twelve (12) hours worked, and as a bonus, a further sum of six-pence (6*d.*) per day of twelve (12) hours worked, payable at the end of the Crushing Season, provided he shall have given satisfaction.

3. The said Moula shall at all times during the continuance of this agreement faithfully and diligently employ the whole of his time in the service of the said Company and shall work twelve (12) hours out of the twenty four (24) [Sunday work to be paid for at the rate of three-pence (3*d.*) per hour] by day or night as may be directed by the said Company.

4. In the event of the said labourer falling ill from any but venereal causes the said Company will provide Hospital accommodation and medicine free; but for the period that the said labourer absents himself from work for any cause whatsoever he shall receive no pay.

....**MILL.**

Memorandum of Agreement under the Masters' and Servants' Ordinance of 1890, made

this..........................day of..........................191 , between the

Manager of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited of..........................

and..........................Indian Immigrant Reg. No. ....Father's

Name..........................Ship..........................

1. The said..........................shall during the term of.............. months from the date hereof serve the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited in the mill or field or on the tramline as directed, but the said

   Company may at any time discharge the said..........................on paying him his wages then due.

2. The said Company shall during the continuance of this Agreement pay to the

   said..........................on the last day of each week of service wages at the following rates:—

   (1) Not less than one shilling (1*s.*) for day work during the ordinary hours for each class of work, or task.

   (2) Not less than nine-pence (9*d.*) for Saturday half-day or task.

   (3) Not less than one shilling and three-pence (1*s.* 3*d.*) for mill twelve hour shift work.

   (4) Overtime will be based on the rate of two-pence (2*d.*) per hour.

A bonus of £..............equal to three-pence (3*d.*) per working day calculated for

the period of this Agreement shall be payable on signing the Agreement.

On the satisfactory completion of this Agreement or on the sooner determination thereof by the Company for any cause other than misconduct a further bonus will be paid at the rate of three-pence (3*d.*) per day actually worked.

3. The said..........................shall at all times during the continuance of

   this Agreement faithfully and diligently employ his whole time in the service of the said Company, and shall work as may be directed by the said Company.

APPENDIX 39—*contd.*

4. In the event of the said labourer falling ill from any causes other than those due to his own misconduct, the said Company will provide hospital accommodation and medicine free, but for the period that the said labourer absent himself from work for any cause whatever, he shall receive no pay. House accommodation will also be provided if required.

……………………………………Employer.

Witness……………………………

……………………………Servant (his mark).

I……………………………HEREBY CERTIFY that the above Agreement was signed in my presence by the said……………………………with a due understanding to its effects.

……………………………

Stipendiary Magistrate for the

District of……………………………

APPENDIX 40.

NAUSORI MILL.

Wages paid to free coolies during crushing season.

Ordinary slack season's wages payable for 9-hour day.

Wages for 12-hour day as follows:—

Ordinary labour, unskilled	1/3	per day and 6*d*. bonus.
Grab Winch Drivers	1/9	do. do.
Cane Unloader boys	1/6	do. do.
Cane Mill	1/9	do. do.
Gangers (one in each shift)	£1	per week and 5/- bonus.
Bull boys (1 receives 1/9 and 6*d*. bonus)	1/6	per day and 6*d*. bonus.
Head boys on Megass Loft	1/9	do. do.
Do. Presses	1/6	do. do.
Effet boys	2/-	do. 9*d*. bonus.
Head Fugal boys	15/-	per week and 6*d*. bonus.
Head boy sugar Floor	1/6	per day and 6*d*. bonus.
Engine boys in Mill	1/9	do. do.
Diffusor boys	2/-	do. 9*d*.
Crystalliser Greaser and generally useful	1/9	do. 6*d*.
Fireman	2/- £1	per day for 8 hour bonus at end of season.
Water tenders (special coolies)	3/-	per day and £5 bonus at end of the season.
Blacksmiths' Strikers and Steamhammers	1/9	per day and 6*d*. bonus
Boilermakers' Assistants, Holders-up, very skilled	1/6	do. do.
Winch Drivers for wharf coal and other winches and relieving boys for mill engines.	1/9	per day and 6*d*. bonus.
Launch Drivers (Captains)	12/-	per week and 3/-bonus
Launch Engines	10/-	do. 2/- do.
Laboratory boys	1/3	per day and 6*d*. bonus. 1 boy gets 9*d*. bonus.
Grab Winch Drivers (Head boy)	2/-	per day and 6*d*. bonus.

Wages paid to free coolies during the slack season.

Fireman (special)	3/-	per day.
Launch Captains, when employed in punt shed	10/-	per week.
Office boy and messenger	2/-	per day.
Blacksmiths' Strikers	2/-	do.
Boilermakers' Holders-up	2/-	do.
Riggers' Assistants (going aloft)	2/6/-	do.
Storekeepers' Assistants	2/-	do.
Loco. Drivers	2/-	do.
Launch Captains, when launches running	2/-	do.
Wharf winchmen	1/9/-	do.
Painters (special)	2/6/-	do.
Carpenters and Fence Repairer (special)	2/6/-	do.
Cement mixer and generally useful	2/-	do.
Portable Line repairers	1/9/-	do.
All other	1/6/-	do.
Sirdars	£1	per week
Hospital Servants.		
House servant	10/-	per week
Sirdar	14/-	do.
Nurse	7/-	do.
Cow boy (indentured)	8/9/-	do.
Two indentured	7/-	do.
House Servants.		
Free	12/-	do.

APPENDIX 41.

RETURN SHOWING THE ADULT INDENTURED IMMIGRANT POPULATION AND THE NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS FILED BY EMPLOYERS AGAINST INDENTURED IMMIGRANTS ON PLANTATIONS IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1910, 1911, 1912.

District.	Plantation.	1910.				1911.				1912.			
		Total number of indentured adults during year.	Number of informations laid.	Number of convictions.	Number of dismissals and withdrawals.	Total number of indentured adults during year.	Number of informations laid.	Number of convictions.	Number of dismissals and withdrawals.	Total number of indentured adults during year.	Number of informations laid.	Number of convictions.	Number of dismissals and withdrawals.
REWA.	Nausori	171	11	10	1	159	5	4	1	206	...	...	...
	Vucimaca	131	13	8	5	86	2	2	...	109	4	4	...
	Naitasiri	135	15	10	5	131	4	4	...	103	1	1	...
	Muanaweni	130	2	2	...	95	11	10	1	108	...	...	...
	Korociriciri	106	46	39	7	97	2	1	1	85	5	5	...
	Baulevu	128	22	16	6	145	11	5	6	129	6	4	2
	Naitalasese	115	5	4	1	110	1	1	...	102	29	25	4
	Naisogovou	111	67	57	10	102	42	41	1	99	10	8	2
	Manoca	73	19	18	1	98	28	27	1	84	19	17	2
	Viti	117	9	8	1	111	28	17	11	77	7	6	1
	Navuso	105	9	9	...	102	21	19	2	103	6	6	...
	Lakena	95	85	73	12	95	88	83	5	94	35	31	4
	Viria	46	1	1	...	78	10	8	2	87	6	2	4
	Navutoka	75	2	1	1	73	19	16	3	82	13	10	3
	Koronivia	62	14	11	3	75	6	6	...	67	1	1	...
	Nakadi and Tole ...	62	4	3	1	38	10	10	...	36	1	...	1
	Na Calia	48	11	3	8	46	10	5	5	45	9	1	8
	Ulnicalia	64	35	28	7	86	29	25	4	81	27	28	4
	Neuma	32	6	5	1	26	2	1	1	36	5 7	2 5	3 2
	Burecagi	32	7	5	2	27	...	...	...	31	2	2	...
	Verata	19	2	2	...	23	...	...	...	36	1	...	1
	Daviulevu	33	2	2	...	39	5	4	1	42	1	...	1
	Nukumotu	20	8	...	8	20	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
	Vunivutu	12	4	4	...	12	1	1	...	26	...	...	...
	Nagarawalu	10	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
	Waisavu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
	Wainilumu	12	2	2	...	12	...	..	...	12	1	...	1
	Nukuvoca	15	...	...	...	19	1	1	...	27	...	...	...
	Lau Lau	10	3 3	1 3	2	10	...	...	...	10	3	3	...
	Drekenikelo	20	6	6	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
	Naisogo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	7	...
	Naselai	67	...	...	...	79	3	3	...	73	5	4	1
	Waila	18	9	9	...	28	14	14	...	31	31	27	4
	Velkau	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
	Wainiuraura	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	28	...	...	...
	Ravi Ravi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
	Rewa Road Board ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
	Naivesowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Naduri	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Nabalawa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
	Waitakala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
	Total carried over ...	2,076	422	340	82	2,076	352	288	44	2,247	241	195	148

APPENDIX 41—*contd.*

District.	Plantation.		1910.				1911.				1912.			
			Total number of indentured adults during year.	Number of informations laid.	Number of convictions.	Number of dismissals and withdrawals.	Total number of indentured adults during year.	Number of informations laid.	Number of convictions.	Number of dismissals and withdrawals.	Total number of indentured adults during year.	Number of informations laid.	Number of convictions.	Number of dismissals and withdrawals.
	Brought forward	...	2,076	422	340	82	2,076	352	288	44	2,247	241	195	148
REWA.	Nawana ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Nausori ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Davuilevu (C. Bavin)	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Waisa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
	Nailega ...	...	10	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
	Vuniveri ...	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
BA.	Rarawai ...	...	667	37	36	1	784	36	24	12	845	28	25	3
	Tavua ...	...	471	44	40	4	381	44	44	...	280	8	7	1
	The Gap (Tagi Tagi)	...	48	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	111	...	...	...
	Ba Lautoka Tramline	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	59	...	...	...
	Ba Tavua „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...
	Tadravale ...	...	...	...	...	...	62	5	5	...	87	13	13	...
	Nabuna ...	...	...	...	...	...	50	3	1	2	76	9	9	...
	Balata ...	...	...	...	...	...	64	11	11	...	78	14	5	9
	Yaladro ...	...	...	...	...	...	63	14	13	...	68	9	9	...
	Vunisamaloa ...	...	191	8	8	...	159	10	7	3	98	1	1	...
	Vaqia ...	...	...	...	...	...	104	2	2	...	123	2	2	...
	Navatu ...	...	145	31	27	4	151	2	2	...	101	26	24	2
	Etotoko ...	...	...	...	...	...	73	2	2	...	84	1	1	...
	Veisaru ...	...	239	11	11	...	163	12	9	3	191	9	9	...
	Varoko ...	...	204	13	13	...	181	15	15	...	192	5	5	...
	Navoli ...	...	153	31	29	2	159	11	10	1	152	13	13	...
	Koronubu A ...	...	165	12	12	...	145	6	6	...	146	2	2	...
	„ B ...	...	158	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	140	...	...	...
	Yalalevu ...	...	103	11	11	...	101	8	7	1	124	8	8	...
	Mataniqara ...	...	99	4	3	1	113	7	2	5	119	7	4	3
	Na Tawarau ...	...	56	13	9	4	73	16	16	...	113	2	2	...
	Benai ...	...	56	1	1	...	57	4	4	...	68	...	...	...
	Korowabuta ...	...	48	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	29	1	1	...
	Nabutolu ...	...	45	...	...	...	54	1	...	1	69	3	3	...
	Naikubukubu ...	...	29	2	...	2	27	14	12	2	27	5	4	1
	Nasausau ...	...	25	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	35	...	...	...
	Sigave ...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Delailagi ...	...	3	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nabou ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
	Natawa ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
LAUTOKA AND NADI.	Lautoka ...	...	745	2	2	...	660	...	...	...	710	6	4	2
	Lovu... ...	...	232	27	19	8	152	15	12	3	201	18	7	11
	Drasa ...	...	183	22	12	10	186	37	35	2	190	42	29	13
	Vitogo ...	...	192	2	2	...	133	6	5	1	141	9	6	3
	Saweni ...	...	196	34	27	7	207	29	20	9	174	20	19	1
	Esivo ...	...	132	5	5	...	127	9	9	...	133	8	8	...
	Carried over	...	6,682	764	608	126	6,851	671	561	79	7,310	501	416	197

APPENDIX 41.—*concld.*

District.	Plantation.	1910.				1911.				1912.			
		Total number of indentured adults during year.	Number of informations laid.	Number of convictions.	Number of dismissals and withdrawals.	Total number of indentured adults during the year.	Number of informations laid.	Number of convictions.	Number of dismissals and withdrawals.	Total number of indentured adults during year.	Number of informations laid.	Number of convictions.	Number of dismissals and withdrawals.
	Brought forward ...	6,682	764	608	126	6,851	671	561	79	9,301	501	416	197
Lautoka and Nadi.	Tavilavila	65	24	9	15	43	7	5	2	54	3	2	1
	Lautoka Expl. Stn. ...	13	...	...	...	14	1	1	...	14	...	...	...
	Navo II	142	...	...	...	183	...	...	...	163	...	...	...
	Natova	135	38	33	5	173	3	3	...	162	7	7	...
	Navakai	177	34	34	...	140	4	4	...	79	4	4	...
	Enamanu	...	...	...	...	80	5	5	...	99	...	...	...
	Wasina	175	7	6	1	166	7	7	...	137	12	5	7
	Solovi...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	91	1	...	1
	Navo	...	4	4	...	70	...	...	...	77	3	3	...
	Qelelvoa	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	81	4	2	2
	Tunalia	104	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	109	...	...	...
	Votualevu	97	8	5	3	90	3	3	...	95	...	...	...
	Wagadra	109	8	7	1	94	18	10	8	87	4	3	1
	Sikitura	77	5	4	1	58	18	18	...	56	...	...	...
	Meigunyah	106	6	6	...	142	...	...	...	111	2	2	...
	Malolo	87	...	...	...	126	6	6	...	113	...	...	...
	Lavuso	36	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	60	...	...	..
	Togo	28	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	46	4	3	1
	Naikorokoro	44	...	...	...	44	4	4	...	47	5	5	...
	Waloko	5	...	..	...	34	2	2	...	34	...	...	...
	Mount Wagadra... ...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Macuata.	Labasa	747	185	170	15	805	73	67	6	606	26	23	3
	Mataniwai	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	48	...	...	...
	Navua Levu	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	28	...	...	...
	Wailevu	284	6	6	...	156	1	1	...	56	...	...	...
	Tua Tua	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	66	6	5	1
	Batinikama	86	5	4	1	138	21	6	15	98	5	3	2
	Na Gigi	224	1	1	...	261	...	...	...	64	1	1	...
	Tamioi	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	67	24	1	23
	Wainikoro	132	16	16	...	179	...	...	...	103	9	9	...
	Daku	125	...	...	...	106	3	3	...	90	1	1	...
	Laga Laga	247	13	13	...	180	2	2	...	73	2	2	...
	Nubu	...	...	...	..	56	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
	Na Leba	132	5	5	...	129	9	8	1	109	8	6	2
	Coqeloa	149	3	3	...	126	3	3	...	112	1	1	...
	Na Tabucola	85	7	6	1	178	2	2	...	91	12	9	3
	Vuo	144	1	1	...	87	3	3	...	86	...	...	...
	Vunivutu	81	7	7	...	99	3	3	...	100	1	1	...
	Korowiri	73	23	21	2	116	7	7	...	84	10	9	1
	Koroiloma	8	...	...	..	8	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
	Natuva	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
	Kelekoso	60	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	10,661	1,075	866	173	11,377	876	733	111	10,959	645	528	145

APPENDIX 41—*contd.*

District.	Plantation.	1910. Total number of indentured adults during year.	1910. Number of informations laid.	1910. Number of convictions.	1910. Number of dismissals and withdrawals.	1911. Total number of indentured adults during year.	1911. Number of informations laid.	1911. Number of convictions.	1911. Number of dismissals and withdrawals.	1912. Total number of indentured adults during year.	1912. Number of informations laid.	1912. Number of convictions.	1912. Number of dismissals and withdrawals.
	Brought forward ...	10,661	1,075	866	173	11,377	876	733	111	10,959	645	528	145
CAKAUDROVE.	Vuna	78	13	12	1	79	20	18	2	98	2 58	2 57	1
	Mount Vernon	23	36	35	1	36	19	16	3	34	22	13	9
	Rabi	24	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	59	...	...	...
	Devo	18	1	1	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
	Vatunlo	12	9	8	1	26	1	1	...	27	24	23	1
	Wainiqere	24	...	...	...	38	11	9	2	28	7	7	...
	Mua	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	31	7	7	...
	Qacavula	12	16	16	...	14	4	4	...	15	8	7	1
	Ardmore	15	7	7	...	15	7	6	1	15	...	...	...
	Nagasau	8	3	2	1	14	5	4	1	22	15	8	7
	Nabuono	2	...	...	...	11	1	1	...	13	...	...	...
	Selialevu	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	79	8	6	2
	Nakawadawadawa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
	Vunilagi	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
	Delaiwen	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	32	3	2	1
	Udu	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
	Nabou	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	2	2	...
	Waikava	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
	Tuvamila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
	Vunivasa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
	Matei	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
	Waitavala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
	Yalavu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
	Nukudamu	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
	Nukulva	8	6	6	...	9	2	2	...	9	3	3	...
	Savu Savu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
NAVUA.	Tamunua	705	265	194	71	740	175	130	45	733	65	46	19
	Lobau	291	44	34	10	241	66	44	22	237	35	28	7
	Ruku-i-Navua	142	24	19	5	131	56	42	14	152	9	7	2
	Raiwaga	66	25	18	7	57	20	14	6	54	...	...	...
	Togaleka	...	...	...	...	93	14	13	1	138	38	32	6
	Batinikia	...	5	3	2	8	14	10	4	61	34	30	4
	Waidoi	40	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	84	...	...	...
	Yarawa	39	53	47	6	37	15	10	5	46	...	...	...
	Qaraniqio	12	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	98	22	14	8
	Taunovo	...	...	...	...	54	1	1	...	53	...	...	...
	Nalva	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	35	...	...	...
	Vakabalea	8	1	...	1	8	1	1	...	8	3	3	...
	Toko Toko	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Naboro	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	21	4	3	1
	Deuba No. 2	22	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	12,235	1,583	1,168	279	13,231	1,308	1,059	217	13,124	1,014	828	218

APPENDIX 41—*concld.*

District.	Plantation.	1910.				1911.				1912.			
		Total number of indentured adults during year.	Number of informations laid.	Number of convictions.	Number of dismissals and withdrawals.	Total number of indentured adults during year.	Number of informations laid.	Number of convictions.	Number of dismissals and withdrawals.	Total number of indentured adults during year.	Number of informations laid.	Number of convictions.	Number of dismissals and withdrawals.
	Brought forward ...	12,235	1,383	1,168	279	13,231	1,308	1,059	217	13,124	1,014	828	213
LAU.	Mago	30	...	...	...	47	10	10	...	63	14	14	...
	Cicia	6	...	...	...	12	1	1	...	34	...	...	...
	Naitaba	14	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
	Lomaji	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
	Na Bavatu	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
	Munia	5	6	6	...	11	...	...	...	14	2	2	...
	Mainiyabia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
SUVA.	Lami	32	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	59	1	1	...
	Public Works Department ...	31	24	24	...	30	4	4	...	30	18	11	7
	Hospital and Cemetery ...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	6	4	3	1
	Nasinee (Smith Bros) ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
	Samabula	5	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	10	1	1	...
	Nasinu Expl. Stn. ...	16	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
	Tamavua	5	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
	Visari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
	Naivoca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
	Nasinu (Crapp and Allen) ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
LOMAIVITI.	Mokogai	12	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	33	...	...	...
	Levuka Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Onivero	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
BUA.	Wainunu	73	37	34	3	85	...	...	...	85	2	2	...
	Korovatu	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
RA.	Penang	402	59	56	3	419	56	53	3	459	84	61	23
	Caboni	26	28	25	3	49	10	8	2	51	9	9	...
	Ellington	16	2	2	...	15	1	1	...	15	1	1	...
	Veileka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
NADROGA.	Nadovi	99	5	4	1	221	...	...	...	185	6	6	...
	Kavanagasau	122	5	5	...	125	1	1	...	192	1	1	...
	Veivadravadra	162	3	3	...	256	...	...	...	212	3	3	...
	Uciwai (C. S. R. Co.) ...	177	8	8	...	202	...	...	...	188	1	1	...
	Lomawai	103	2	2	...	103	39	36	3	182	10	5	5
	Nagaga	158	7	3	4	198	...	...	...	147	...	...	...
	Na Savu Savu	120	...	...	...	120	2	2	...	124	...	...	...
	Wareba	175	18	16	2	199	1	1	...	166	...	...	...
	Idiri	76	37	3	34	74	9	7	2	113	8	8	...
	Waica	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
	Malogeregere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...
	Sana Sana	...	...	...	...	52	5	5	...	53	1	1	...
	Yalavu	...	...	...	...	84	1	1	...	133	5	3	2
	Olosara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...
	Uciwai (J. P. Bayly) ...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
	Samu Samu	20	1	1	...	65	6	6	...	75	...	...	...
	Qere Qere	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Rasikulu	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	1	...	1
	Koromumu	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	14,131	1,626	1,360	336	15,856	1,454	1,195	227	16,043	1,186	961	252

APPENDIX 42 (*a*).

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS LANDED IN FIJI IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1882 TO 1912.

Year.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1882	568	243	40	22	35		908
1883	647	258	40	20	27		992
1884	1,173	473	139	97	95		1,977
1885	794	317	57	32	46		1,246
1886	632	255	37	28	42		994
1887	...	...	...	...	...		...
1888	329	133	32	25	19		538
1889	378	165	56	61	17		677
1890	742	295	41	37	42		1,157
1891	659	264	43	40	32		1,038
1892	969	399	65	49	41		1,523
1893	508	206	18	24	21		777
1894	703	280	31	21	21	25	1,081
1895	890	357	79	34	28	28	1,416
1896	761	309	41	21	19	21	1,172
1897	875	353	30	32	18	15	1,323
1898	395	157	3	6	3	3	567
1899	640	259	8	5	9	9	930
1900	1,459	656	54	40	38	26	2,273
1901	1,608	684	42	32	11	11	2,388
1902	1,071	427	22	22	10	4	1,556
1903	1,241	478	31	25	16	12	1,803
1904	781	307	29	18	10	10	1,155
1905	1,992	832	110	92	42	53	3,121
1906	1,674	667	67	65	25	15	2,513
1907	1,597	615	83	62	34	35	2,426
1908	1,469	580	68	38	24	37	2,216
1909	1,182	495	51	58	15	17	1,818
1910	2,515	1,008	123	100	51	44	3,841
1911	2,812	1,104	91	94	49	50	4,200
1912	2,188	885	104	91	37	43	3,348
Total ...	33,252	13,461	1,635	1,291	1,335		50,974

APPENDIX 42 (*b*).

CLASSIFICATION OF IMMIGRANTS REPATRIATED IN EACH YEAR FROM 1889 TO 1912.

Year.	FREE PASSAGE AFTER 10 YEARS.				DESTITUTE OR UNFIT TO COMPLETE INDENTURE.				REJECTED BEFORE ALLOTMENT.*				TOTAL.			
	Adult.		Child.		Adult.		Child.		Adult.		Child.		Adult.		Child.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1889	98	50	32	37	106	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	81	82	37
1890	2	...	...	...	48	8	2	2	...	...	...	...	50	8	2	2
1891	27	17	11	14	113	42	8	6	3	1	...	...	143	60	19	20
1892	134	58	26	35	85	34	10	...	9	8	2	1	228	100	38	36
1893	183	77	27	20	117	51	13	15	2	2	...	1	302	130	40	36
1894	373	183	80	74	153	70	25	16	30	13	2	3	556	266	107	93
1895	184	89	35	39	146	52	20	12	1	1	1	...	331	142	56	51
1896	177	97	50	48	133	61	21	10	2	1	1	...	312	159	72	58
1897	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	2	1	1	3	6	1	1
1898	102	25	18	10	107	27	13	6	5	1	...	1	214	53	31	17
1899	126	40	15	10	57	16	11	9	6	2	...	...	189	58	26	19
1900	161	64	30	35	33	8	2	2	7	10	2	2	201	82	34	39
1901	173	69	45	51	28	12	2	1	20	16	4	2	221	97	51	54
1902	191	60	48	40	43	21	2	2	2	2	...	...	236	83	50	42
1903	212	80	78	52	50	14	1	4	5	8	1	...	267	102	80	56
1904	103	35	31	32	61	23	10	5	6	2	...	2	170	60	41	39
1905	102	43	33	32	51	9	2	3	9	3	...	1	162	55	35	36
1906	112	41	25	24	54	14	1	3	7	8	3	1	173	63	29	28
1907	206	66	58	50	57	31	4	2	29	18	6	2	292	115	68	54
1908	217	82	47	68	91	28	6	4	5	2	3	2	313	112	56	74
1909	101	29	18	21	54	17	2	8	16	5	...	...	171	51	20	29
1910	101	27	14	12	49	23	6	7	49	20	4	7	199	70	24	26
1911	218	49	24	15	55	17	7	1	61	32	6	6	334	98	37	22
1912	226	70	39	64	37	24	6	5	12	12	1	1	275	106	46	70
Total ...	3,529	1,353	784	783	1,730	635	174	123	287	169	37	33	5,546	2,157	995	939

APPENDIX 43.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT INDIAN SETTLEMENTS IN FIJI.

Name of Settlement.	Year.	Leasehold or Crownfreehold.	Locality.	Island.	Area of Settlement.	Area of grazing land.	No. of allotments.	No. of allotments occupied.	No. of allotments vacant.	Average area of allotments.	Rent per acre.	Annual rent paid to natives for leasehold.	REMARKS.
					Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Vatuwaqa	1887	Crownfreehold	2 Miles from Suva	Vitilevu	161	...	85	58	27	2	20 0 0	...	
Samabula	1889	Do.	Do.	Do.	324	...	165	136	29	2	15 0 0	...	
Signal Station	1890	Do.	1½ Miles out of Suva	Do.	39	...	21	21	...	1¾	20 0 0	...	
Kalabo	1906	Do.	Suva-Reva Road	Do.	729	...	185	112	23	5½	3 0 0	...	
Nasinu	1906	Do.	Do.	Do.	569	...	77	67	10	7½	3 0 0	...	
Wainabuka	1907	Do.	Do.	Do.	730	...	117	63	54	6	3 0 0	...	
Buliloka	1899	Do.	Near Labasa	Vanualevu	462	1,292	154	129	25	3	7 6 0	...	
Boubale	1900	Do.	Do.	Do.	189	1,070	65	65	...	3	7 6 0	...	
Raranikawai	1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	155	896	55	41	14	3	5 0 0	...	
Wainikoro	1903	Leasehold	12 Miles from Labasa.	Do.	404	985	137	129	8	3	7 6 0	97 0 0	50 Years' lease from 1st January 1903.
Navutuvutu	1906	Do.	8 Miles from Labasa	Do.	61.	...	19	18	1	3	7 6 0	15 5 6	99 Years' lease from 26th November 1906.
Naqalini	1907	Crownfreehold	Do.	Do.	63	...	21	21	...	3	10 0 0	...	
Lolotua and Nacawa	1910	Leasehold	District of Dogotuki.	Do.	132	...	38	...	38	3	6 0 0	18 11 4	99 Years' lease from 1st January 1910.
Tokatoka	1901	Crownfreehold	Near Navua Mill	Vitilevu	228	...	76	76	...	3	7 6 0	...	
Namau	1908	Do.	10 Miles up the Ba river.	Do.	149	2,000 (approx.)	30	18	12	5	7 6 0	...	Eleven leases of periods of 15 years on Namau—120 acre.
Koro No. 1	1911	Do.	5 Miles from Tavua	Do.	588	4,000 (approx.)	117	34	83	5	5 0 0	...	Agistment fee 2/6 cattle and 1-goat.
Nacobi	1913	Do.	Nadi	Do.	321	745	58	...	58	5	10 0 0	...	New settlement of 1,066 acres agricultural land is being sub-divided.
Qeledradra	1913	Do.	Tavua	Do.	35	471	7	5	2	5	10 0 0	...	New settlement of 506 acres partly sub-divided.
					5,349 Acres.	11,459 Acres.	1,377	993	384				

(Sd.) C. A. HOLMS,

Acting Commissioner of Lands.

16th September 1913.

APPENDIX 44.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AREA AND VALUE OF LAND OCCUPIED BY INDENTURED INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN THE COLONY IN THE YEAR 1913 WITH THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF BUILDINGS, LIVE-STOCK AND OTHER PROPERTY THEREON.

District or Province.	Land-holders No.	LAND.					BUILDINGS.		CROPS.						LIVE-STOCK.						OTHER PROPERTY.		
		FREEHOLD.		LEASEHOLD.		Total value of holding.	No.	Value.	Sugar-cane, acres.	Rice, acres.	Bananas, acres.	Other crops, acres.	Total area, acres.	Total value	Cattle.	Horses.	Goats.	Sheep, pigs, etc.	Fowls.	Value.	Cutlers, boats, etc.	Farm Implements.	Value.
		Acres.	Capital value.	Acres.	Rental value.																		
					£	£								£									£
Sura	464	327	27,648	1,828	1,400	35,928	562	11,827	...	...	...	...	462	1,631	458	50	42	...	3,660	5,996	...	...	765
Rewa	...	760	5,075	7,045	3,289	8,364	1,703	12,625	2,433	864	1,485	29	4,811	45,000	1,597	91	100	70	10,108	12,777	171	412	2,018
Tailevu	34	1,243	6,450	1,151	146	...	39	240	...	...	152	16	168	1,600	117	14	2	...	254	754	...	...	46
Colo East *	40	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	5	146	7	158	...	35	1	2	7	591	200	...	...	...
Navua-Serua... ...	720	2,417	12,085	2,393	2,675	5,151	720	2,880	1,336	522	170	16	12,044	18,689	892	25	192	22	3,325	4,982	36	Not stated.	1,316
Ra *	229	...	...	10,000	1,021	...	244	804	64	...	...	...	...	3,515	1,018	196	64	...	3,186	4,572	...	201	300
Colo North *... ...	60	...	...	1,242	291	...	278	690	375	641	...	636	1,652	5,350	1,146	152	120	...	2,600	5,132	...	150	600
Ba *	567	...	...	5,184	2,279	12,714	...	2,080	1,136	834	...	226	2,196	22,136	2,361	501	145	...	6,700	24,457	...	...	...
Lautoka *	422	...	...	4,263	...	...	617	3,294	709	...	...	...	...	8,289	1,015	90	9	...	2,004	5,958	...	...	889
Nad *	...	...	...	6,458	...	23,528	930	3,502	624	1,523	1	742	2,890	14,587	2,580	235	...	82	6,515	14,709	...	...	4,924
Nadroga	312	...	...	740	303	...	297	2,472	70	600	30	...	...	2,806	881	136	152	...	...	3,910	23	147	551
Bua	...	604	1,812	665	217	...	...	308	...	...	...	...	...	1,140	554	4	188	...	1,000	1,890	...	...	455
Macuata *	831	500	1,500	4,686	1,805	...	...	5,698	20	3,844	...	...	4,686	14,034	3,301	67	2,063	85	11,328	11,442	...	...	3,350
Savu Savu	42	...	...	227	...	...	32	152	...	...	...	...	...	478	...	...	...	...	...	485	...	...	649
Taviuni	*Nil*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Levuka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	5,851	54,570	46,082	13,426	...	5,178	46,572	6,767	8,833	1,984	1,672	...	139,255	15,905	1,562	3,019	266	51,271	97,264	...	...	15,863

NOTE.—The details supplied are incomplete in respect of districts marked *.

APPENDIX 45 (*a*).

AMOUNTS DEPOSITED FOR TRANSMISSION TO INDIA BY IMMIGRANTS REPATRIATED, TOGETHER WITH DECLARED VALUE OF JEWELLERY, COINS, ETC., IN THEIR POSSESSION.

Year.	Amount deposited for transmission.	Value of Jewellery, etc.	Total.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
1889	6,919 0 0	......	6,919 0 0
1890	173 10 0	......	173 10 0
2	3,102 6 2	1,920 13 6	5,022 19 8
3	3,465 14 8	1,880 13 6	5,346 7 9
4	5,512 19 11	4,707 6 6	10,220 6 5
5	4,432 15 5	2,506 19 0	6,929 14 5
6	5,133 16 3	2,327 16 3	7,461 12 6
7	No Immigrants repatriated owing to plague and famine in India.		
8	2,749 12 0	3,258 15 3	6,008 7 3
9	1,323 8 0	3,454 9 0	4,777 17 0
1900	2,982 15 8	4,216 0 6	7,198 16 2
1	3,139 14 5	6,290 7 0	9,430 1 5
2	4,310 19 6	4,686 2 0	8,997 1 6
3	4,444 12 11	7,476 9 6	11,921 2 5
4	1,457 0 6	5,930 17 4	7,387 17 10
5	1,558 5 1	4,124 8 9	5,682 13 10
6	1,885 6 6	6,502 8 0	8,387 10 6
7	2,421 10 0	9,362 8 0	11,783 18 0
8	1,056 18 0	11,831 9 6	12,888 7 6
9	1,285 9 0	7,301 16 0	8,587 5 0
1910	1,156 14 0	7,313 14 0	8,470 8 0
1	2,391 10 0	10,194 18 0	13,306 8 0
2	1,879 10 0	11,955 0 0	13,834 10 0
Total ...	62,773 7 7	1,17,962 7 7	1,80,735 15 2

APPENDIX 45 (*a*)—*contd.*

TOTAL SUMS PLACED AT DEPOSIT BY INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK OR IN LOCAL BANKS ON 31ST DECEMBER IN EACH YEAR FROM 1882 TO 1912.

Year.	Deposited in local Banks.		Government Savings Bank.	
	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
1882	709 0 0	28		
3	1,242 0 0	72		
4	2,892 17 5	148		
5	3,469 15 7	106		
6	3,752 11 2	136		
7	5,076 19 2	178		
8	7,074 0 0	234		
9	6,393 0 0	252		
1890	7,422 0 0	249		
1	10,638 0 0	343		
2	13,143 0 0	445		
3	17,445 0 0	692		
4	19,914 19 6	913		
5	19,991 0 4	866		
6	19,628 2 11	870		
7	16,513 13 2	662		
8	16,228 16 9	667		
9	17,537 3 1	684		
1900	18,144 3 2	664		
1	17,411 9 6	633		
2	18,008 1 5	607		
3	15,806 5 11	570		
4	16,152 14 9	464		
5	17,049 16 7	506		
6	14,548 6 10	394		
7	13,542 10 11	363		
8	12,641 12 1	355	103 14 7	7
9	14,855 6 7	347		
1910	13,186 5 1	314		
1	13,943 0 0	338	1,422 17 2	50
2	14,201 17 3	319	2,527 2 2	77
Total ...	3,88,563 9 2	13,419	...	...

APPENDIX 45 (*a*)—*concld.*

AMOUNTS ANNUALLY REMITTED BY INDIAN IMMIGRANTS TO FRIENDS AND RELATIVES IN INDIA, AND THE NUMBER OF SEPARATE REMITTANCES.

Year.	No. of remittances.	Amount. £ s. d.
1885	10	84 4 6
6	30	282 4 3
7	54	324 8 0
8	47	242 15 0
9	65	349 0 0
1890	61	426 19 4
1	102	546 10 0
2	132	677 1 3
3	119	447 0 0
4	230	1,292 17 8
5	196	1,022 4 10
6	308	1,553 5 0
7	590	2,650 7 4
8	444	1,920 11 0
9	374	1,595 10 6
1900	383	1,716 1 0
1	386	1,718 16 4
2	452	2,113 9 10
3	446	2,236 13 0
4	389	1,968 19 0
5	473	2,516 16 7
6	425	2,101 16 0
7	660	3,451 2 4
8	815	3,989 2 0
9	901	4,532 14 0
1910	721	3,843 5 6
1	762	4,201 19 8
2	844	4,792 17 9
Total ...	10,419	52,688 12 1

NOTE.—Does not include money deposited for transmission by immigrants returning to India.

APPENDIX 45 (*b*).

Rules for the Transmission of Moneys of Indian immigrants to India in substitution for Rules Nos. 19 to 31 (regulating the issue of Money Orders on Indian Treasuries) published in *Royal Gazette*, No. 59 of 28th November, 1902.

1. Amounts to be remitted to India shall be deposited in sums of not less than £1 or more than £40 with the Receiver-General or with the Stipendiary Magistrate of the district in which an immigrant resides.

Every remitter not being an immigrant under original indenture will be required to pay a commission to cover the cost of exchange between Fiji and London.

The commission which in no case shall be less than one shilling shall be fixed from time to time by the Receiver-General according to the ruling rate of exchange (at present 1½ per cent). Immigrants under original indenture are exempt from payment of such commission.

2. The depositor will be furnished with a receipt in Form A for the amount to be remitted (and commission if any) which shall be subject to such deduction as may be necessary in order to cover the commission payable on the Inland Money Order which will be issued in India. The amount to be remitted on the Inland Money Order in India shall in no case include any fraction of a shilling.

The amount payable will be computed at the rate of exchange for the time being agreed upon between the Indian and Imperial Exchequers.

3. Deposits for remittance will be received subject to the following conditions (printed on back of receipt) and which should be fully explained to the depositer, *viz.*, as follows :—

" Money for transmission to India will be taken subject to the following conditions :—

" (*a*) The amount deposited will be paid to the payee at his residence in India subject to such deduction as may be necessary to cover the commission payable on the Money Order under the Regulations of the Post Office of India.

" (*b*) A receipt for the amount will be obtained from the payee in India and forwarded to the remitter through the Agent-General of immigration.

" (*c*) If the payee cannot be found the amount of the remittance (less the commission paid) will be returned to the remitter.

" (*d*) The Government will not be responsible for the payment of the remittance to a person other than the rightful payee if such wrong payment arises out of the inaccuracy or insufficiency of the information furnished by the remitter."

4. The receiving officer will enter up the particulars as specified in Form C, taking care to obtain full and accurate details from depositor as regards the description of the payee and his address. If deposit is paid to the Stipendiary Magistrate he will forward the amount and the commission (if any) with the counterpart of Form C to the Receiver-General.

5. The Receiver-General will by each mail forward particulars of deposits received by him to the Emigration Agent in India. (Form E.)

6. The Emigration Agent on receipt thereof will proceed to take out Inland Money Orders in favour of the payees named in lists, and will forward to the Agent-General of Immigration in Fiji for delivery to the Remitter the acknowledgments of payments of such Orders when received from the payees.

7. In the event of any payee not being found the Emigration Agent shall recover from the Indian Post Office the amount of the Order (less the Commission payable) and notify the Agent-General of Immigration accordingly.

8. The Emigration Agent will render full details of the Money Order transaction in his quarterly accounts, noting against each Money Order paid the number and date of the relative Advice List from the Receiver-General. The Emigration Agent will also indorse on the receipt to be returned to the remitter the number of the remittance as shown on the Advice List.

9. Immigrants about to return to India may deposit their savings with the Receiver-General for transmission to the Emigration Agent, Calcutta, who will assist them if required on their arrival in India in taking out Inland Money Orders through the Post Office.

FORM A.

Indian Deposit.

No. Form B.
No. Form C.
190 .

Deposited by
Father's Name
Register No.
Amount
To be

Stipendiary Magistrate.

FORM A.

Indian Deposit Receipt.

No. Form B.
No. Form C.
190 .

RECEIVED from
the sum of pounds, to be

£ : :

Stipendiary Magistrate.

Conditions under Rule 3 to be printed on back.

FORM C.

M. O. No. Rs.

Money Order Required.

Amount ... £ : :
Commission ... : :

Payee.
Payable at
To
Father's name
Caste and age
Occupation
Relationship to Remitter
Ganw, Mauza, or Mahalla (Village)
Thána
Pargana
Zilla (District)

Remitter.
Deposited by
Ex ship arrived
Ship's No. Reg. No.
Father's name
Caste and age
Residing at

Forwarded to the Honourable the Receiver-General.

Dated the 190 .

Stipendiary Magistrate.

FORM C.

No. M. O. No. £

Money Order Required.

Amount ... £ : : .
Commission... : : .

Payee.
Payable at
To
Father's name
Caste and age
Occupation
Relationship to Remitter
Ganw, Mauza, or Mahalla (Village)
Thána
Pargana
Zilla (District)

Remitter.
Deposited by
Ex ship arrived
Ship's No. Reg. No.
Father's name
Caste and age
Residing at

Forwarded to the Honourable the Receiver-General.

Dated the 190 .

Stipendiary Magistrate

FORM E. FIJI.

Receiver-General's Office,
190

Sir,

I have the honour to notify you that I have received the Deposits specified in the annexed Advice List, and I would feel obliged by your taking out Inland Money Orders in favour of the Payees.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Receiver-General.

The Emigration Agent for Fiji,
....

FIJI. EMIGRANTS' REMITTANCES.

Advice List No. , dated , of Emigrants' Remittances.

Money Order.			Remitter.				Payee.						Payee's address.			
No.	Date.	Amount in Rupees.	Name.	Father's Name.	Age.	Caste.	Name.	Father's Name.	Age.	Caste.	Occupation.	Relationship to Remitter.	Zilla.	Pargana.	Thána.	Mauza (or village).

GENERAL.

58. Facilities for corresponding with relatives in India.—In all colonies facilities are afforded to emigrants for corresponding with friends or relatives in India or elsewhere. At the office of the Protector of Immigrants or Agent General as well as at the office of each Inspector or Divisional Agent assistance in addressing or despatching both letters and remittances is freely and constantly given. We have seen an officer on tour halt and accept letters from labourers by the roadside, note the address, and arrange to have each letter enclosed in a stout and legibly addressed envelope and posted. It was not an accident but part of an understood system. Envelopes were specially prepared with the word 'Village', 'Thana,' 'Tehsil' and 'District' printed on the cover, a blank space being left opposite each. The delivery of three or four letters occupied about a minute. A few inquiries about the immigrants' well-being occupied about another minute, and the labourers returned to their work in the adjoining field. Emigrants who do not receive replies to letters or private acknowledgments of remittances habitually go to officers of the Immigration Department who endeavour to clear the matter up through the emigration agencies in India. Illiterate immigrants whether on estates or settlements in towns or villages can get their letters written without any difficulty. The only obstacle to writing is a feeling of shame on the part of those who have not remitted money. Many men whom we questioned about their communications with relatives stated that they did not like to write unless they also sent money orders. After our arrival in India we were informed that the largest employer of indentured immigrants in Fiji was arranging not only to have letters written *gratis* for labourers but to defray the postage to India. It might be well if all employers urged on their labourers to send with their letters an addressed envelope for the reply from India. Many immigrants told us sorrowfully that their letters were not answered.

For the four West Indian Colonies arrangements were made some years ago by which certificates of payment of money orders in India were forwarded by the Indian Post Office to the colonial remitter, *i.e.*, the Indian emigrant, on payment of a fee of 2 annas (two pence). The same arrangement has recently been entered into with the Government of Fiji.

We were especially struck with the Surinam arrangements. The Immigration Department of that colony transmits a large number of letters, in recent years averaging 1,000 yearly, free of cost, and a poor and illiterate Indian need only dictate his letter. Though the actual amount of assistance given varies from colony to colony in all it is substantial, and its money value is not its most important aspect. This practical recognition of the immigrants' moral claim to sympathetic assistance in his private needs and difficulties is productive of much goodwill.

59. Terms of agreement.—Labourers emigrating sign an agreement form on the reverse of which the conditions of service are summarised. All important matters with one exception are mentioned. No reference is made to the sanction by which the observance of conditions is enforced. The agreement does not state that refusal to work, unlawful absence, etc., are punishable by fine or imprisonment on conviction by a Magistrate. This liability should of course be clearly stated. The omission was referred to by labourers in the colonies, and while it is doubtful if penal clauses of the Ordinance were in fact so unexpected as they were sometimes represented to be, it is certain that the absence of any specific mention of these clauses in agreements is cherished as a grievance. In the Calcutta depôt probably every batch of emigrants includes a number of persons, men and women, re-emigrating. In up-country collecting depôts the recruits include such persons frequently. They mingle with the others for many days and are not likely to deny themselves the privilege of airing their own experiences as veterans. We visited four of the largest collecting centres in the United Provinces and two in the Madras Presidency. We questioned recruits regarding the conditions of service in the colonies, and especially about penalties for breach of agreement and about cost of living. We were surprised that so many were well informed on these as well as other points. The remainder seemed to be not merely ignorant but indifferent, and while none of the ignorant betrayed surprise or dissatisfaction at being enlightened on these matters the majority seemed anxious to explain that their conduct would be too meritorious to deserve any kind of punshment. Failure to refer to the penal clauses exposes the system of recruitment to justifiable criticism but does not apparently result in recruits being obtained who would be unwilling to emigrate if the omission were supplied. If our proposals regarding previous sanction to prosecutions and disposal of complaints by Inspectors meet with approval this part of the disciplinary system should also be recited in the conditions of service.

So far as we could ascertain each recruit in up-country depôts had the printed conditions of service read over and explained. Registering officers not only question recruits when brought before them but visit sub-depôts at intervals and question recruits found in them. Again in Calcutta and Madras the Protectors question recruits on arrival at the main depôt. While it would probably be untrue to state that each individual recruit has all the conditions fully and clearly fixed in his mind it is undoubtedly true that a good deal of trouble is taken to make matters clear and that where ignorance or misapprehension exists it is due to obtuseness and indifference on the part of recruits and not to systematic deceit. In up country depôts a batch of recruits may usually be divided into three classes, those who will ask intelligent questions about the conditions those who will not ask questions but will listen with interest to the answers given to others, and those who regard questions and answers with stolid indifference. In one class of cases we think deceit affected the recruits' willingness to emigrate. The cases were not numerous and the individuals were literate men of non-agricultural castes. We were told by such men in more than one colony that recruiters had promised work other than agricultural work, but the promise was coupled with an injunction to say nothing about this to the local registering officer or to any higher officer in Calcutta. They were recommended to give false names and castes and describe themselves as labourers, and were assured that their intelligence and ability to read and write would ensure them superior employment in the colony almost immediately. These emigrants accordingly made on three occasions untrue statements to the registering officer, the Emigration Agent, and the Protector of Emigrants. They went to the colony and found that manual labour was required. As a matter of fact, though the recruiter is unlikely to have known it, emigrants have from time to time had there indentures cancelled and been given special employment, and a few indentured labourers are given employment in hospitals, offices, etc. The persons so deceived were naturally aggrieved, but it is fair to the system in operation to recognise that the recruiter's deceit would have been ineffective but for the untruthfulness and dishonesty of the person deceived. The colonies and the emigration officers want only genuine manual labourers and try to exclude all others. An examination of the hands of recruits is carried out systematically, but even this test can be evaded. It might be well to affix in up country sub-depôts a large placard containing not only the conditions of service but general information including a warning against irresponsible promises of any work but agricultural labour. Quite apart from the question of deceit, men who cannot or will not work with their hands are not wanted. Where the density of population is from 700 to 900 per square mile and agricultural labourers earn a bare subsistence without hope of betterment a true statement of an emigrant's prospects may safely be relied upon.

While on the subject of recruitment it may not be out of place to advert to the complaint of employers that most shipments included men who were physically unfit for agricultural work. We were shown men who certainly looked unpromising and were stated to be useless. A few rejections occur on the arrival of each ship in a colony, those rejected being repatriated as soon as possible. We inquired regarding the tests applied in India, and had existing methods been invariably practised in the past unfit men could hardly escape elimination. No man who is obviously unsound can pass the medical tests and in the depôt registers summary rejections by the Emigration Officer on the ground of generally defective physique are recorded. What seems to have occurred is that in years when employment is obtainable near recruiting centres and fewer recruits are available the standard is lowered as regards general physique. Men who are known to be organically unsound are never passed. It would appear that formerly in Madras physical tests were ess strict than in Calcutta. It is in every way desirable to maintain a high standard of physical fitness. Men of good physique will earn good wages and may easily become prosperous settlers. Weedy men will do little more than maintain themselves and their grumbling is infectious.

We think that the emigration agencies would do well to repatriate and employ experimentally as recruiters a few emigrants who had recently completed their indentured service. These men should be sent back to their own districts on a small fixed salary *plus* a small bonus per approved recruit, a further sum of a few hundred rupees being paid to them after ten years of good work. Only industrious men who had worked steadily in a colony should be employed and their field of operations should be separate from that of the existing recruiters. They could answer all questions put to them by recruits or by any one else interested in their work. They would begin with a clean record, would be slow to forfeit their employment by misconduct, and would have a reward to hope for after a reasonable period of work besides a stimulus to activity while employed. They would not merely hang about the centres to which the unemployed drift but could go to find recruits. They would hold up their heads and rely on nothing but the truth. At least one recruiter now employed in the United Provinces had grown up and been educated in Jamaica before his parents returned to India, and on short acquaintance he compared favourably with any other recruiter. The recruiters now employed are generally disliked and distrusted and their knowledge is obviously second hand. An intelligent man who had himself worked in a colony, knew what industrious men might expect, and could give proofs of what he said, would inspire more confidence.

The existing forms of agreement are polyglot. It would be better to have forms printed in English and one other language. For each emigrant the form printed in the language understood by him would be used. Notices in depôts might be polyglot.

60. Indentured women.—The system of restricting the industrial service of women under indenture to three years out of the five years of indentured residence is a matter about which there is much diversity of opinion. On the whole we think that it is rather less than more advantageous. It was recommended by Surgeon Major Comyn twenty years ago in the expectation that it would induce more women of a respectable class to emigrate. The class of women does not seem to have been affected. Some managers think that both men and women are more contented if the woman is free of all obligation to work after three years. Others think that a woman who is not occupied otherwise than in cooking her husband's food is more likely to get into mischief, and several stated that men have privately asked that women should be sent out to work. So far as we could ascertain employers are not particularly anxious that women should work provided that they are properly maintained and absence from work does not merely mean exposure to temptation and possibility of serious trouble. Even during the first three years a woman who is known to be safely and usefully employed at home will not be sent out to the field. The women who come out consist as to one-third of married women who accompany their husbands, the remainder being mostly widows and women who have run away from their husbands or been put away by them. A small percentage are ordinary prostitutes. Of the women who emigrate otherwise than with their husbands or parents the great majority are not, as they are frequently represented to be, shamelessly immoral. They are women who have got into trouble and apparently emigrate to escape from the life of promiscuous prostitution which seems to be the alternative to emigration. It is obviously difficult to elicit from the women themselves a full and frank account of their antecedents. But what appears to be true as regards a substantial number is that they ran away from home alone or accompanied by someone by whom they were abandoned, that they drifted into one of the large recruiting centres, and after a time were picked up by the recruiter. The recruiter is represented to have pictured to them a condition under which they could both earn good wages and begin domestic life afresh. The recruiter is sometimes regarded in India as a man who habitually tempts women to leave their homes. The statements made to us by women do not bear out that view. He picks up his recruits in the towns to which women immigrate from rural areas where recruiters seldom appear. In our visits to depôts we have found that registering officers are not backward in exercising the discretionary power conferred on them by section 31 (2) of the Indian Emigration Act as regards postponing the registration of women recruits whom they believe to be married. The great majority of the unmarried women cohabit with one man and remain with him. The union is sometimes but rarely legalised by marriage. On large estates there are always some women of notoriously lax morals, and there are of course a considerable number of unmarried men. The risk in allowing women to absent themselves from work is that both married women and those who would otherwise remain loyal to an irregular union are more likely to be tempted by these men. Experience shows that the authority of husband or protector is not always able to overcome a woman's disinclination to work, and even apart from possible temptations from outside it is frequently better for all parties that this authority should be reinforced. What would be much more beneficial than permitting women to absent themselves from work after three years is the adoption of another proposal made by Surgeon-Major Comyn, namely, that during advanced pregnancy and after child birth a woman should be entitled both to remain idle and to receive free rations or diet ordered by a medical officer. The whole period should be not less than four months and might advantageously extend to six months. There is on and off estates a considerable mortality among children under one year. Exact figures were not obtainable, and though the corresponding mortality in other sections of the community in the West Indies is possibly higher, it is likely that the grant of free rations would contribute to an improvement. In the Trinidad Indian community generally the proportion of still-births is very high. A woman is never compelled by her employer to work when she is pregnant or has been recently delivered, but unless her husband is an exceptionally good worker her earnings will be a consideration, and she may easily continue too long at work before delivery and recommence work too soon afterwards. Another obvious risk is that the birth-rate may be artificially checked if bearing children is expensive. We strongly urge that this proposal should be adopted. It would be for the Colonial Government to decide if the cost should fall wholly on the estate or wholly on the Immigration Fund or partly on each. The third course seems most equitable. It may also be convenient to recommend here the universal adoption of a measure which is systematically adopted in Fiji and Surinam and has been tried sporadically in other colonies. This is the maintenance on each estate of a regular nursery in charge of one or more women. This ensures that whether mothers do not work, do light work, or do a full day's work small children are well cared for. They are properly fed, and articles of food such as milk, etc., which are easily contaminated, can be kept in insect-proof cupboards away from dust. If the number of children under four years of age exceeds five a nursery should be provided.

As regards the class of women recruited we think that an improvement could be affected. The employment of returned immigrants as recruiters should contribute to the recruitment of a larger percentage of married persons. We were at first disposed to recommend that the proportion of *adult* women to men be increased from 40 to 50 per cent in order to reduce the disproportion between the sexes. An increase to 100 per cent may seem at first sight suitable but becomes less attractive on consideration. The majority of young men go out with the intention of saving and remitting money and returning to their own villages and not of marrying. Unless the women emigrated as wives insistence on a parity between the sexes would be anything but a gain to morality. The additional women would almost all be disreputable. There are in Trinidad now in round figures 1,20,000 Indians of whom 50,000 are females and 70,000 males. The figures in British Guiana are almost the same, the exact proportion being 100 males to 73 females. An immigrant who wants to marry in these colonies can find a wife. If all the unmarried women are deducted from the numbers emigrating the diminution in the total female population is slight and becomes yearly less noticeable. In the other colonies the proportion of males to females is approximately 2 to 1, but the discrepancy is decreasing. We think that it would be better to modify the rule which requires that for each 100 men 40 women over ten years of age be shipped. There need in our opinion be no minimum limit of age and the percentage of females to males should be raised to 50. Under the existing rule recruiters must accept such women as they can get. As young girl children do not count towards the percentage and as all ineffectives are costly to emigrate and to maintain on an estate, single women are now in more demand than a family including small girl children. If young girls count towards the percentage a married couple with two or more girl children will be very desirable recruits. There will be no need to recruit disreputable women and in a very short time the disproportion between adult men and women will be further reduced. There would soon be a substantial and steady increase in the number of marriageable women, while the professional prostitute would tend to disappear. There need be no fear that girls will not find husbands. Industrious men marrying in the first four years of their indentures might be entitled to an advance not exceeding £3 recoverable in instalments of a shilling per week. On estates the married quarters should be fenced off. The married quarters would be 'out of bounds' for the single men, and the conditions of life need occasion no special anxiety as regards morality. The recruiter responsible for recruiting married couples or girls with their parents should be rewarded. Whatever methods may be adopted for recruitment it would be for the emigration officers of the colony to satisfy the Government of India that both methods and results were satisfactory. We recommend that the question of re-extending the industrial period of women's indentures to five years be left to the colonial authorities. It is possible that even a desirable change, merely because it is a change, may give rise to more trouble than the anticipated advantages would justify. The other measures recommended might be tried first. It will be remembered that we have proposed a system of rewards for well behaved people in the later years of their indentures, and its adoption will enable employers to discourage reprehensible idleness among women.

61. Suicides and immorality on estates.—In Trinidad particulars of suicides among the indentured are not given either in the Protector's annual report or in the separate annual return of mortality on estates. Apparently no report regarding the occurrence of a suicide is received by the Protector, and the causes assigned for these suicides are not recorded in his office. In the annual report on vital statistics suicides among Indians are included in the general figures. The Registrar General was, however, good enough to have the original records searched for ten years and communicated the number of suicides amongst Indians as shown in the marginal table * (1). Since our return to India information regarding suicides amongst the indentured has been supplied as in the marginal table † (2). The mean Indian population was 106,000 during the decade, and the mean indentured population 10,700. The suicide rate for the total Indian population was 134 per million and for the indentured 400 per million.

(1)

Year.	No.
* 1903-4	4
1904-5	11
1905-6	19
1906-7	15
1907-8	19
1908-9	21
1909-10	18
1910-11	6
1911-12	7
1912-13	22
Total	142

(2)

Year.	No.
† 1903-4	1
1904-5	2
1905-6	5
1906-7	4
1907-8	5
1908-9	9
1909-10	4
1910-11	4
1911-12	4
1912-13	5
Total	43

In British Guiana the suicides were as follows :—

Year.	Indentured.			Rate per million of indentured population.	Unindentured.			Rate per million of unindentured population.	Whole number.	The colony rate per million of total population (all races).
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.			
1903 ...	1	...	1	67	8	...	8	72	9	72
1904 ...	1	...	1	67	6	2	8	70	9	71
1905 ...	2	...	2	16	1	1	2	17	4	31
1906 ...	4	1	5	476	6	1	7	59	11	94
1907 ...	1	...	1	102	7	2	9	75	10	77
1908 ...	0	...	...	...	3	1	4	33	4	31
1909 ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	51	6	47
1910 ...	1	..	1	110	6	1	7	59	7	55
1911 ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	10	2.	15
1912 ...	1	...	1	103	3	...	3	25	4	31

In four of the cases among indentured immigrants the motive seems to have been domestic trouble, and in two of these cases jealousy. In other cases ordinary quarrels, depression owing to illness, or unknown motives were assigned. During the period the indentured population varied from 15,000 to 9,500. Twelve cases occurred in ten years amongst a mean population of upwards of 12,000, giving an average annual rate per million of 100. Of the twelve cases five occurred in a single year. During the last five years the rate was lower than in the provinces from which the labourers emigrated, but the whole population concerned was of course very small. Amongst the unindentured, with a mean population of 108,000, there were 56 cases in ten years, giving an annual rate of nearly 52 per million.

In Jamaica the number of suicides amongst the indentured labourers in each of the last ten years was :—

Year.	Number of suicides.	Mean Indentured population.
1903	1	1,800
1904	2	1,250
1905-06	2	1,400
1906-07	1	2,200
1907-08	...	2,800
1908-09	...	2,600
1909-10	...	3,200
1910-11	2	3,400
1911-12	2	3,000
1912-13	...	3,600

The rate is 396 per million throughout the ten years.

In two of the cases the motive assigned was jealousy and in one case grief for a wife's death. Depression owing to ill-health, quarrels with other labourers, and unknown motives were assigned in other cases. As the Government of India is concerned to know how far the suicides are the consequence of the indentured system it seems hazardous to draw confident conclusions in this case from calculations of rates. The population is very small and in four out of the last six years no suicides occurred. For these six years the rate per million is 215. The suicides amongst the unindentured, as distinguished from the rest of the population, are nowhere separately recorded.

The following table gives the number of suicides amongst the indentured and non-indentured Indians in Dutch Guiana for ten years:—

Year.	INDENTURED.		UNINDENTURED.	
	Suicides.	Population.	Suicides.	Population.
1903	1	3,611	3	15,445
1904	...	3,003	1	16,377
1905	...	2,816	1	16,259
1906	1	3,508	...	16,426
1907	...	3,897	...	17,729
1908	1	5,035	1	18,693
1909	1	5,879	1	19,100
1910	...	6,119	1	19,700
1911	...	5,876	...	19,665
1912	...	3,953	1	23,108

In one of these cases the motive assigned was domestic trouble, and in another jealousy. In the majority of the remainder quarrels with friends or neighbours were found to be the immediate causes. In two cases depression owing to illness was assigned. Here again the figures are small. The average rates per million are for indentured 91 and for unindentured 49. While it may be prudent to abstain from positive conclusions based on results recorded amongst a few thousand persons the absence of suicides for several years in succession amongst indentured immigrants in British Guiana and Dutch Guiana will at least suggest doubts as to the consequential connection between the indentured system and the suicide rate.

The suicides in Fiji during each of the last ten years were:—

Year.	SUICIDES AMONG		Indentured population.	Free population.
	Indentured.	Free.		
1903	12	3	...	...
1904	8	...	...	...
1905	6	...	...	...
1906	8	1	...	...
1907	12	5	...	...
1908	11	6	11,999	21,151
1909	10	1	12,243	23,163
1910	8	4	12,757	26,557
1911	16	2	14,310	25,976
1912	18	5	15,369	32,482

We were informed that the Madras labourers were much more prone to commit suicide than other Indians. In 1911 special instructions were on this account issued to employers to treat these immigrants with special care particularly during the first few months after their arrival. Cases arising out of domestic quarrels and jealousy were the largest class, next to these coming cases in which the deceased had been accused of a serious crime, and cases in which chronic ill-health had produced despondency. In two cases the deceased had been struck by a Sirdar a short time previously. In many cases no probable motive was ascertainable. The rate amongst free Indians is high and amongst indentured Indians very high in this colony. Yet for some years the conditions under which the indentured people work have compared favourably with those in other colonies. Prosecutions have been fewer, and sentences of imprisonment much fewer. The health conditions are unusually good owing to the absence of malarial fever and to good sanitary and medical arrangements. Wages are higher than in any other colony and the standard of task is lower. A circumstance peculiar to the colony is that the sale of alcoholic liquor to Indians is forbidden. Doubtless occasional evasions of the prohibition occur but broadly speaking alcoholic liquor in any form is unobtainable. The colony is being newly opened up and comparatively large communities of Indians such as are found all over West Indian colonies do not exist. Immigrants find themselves in small groups in a strange and very sparsely populated country. Labourers on many estates cannot during holidays or week-ends exchange the monotony of their daily lives for the social attractions of an Indian town or village in the vicinity. The few Fijian villages could have no attraction for Indians, who regard their amiable and interesting but rather primitive inhabitants as 'junglies'.

The rate amongst indentured was 926 per million of adult population in the last five years, and among other Indians 147 per million. In comparing this high rate with rates recorded in India or elsewhere some allowances must be made. In the first place there is in the colony no tendency to minimise the number of cases. The record may even be increased by the inclusion of cases which would be classed elsewhere as doubtful. The Immigration Department has happily allowed no bias to affect the result of inquiries and is concerned mainly with the possibility of any ill-treatment or neglect being responsible for the fatality. In his annual report for 1911, the Hon'ble Mr. Coates, the Agent General for Immigration, referring to the suicides recorded states:—" * * * * and in five other cases immigrants were found dead after a lapse of time under circumstances which permitted of the theory of suicide but without sufficient evidence of the cause". There is no tendency to give undue weight to remote possibilities or to base verdicts on considerations disconnected with the conduct and motives of the deceased. Again, suicide rates for a country or province, especially where the majority of the people are engaged in ordinary agricultural pursuits, differ from rates in centres to which people immigrate for work under what are to them abnormal social and economic conditions. The rate for a population normally constituted as regards the distribution over age periods differs from that of a population with an abnormal age distribution. We endeavoured to obtain figures for purposes of comparison after our return to India. The statement printed as Appendix 46 was obtained from the Commerce and Industry Department records. It shows that in the Bombay Presidency as a whole the average rate is 28·8 per million while that of the United Provinces whence most emigrants are drawn, is 63, and that of Madras, the other chief source of supply to Fiji, is 45. The only source from which we could obtain carefully compiled statistics was Bombay City, where suicides have been tabulated analytically by the Bombay Anthropological Society. In the years 1901-06, during which the suicide rate was lower than in the previous quinquennium the general rate averaged 75 per million, that is nearly three times the rate for the whole Presidency. Further, if the rate for the age-period '20—30' is extracted the rate per million was 107 taking the average population of this age at 280,000, which is probably in excess of the actual. This rate is approximately four times higher than the Presidency rate. On estates more than three-fourths of the immigrants are between 20 and 30 years of age. We have no data as regards suicide rates for varying age-periods, or in centres attracting industrial immigrants in the provinces of India from which labourers emigrate to the colonies.

But when all allowances are made the suicide rate in Fiji is very high, and it is impossible not to conclude that the conditions under which indentured labourers live conduce to a high suicide rate. Whether this consequence results solely or mainly from the fact that the labourers are under indenture must be left to the judgment of the individual. If the same labourers emigrated to a distant and sparsely populated country but lived and worked as they liked the suicide rate might be lower, but the conclusion can only be speculative. The period of indenture not only comprises the dangerous age-period of emigrants but is also the period immediately following emigration when home-sickness is experienced by the great majority. After his indenture has expired the immigrant is free to work where and when he likes. He is also a trained worker, acclimatised, and accustomed to the conditions of the country, and he has passed the most dangerous age-period. The Fiji estates have neither Indian settlers within their border nor, in most cases, Indian communities in the immediate vicinity. The life on estates would be much more cheerful if more land on and near estates was occupied by Indians. The largest employer of indentured labour, the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, is now endeavouring to establish settlements on what may be called a wholesale plan, and we think it highly probable that the creation of a number of compact centres of Indian social life will react markedly on the suicide rate. We have recommended more active organisation of settlements by the Government of the colony. The experience of other colonies will at least suggest caution in concluding that the condition of being indentured in itself influences the suicide rate amongst immigrants. The fact that there are in Fiji only 43 adult females to every 100 males may possibly have some effect, but this is not noticeable in the case of Surinam. We have elsewhere made recommendations for accelerating the reduction of the discrepancy between the sexes. From the record of inquiries it appears that in 15 out of 109 cases sexual jealousy was recognised as responsible, assuming all domestic quarrels to originate in this way. Even if these cases are eliminated a high rate remains to be explained. If, as we gathered, a lower standard of physical fitness was formerly accepted in emigrants from Madras the fact would much more seriously influence the suicide rate. Despondency owing to ill-health was one of the motives frequently assigned. The reasons for the high rate in Fiji might more readily be deduced if the cases were tabulated with reference to localities, age-periods, duration of indentured service, caste, and province (and preferably district) of origin. The motives so far as they are ascertained with reasonable probability, should also be classified.

As regards immorality on estates we have in dealing with the question of indentured women stated that the majority of women are not married to the men with whom they cohabit on estates. Of these unmarried women a few live as prostitutes, whether nominally under the protection of a man or not. The majority remain with the man with whom they form an irregular union. They are, however, exposed to a good deal of temptation as there are on all estates a number of young unmarried men with much more money than is needed for their personal wants. A few women change their protectors and out of these desertions trouble not infrequently arises. In each colony a few cases of homicide or grievous hurt annually result from quarrels about women. Probably the best guarantee against infidelity to regular or irregular unions is the birth of children. We have in another paragraph made recommendations which will both minimise the risk of restricting births and render the rearing of children a burden on the estate or the colony as well as on the indentured parent. There is no doubt that the morality of an estate population compares very unfavourably with that of an Indian village, and that the trouble originates in the class of women who emigrate. We have recommended that as married women are a minority of the adult women who emigrate and as the remainder are women who are or would become prostitutes in India the proportion of female emigrants should be increased but at the same time no minimum limit of age be imposed. We anticipate that a larger number of girls will emigrate with their parents and that a much larger number of married couples will shortly be found on estates while disreputable women will be reduced to a minimum. The only practical remedy for the evils existing is to increase the proportion of marriageable women and, therefore, the number of marriages. Under any system of emigration there will always be a large proportion of young unmarried males. Of the men who return from these colonies more than half are still unmarried (*vide* Appendix C), and the proportion of females steadily rises in the resident population.

62. Wages returns.—As regards the inducements held out to Indian emigrants in the form of wages during indentured service we venture to suggest that these may be shown in annual reports more intelligibly than at present. What an intelligent emigrant should wish to know clearly is the probable surplus which he will earn over the sum which is needed to supply his reasonable wants. Those interested in the welfare of emigrants also wish to know this, and those concerned with the local supervision of indentured Indians wish to know the surplus which accrues on each estate and to inquire how far bad management or bad sanitation affect this surplus. Statements of average earnings per working day or per day worked in themselves do not give sufficient information. Even if information as to average daily expenditure is added a complex calculation must be performed before the annual, monthly, or weekly surplus is arrived at. What we propose is that for each estate there should be ascertained at the end of the year (*a*) the total wages paid to able-bodied men and women separately and (*b*) the average number of able-bodied men and women employed. The result of dividing (*a*) by (*b*) will be the average yearly earnings. The average yearly expenditure per head of men and women for each estate would be ascertained by multiplying the sum which the Immigration Department recognised as the reasonable daily expenditure of men and women on food, clothing, and miscellaneous wants by 365 *minus* the average number of days spent in hospital by men and women on the estate. The earnings *minus* the expenditure will be the surplus. Days spent in hospital are deducted in calculating annual expenditure because on those days an immigrant neither earns nor spends money, and for present purposes the larger or smaller number of these days is unimportant. Firstly, the meaning of days spent in hospital must receive separate attention, and secondly, where sickness is excessive gross earnings and surplus will fall. Women will obviously be 'in hospital' for a longer period than men. The cost of living is not uniform on all estates in the same colony. One is near a large market and another is served by a single shopkeeper who transports all his wares from the large market. Women and men will have separate daily rates of expenditure. What is proposed may be illustrated by a concrete case.

An estate employs 50 men and 20 women (average for 12 months). The men's aggregate annual earnings amount to £700 and the women's to £170. The average earnings per head are £14 and £8½ respectively. The recognised daily expenditure for men on this estate is 5½*d.* and for women 4¾*d.* The men are ill for 25 days yearly, and the women for 45 days. The men's annual expenditure is 5½*d.* × (365—25)=£7-15-10. The women's is 4¾*d.* × (365—45) =£6-6-8. The surplus per head for men is £6-4-2 (or Rs. 93-2-0) and for women £2-3-4 (or Rs. 32-8-0). Information in this form can be very easily compiled and is in our opinion much more intelligible and valuable than statements of earnings per working day or per day worked which involve much calculation and skilful interpretation. It does not matter to the healthy labourer whether he earns good wages by working hard for 4½ days weekly or steadily for 5½ days, and time spent on finding which method is preferred on individual estates is wasted. It is desirable to know generally what he does when absent on working days, but as regards his earnings the annual surplus is in our opinion more important than anything else. In the 'statement of work and wages' recommended by the Sanderson Commission we should prefer to substitute for the columns showing wages per working day and per day worked three columns showing (*a*) average annual earnings per head, (*b*) average annual expenditure per head, (*c*) average annual surplus per head.

The Immigration Departments may be trusted to work out a trustworthy daily expenditure figure for (*b*) for each estate. In the body of the annual report the maximum and minimum daily expenditure allowance might be given. If this proposal is adopted a good deal of calculation now necessary might be discontinued. A monthly return which might be prepared in a few minutes would be sufficient for the information of the Agent-General and the local Inspector. The latter would of course examine the pay-sheets of each estate in detail as at present and check the accuracy of statements received.

It will be seen that we refer only to the able-bodied. The inclusion of non-able-bodied for purposes of calculation of averages is misleading. They are a small percentage of the whole number and occasion special trouble and expense. They are often given rations when they do not work. Their defective physique is no fault of their employers. Their individual cases are the subject of constant inquiry by medical and other officers. The separation in the pay-sheets of able-bodied and others involves no difficulty.

As regards labourers imprisoned for serious crimes and deserters we think they should not be counted on the strength of the estate during months for which they were absent for more than 15 days. Arrivals, deaths, and cessation of indentures, will also cause the monthly totals of labourers to fluctuate. The annual average will often be a fractional and not an integral number, thus 50⅔ or 139·3. This involves no difficulty.

Not the least advantage of this suggested form of exhibiting earnings will be the facility afforded of contrasting colony with colony. If a labourer earns a shilling per working day it is important to know whether his daily cost of living is four pence or seven pence on all days.

One theoretical objection may be made to the calculation, namely, that clothing and some of the miscellaneous expenses are yearly charges and that no part of such charges should be included in the amount of expenditure deducted for sick days. An experimental calculation will show that the inaccuracy is insignificant, while the unrecognisable additional earnings due to supply of rations at less than retail price is more than adequate compensation.

63. Summary.—While dealing in detail with each of the matters to which our attention was specially directed we have unavoidably laid more stress on what appeared to be remediable defects in the existing system of emigration than on the advantages which have accrued to emigrants. As we consider that the removal of defects would be the most satisfactory result of our inquiries both for emigrants and for the colonies to which they emigrate we think it desirable to recapitulate briefly the more important general remedies which we have recommended in the preceding paragraphs. They are as follows :—

I. Unsuitable emigrants, men or women, should be excluded. The agreements should state clearly how misconduct will be punished. The proportion of female to male emigrants should be raised from 40 to 50 per cent, and the present minimum age limit should be abolished.

II. In all colonies, provisions, whether operative or inoperative in practice, which are unduly rigorous or restrictive, should be expunged from the Ordinances. The punishments prescribed should in most cases be reduced and fines imposed should be recoverable in small instalments.

III. The intemperate use of the disciplinary provisions of the Ordinance should be prevented by empowering the officers of the Immigration Department in each colony to control employers in this respect.

IV. The officers of the Immigration Department in each colony should be empowered to adjudicate in cases brought by employers against labourers so that the concern of Courts of criminal jurisdiction with the enforcement of contracts may be minimised if not extinguished.

V. Separate places of detention should be provided for labourers who, notwithstanding the revision proposed in II, may be sentenced to imprisonment for breaches of the disciplinary provisions of the Ordinance.

VI. Subject to a limitation of the proportion of labourers on an individual estate who may commute their indentures within a single year, the labourer should be entitled at any time to commute his indentures by payment of a graduated redemption fee.

VII. Facilities for occupying land on a satisfactorily secure tenure should be provided.

VIII. The registration of marriages should be facilitated.

IX. The special needs of Indian children in the matter of primary education should receive consideration.

X. The regulations affecting the grant of medical relief to the poorer class of Indians not residing on estates should be revised.

XI. The annual reports of the Immigration Department of each colony should give more intelligible and precise information regarding the health of indentured immigrants. They should also show not only the average earnings of immigrants but the cost of living and the surplus.

We are convinced that, notwithstanding our possibly disproportionate presentation of the unsatisfactory features of the existing system, a careful study of the facts elicited during our inquiry will result in the conclusion that its advantages have far outweighed its disadvantages. The great majority of emigrants exchanged grinding poverty with practically no hope of betterment for a condition varying from simple but secure comfort to solid prosperity. Emigrants live under very much better conditions than their relatives in India, and have had opportunities of prospering which exceeded their own wildest hopes. They became citizens of the colonies to which they emigrated and both they and their descendants have attained to positions commanding general respect and consideration. Though liable to be prosecuted for disciplinary offences while under indenture they realised also that in everything affecting their daily lives their legal rights were not merely defined but firmly maintained. Employers also were liable to judicial punishment and to still more severe punishment, namely, disqualification for employment in the colony in the only occupation at which they could expect to earn a livelihood. Nor should it be forgotten that both employers who were too prone to invoke judicial assistance in the management of their labourers and employers whose authority was exercised with more skill, temper, and self-reliance, have in many ways tempered the exercise of authority with manifestations of kindness and generosity. It is not an uncommon thing for an emigrant who has settled down after the expiry of his indenture at a distance from an employer by whom he has been formerly prosecuted to pay occasional friendly visits to his accuser who has not forfeited his good will. If too many labourers were judicially punished all but the most worthless were gainers in skill, enterprise, and self-respect. The savings or remittances of the industrious represent only the material gain to emigrants. They are as a body probably more conscious of the far-reaching legal protection which they enjoy than of the legal liabilities to which they are exposed. Our proposals involve the recognition of further rights and the reduction of liabilities, and we venture to claim that their adoption will justify the system being fairly described as one of protected emigration, in which the protection ceases when no longer required. We do not regard the system as solely or mainly concerned with securing fair wages and fair treatment for Indian labourers who are content to emigrate for a few years, save a few hundred rupees, and return to their homes. Following the example of the great majority of the emigrants themselves and their descendants we regard it rather as a system of colonisation under which poor but industrious Indians, whether landless labourers or the sons of poor cultivating landowners, who are content to be trained and acclimatised under private employers in need of a steady supply of labour, are offered prospects much more favourable than they could hope to realise at home. While an emigrant's freedom of choice between settling down in a colony or demanding repatriation should be maintained it is obviously necessary to recognise the manner in which the choice has been exercised in the past. If our proposals are accepted we are reasonably confident that those who elect to return will in all colonies be an insignificant minority of those emigrating under indenture. We are conscious that the acceptance of our proposals will increase the cost of indentured Indian labourers to their employers and may in consequence lessen the demand but it may also have the effect of raising the standard of capacity expected from employees.

64. We wish in conclusion to express our gratitude to the colonial officials and the employers of indentured labour for their frank and ungrudging helpfulness and their many acts of personal kindness. We have also reason to be grateful to many others who were in no way concerned with the object or result of our inquiries. We are in a special measure indebted to the Governors of the colonies visited both for their actively sympathetic attitude in relation to our inquiries and for their unfailing kindness and hospitality.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

J. McNEILL.

CHIMMAN LAL.

APPENDIX 46.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SUICIDE AND THE RATIO PER MILLION OF POPULATION IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES OF INDIA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1904 TO 1908.

Province.	Population.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.	
			Deaths.	Ratio per million.	Deaths.	Ratio per million.	Deaths.	Ratio per million.	Deaths.	Ratio per million.	Deaths.	Ratio per million.
Madras	1904 ... 1905 ... 1906 ... 1907 ... 1908 ...	36,692,040 36,737,533 36,454,486 36,362,222 36,744,483	1,686	45·9	1,665	45·3	1,576	43·2	1,698	46·7	1,609	43·8
Bombay	...	18,481,362	554	30·0	498	26·9	550	29·8	513	27·8	543	29·3
Bengal	1904 ... 1905 ... 1906 ... 1907 and 1908 ...	74,428,193 49,891,164 50,528,044 50,528,446	4,066	54·6	2,985	59·8	3,181	63·0	3,170	62·7	3,131	61·9
United Provinces ...	...	47,691,782	2,766	58·0	2,986	62·6	3,066	64·3	2,880	60·3	3,320	69·6
Punjab	...	20,108,690	328	16·3	283	14·1	304	15·1	318	15·8	305	15·1
Lower Burma	1904 ... 05, 06, 07, 08 ...	5,502,964 5,568,479	86	15·6	91	16·3	72	12·9	73	13·1	87	15·6
Upper Burma	1904 ... 05, 06, 07, 08 ...	2,978,052 2,917,501	51	17·1	80	27·4	55	18·8	57	19·5	68	23·3
Eastern Bengal and Assam...	1904 ... 05, 06, 07, 08 ...	5,275,706 29,812,735	108	20·5	1,180	39·6	1,319	44·2	1,260	42·3	1,398	46·9
Central Provinces and Berar	1904 ... 1905 ... 1906 ... 1907 ... 1908 ...	12,491,909 11,887,703 11,884,340 11,884,340 11,990,419	807	64·6	770	64·8	853	71·8	969	81·5	1,058	88·2
North-West Frontier Province.	04, 05, 06 ... 07, 08 ...	1,990,744 1,908,184	8	4·0	7	3·5	12	6·0	18	9·4	12	6·2
Ajmer-Merwara ...	...	476,912	12	25·2	7	14·7	6	12·6	6	12·6	6	12·6
Coorg	...	180,607	8	44·3	15	83·0	11	60·9	8	44·3	8	44·3
Total for British India ...	1904 ... 1905 ... 1906 ... 1907 ... 1908 ...	226,298,961 225,745,212 226,125,682 225,921,260 226,409,600	10,480	46·3	10,567	46·8	11,005	48·7	10,970	48·5	11,545	51·0

APPENDIX A.

MEMORANDUM OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF OFFICERS DEPUTED TO THE COLONIES IMPORTING INDIAN LABOUR.

The general object of the enquiry is to report upon the conditions of life of the Indian immigrants in the Colonies. The officers should also submit recommendations as to any arrangements which may be considered desirable to promote their welfare.

This general object will involve an enquiry into the following matters, *inter alia*:—

(1) The housing of the labourers and the sanitary conditions in which they live.

(2) The adequacy of medical arrangements. In this connection the birth and death rates should be examined.

(3) Whether tasks are moderate, hours of work suitable and wages adequate. A comparison should be made between the earnings of indentured labourers and those of free labourers, taking into account the advantages derived by the former in the matter of free quarters, medical attendance, etc.

(4) Whether the administration of justice is fairly conducted and whether labourers meet with any difficulties in prosecuting employers or defending themselves. Whether the penalties imposed by the labour laws are in any case excessive or unsuitable.

(5) Whether the labourers are subjected to undue restrictions, outside working hours, in visiting their friends or places outside their estates, and whether they enjoy sufficient facilities for proceeding to the Protector of Immigrants or to the Magistrate to lodge complaints.

(6) The relations generally between employers and labourers.

(7) Whether facilities are afforded to Indian labourers in the performance of marriage or other ceremonies and in the observance of their religious rites and festivals.

(8) Whether repatriations are promptly made and whether immigrants experience any difficulty in obtaining repatriation.

II. In addition to the general questions enumerated above special consideration should be given to the following subjects :—

(*a*) *The excessive number of prosecutions of labourers by employers.*—It should in particular be considered whether the special* measures that are being taken in the different colonies to reduce the number of prosecutions are adequate or what further measures can be suggested. In this connection the desirability of repealing the laws in Trinidad and British Guiana which make the prosecution of deserters obligatory should also be considered.

**Vide* despatch from Secretary of State, No. 83, dated the 17th May 1912, and despatch to Secretary of State, No. 45, dated the 1st August 1912.

(*b*) *The position of the Protector of Immigrants.*—Enquiry should be made whether this officer performs his duties satisfactorily and whether the inspectoral staff is sufficient.

(*c*) *The terms of agreement which the emigrant is required to sign.*—It should be ascertained whether the labourers sufficiently understand the conditions of service before they leave India.

(*d*) The use or abuse of the power conferred on employers and police officers by the labour laws to arrest labourers found away from the estates.

(*e*) *The position of free Indians.*—It should in particular be considered whether they receive equal treatment with the rest of the population of the colony and whether there is sufficient employment open to them. In this connection attention should be paid to the question of the grant of land to Indians on the expiration of their period of indenture. It should be ascertained whether land is generally available for all labourers who wish to settle in the colony and what extra facilities in this direction can be recommended. Another matter which should be considered is whether in Jamaica the employment of free Indians is checked by section 13 of the Immigration Act of 1891 which requires the payment by employers of 1*s.* a week to the Protector for every free labourer employed by him who has not completed a continuous residence of ten years in the Colony

(*f*) Are adequate facilities afforded to emigrants to carry on correspondence with their friends and relatives in India ?

(*g*) Are sufficient facilities afforded for the education of Indian children?

(*h*) *Female indenture.*—Enquiry should be made as to the working of the system in force in Trinidad and British Guiana under which women are indentured for 5 years but are required to work for 3 years only. If the system is found to be unsatisfactory, it should be considered whether the best solution would be to retain the same period for both sexes, but to relieve women from the obligation to labour for any part of the period.

(*i*) *Suicides and immorality on the estates.*—The allegations made to the effect that the large number of suicides and the prevalence of immorality on the estates are due to the indenture system should be enquired into.

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF ESTATES VISITED ONCE OR OFTENER FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING INFORMATION.

Orange Grove, Caroni, Chaguanas, Woodford Lodge, Union Hall, Usine Ste Madeleine, Petit Morne, Brothers, Patna, Reform, Friendship, Bon Intent, Phœnix Park, Hindustan, Waterford, Ceder Hall, Bienvenue and La Fortunee, La Reunion, Non Pareil, Estate of Nabi Buksh, Waterloo, Esperanza, San Antonio, Henry, Forres Park, Hybernia, and several settlements. **Trinidad.**

Diamond, Emmore, De Kinderen, Helena Settlement, Nismes, Uystedheeren, Anna Regina, Golden Fleece, Settlement on Canal No. 1, Mahaiconi Creek Settlement, Lusiguan, Port Morant, Friends, Bath, Cotton Tree Settlement, Rose Hall, Ogle, Vryheid's Lust, Schoon Ord. **British Guiana**

Slotwijk, Jagdlust, Alkmaar Settlement, Mon Tresor, Marienburg, Santa Barbara, Pepperport. Saramacca Settlement, Friedric's Gift, Morgenstond, Geyersvlijt, Ma Retraite, Waldeck Settlement, Hazard, Waterloo. **Dutch Guiana.**

Agualta Vale, Coleraine, Chovey, Tremolsworth, Nonsuch, Wentworth, Iter Boreale, Koningsberg, Platfield, Aleppo Settlement, Gray's Inn, Clermont, Halcot Farm, New Hall, Woodstock, Williamsfield, Windsor, Golden Vale, Golden Grove, Moreland, Moneymusk, Amity Hall, Chesterfield, Shrewsbury, Fontabelle, Frome. **Jamaica.**

Lautoka, Drasa, Vitogo, Esivo, Saveni, Yesora, Votua Levu, Wagadra, Veisaru, Korowiri, Batanikama, Coqeloa, Na Leba, Labasa, Mount Veron, Waitavala, Vatu Ulo, Saugola, Ura, Vuna, Tamunua, Togaleka, Na Cailai, Nausori, and several settlements. **Fiji.**

APPENDIX [illegible](a).

Trinidad Agency.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS DESPATCHED TO, AND THE NUMBER RETURNED FROM, TRINIDAD.

Year.	NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS DESPATCHED.								NUMBER RETURNED FROM THE COLONY.								REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	INFANT.		Souls.	S. Adults.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	INFANT.		Souls.	S. Adult.	
					Boys.	Girls.							Boys.	Girls.			
1891	1,811	884	202	184	94	110	3,285	2,990	349	118	63	47	6	3	586	526½	
1892	1,480	771	155	87	60	67	2,620	2,435½	432	124	59	32	13	16	676	616	
1893	1,181	507	71	75	42	50	1,926	1,807	391	167	56	62	6	7	669	623½	
1894	1,850	840	175	132	86	102	3,185	2,937½	476	146	49	39	6	2	718	670	
1895	1,151	658	137	90	72	69	2,177	1,993	570	212	72	66	12	7	939	860½	
1896	1,756	884	146	92	72	93	3,043	2,841½	423	165	41	50	11	5	695	641½	
1897	1,151	598	40	19	19	24	1,851	1,800	407	139	72	64	4	10	696	621	
1898	819	364	39	26	11	9	1,268	1,225½	426	149	69	79	14	7	744	659	
1899	1,189	491	44	38	22	16	1,798	1,738	407	162	69	71	13	16	738	653	
1900	1,095	665	46	39	14	19	1,878	1,819	400	153	68	60	12	8	701	627	
1901	1,972	969	88	48	19	19	3,114	3,027	434	152	50	37	18	9	700	643	
1902	1,596	660	35	32	10	8	2,341	2,298½	375	160	85	69	13	10	712	623½	
1903	1,661	677	51	32	13	15	1,449	2,393½	334	152	90	130	25	15	736	611	
1904	841	316	28	26	13	12	1,236	1,196½	386	142	77	70	20	10	705	616½	
1905	1,535	645	81	59	30	31	2,390	2,285	919	362	136	136	27	21	1,601	1,441	
1906	1,670	655	75	59	36	19	2,514	2,419½	454	150	72	67	15	14	772	688	
1907	1,227	495	60	41	23	22	1,868	1,795	432	156	70	59	16	11	744	666	
1908	1,673	670	36	33	21	14	2,447	2,395	428	130	67	50	15	4	694	626	
1909	1,658	662	60	58	22	20	2,480	2,400	343	114	57	47	8	5	574	515½	
1910	1,338	537	56	32	18	25	2,006	1,940½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1911	1,517	588	36	46	23	32	2,242	2,173½	756	234	64	60	15	19	1,149	1,069	
1912	1,746	717	57	44	31	42	2,637	2,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1913	817	324	38	19	17	21	1,236	1,188½	435	124	31	33	3	14	640	599½	
Total ...	32,723	14,576	1,756	1,311	777	839	51,991	40,649½	9,577	3,411	1,417	1,318	272	213	16,208	14,598½	

APPENDIX C (*b*).

British Guiana.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS DESPATCHED TO, AND THE NUMBER RETURNED FROM, BRITISH GUIANA.

Years.	NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS DESPATCHED.								NUMBER RETURNED FROM THE COLONY.								REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	INFANT.		Souls.	S. Adult.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	INFANT.		Souls.	S. Adults.	
					Boys.	Girls.							Boys.	Girls.			
1891	3,325	1,547	405	277	114	108	5,776	5,324	740	314	178	170	18	23	1,443	1,248½	
1892	2,923	1,230	219	210	72	69	4,723	4,438	1,410	603	245	235	21	28	2,574	2,309½	
1893	3,298	1,359	257	193	75	80	5,262	4,059½	1,107	441	198	193	12	21	1,972	1,760	
1894	4,486	1,803	421	330	124	113	7,277	6,783	655	298	104	113	10	12	1,192	1,072½	
1895	1,481	632	140	100	48	51	2,452	2,282½	1,426	626	311	287	29	30	2,709	2,380½	
1896	1,395	688	149	127	30	28	2,417	2,250	628	304	161	166	25	23	1,397	1,119½	
1897	761	344	37	33	12	7	1,194	1,149½	1,516	537	206	218	44	35	2,556	2,304½	
1898	1,528	695	59	71	13	14	2,380	2,301½	909	321	125	128	18	19	1,520	1,375	
1899	2,769	1,157	165	104	49	59	4,303	4,114½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1900	2,762	1,370	159	115	89	93	4,588	4,360	669	227	89	77	22	17	1,101	998½	
1901	2,608	1,151	207	145	87	78	4,276	4,017½	1,004	344	136	137	27	39	1,687	1,517½	
1902	1,234	532	89	62	27	24	1,968	1,867	644	232	100	112	29	33	1,150	1,013	
1903	1,858	806	88	97	38	50	2,937	2,800½	1,282	467	247	10	40	42	2,288	2,018½	
1904	880	371	38	24	16	19	1,348	1,290½	835	336	169	180	23	21	1,564	1,367½	
1905	1,763	711	101	57	55	50	2,737	2,605½	578	200	102	99	24	18	1,021	899½	
1906	1,427	640	101	71	51	47	2,337	2,202	1,560	557	270	267	47	36	2,737	2,427	
1907	1,189	489	58	36	22	36	1,830	1,754	677	228	121	111	19	15	1,171	,038	
1908	1,184	474	49	45	18	27	1,797	1,727½	426	168	84	77	8	11	774	684	
1909	1,698	680	56	34	20	27	2,515	2,446½	460	146	75	80	3	2	775	695	
1910	1,106	407	39	32	18	14	1,616	1,564½	610	226	76	74	7	5	998	917	
1911	1,380	584	56	49	30	21	2,120	2,042	478	168	82	63	8	8	802	721½	
1912	1,594	640	49	45	25	39	2,392	2,313	491	162	49	50	5	2	759	706	
1913	859	346	22	20	12	17	1,276	1,240	445	155	33	39	3	6	681	640½	
Total ...	43,508	18,656	2,964	2,277	1,045	1,071	69,521	65,842½	[illegible]	7,062	3,161	3,086	442	446	32,781	29,213½	

129CID

APPENDIX (c).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BRITISH-INDIAN EMIGRANTS WHO ARRIVED IN SURINAM YEARLY FROM 1890 TO 1912, BOTH INCLUSIVE; DISTINGUISHING MEN, WOMEN, MINORS AND CHILDREN, THE NUMBER OF ADULT EMIGRANTS WHO WERE CLASSED AS ABLE-BODIED AND NON-ABLE-BODIED AND THE NUMBER REJECTED.

Year.	Name of the ship.	From 15 years and above.		From 10–15 years (minors).		Under 10 years.		Total.	Classed as able-bodied.				Classed as non-able-bodied				Rejected before allotment.				Rejected within three months after arrival.				REMARKS.
									From 15 years and above.		From 10–15 years.		From 15 years and above.		From 10–15 years.		From 15 years and above.		From 10–15 years.		From 15 years and above.		From 10–15 years.		
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	
1890 ...	Erne I	364	146	3	6	73	36	628	363	140	3	6	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	
	Rhine	385	148	8	6	42	45	638	376	139*	7	6	9	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	
1891 ...	Hereford I ...	357	143	4	4	49	51	608	355	142	4	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	
1892 ...	Lena I	419	168	3	2	54	48	694	419	164	3	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	...	...	
	British Peer ...	324	128	7	4	41	32	536	324	128	7	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	
1893 ...	Hereford II ...	322	128	3	5	42	39	539	322	128	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	* 1 woman has cancelled her contract.
	Grecian I	339	135	3	3	30	43	553	339	131*	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	
1894 ...	Erne II	329	129	4	4	37	27	530	328	129	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	
	Ems	434	162	3	6	56	26	676	432	126	2	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	
1895 ...	Erne III	349	146	6	5	46	39	591	349	148	5	4	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	
	Grecian II	386	139	2	2	85	87	551	386	137†	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	† 1 woman died before allotment.
	Hereford III ...	302	119	...	3	24	25	473	302	118	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
1896 ...	Mersey	428	176	3	...	27	26	661	428	176	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	
	Hereford IV	322	128	...	1	25	32	508	322	123	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	

1897	No arrival	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1898	Avon	390	162	4	...	28	32	616	389	161‡	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	2	...	...
1899	Erne IV	397	150	7	5	35	26	614	396	148	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
1900	No arrival	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	No arrival	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902	Mersey II	422	175	3	6	34	38	678	420	173	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	...	...
	Lena II	408	172	2	4	33	34	653	402§	168§	2	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	...	...
1903	Rhone I	412	162	4	3	41	32	654	411‖	160‖	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	...
1904	Clyde	163	62	...	...	12	15	252	162	62	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
1905	Rhone II	108	43	...	...	13	9	173	108	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
1906	Main	395	153	3	5	43	33	632	395	150¶	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
1907	Avon	376	155	5	4	44	45	629	375**	154**	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	...	...
	Indus I	537	213	3	2	37	35	827	534††	213	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Indus II	135	60	...	...	11	12	218	135	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
1908	Ganges I	565	224	...	2	31	39	861	563‡‡	221‡‡	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	3	...	...
	Ganges II	125	49	...	...	2	10	186	124	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
	Indus III	542	221	1	1	23	32	820	541§§	220§§	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	...
1909	Sutlej I	560	224	...	1	38	33	856	560	224	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...
	Mutlah	377	152	1	...	22	16	568	377	152	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
1910	Sutlej II	315	122	1	2	20	18	478	315	121‖‖	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
1911	No arrival	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1912	Ganges III	288	90	4	7	27	13	439	287¶¶	90	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...
	Mutlah	201	80	2	2	16	10	311	201	80	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...
	Chenab	280	120	4	6	26	18	454	280	119	4	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	...	...

‡ 1 woman has cancelled her contract.

§ 3 men and 2 women died before allotment.

‖ 1 man and 2 women have cancelled their contract.

¶ 3 women died before allotment.

** 1 man and 1 woman have cancelled their contract.

†† 1 man cancelled his contract.

‡‡ 1 man died before allotment; 3 women have cancelled their contract.

§§ 1 man died before allotment; 1 woman has cancelled her contract.

‖‖ 1 woman has cancelled her contract.

¶¶ 1 man has cancelled his contract.

APPENDIX C (c)—*concld.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADULT MALE AND FEMALE EMIGRANTS AND OF CHILDREN REPATRIATED FROM SURINAM IN EACH YEAR FROM 1890 TO 1912.

Year.	Name of the ship.	Free passage after 5 years' residence in the Colony.		Returned as destitute unfit, etc.		Returned as rejected before allotment or within 5 years after arrival in the Colony.		Paid their own passage being not entitled to a free return passage.		CHILDREN.				Total number of Adults.	Total number of Souls.	REMARKS.
										From 1 to 10 years.		Under 1 year.				
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			
1890	Jumna, II ...	304	104	17	8	5	2	7	2	59	39	10	13	498	570	
1891	British Peer ...	335	107	21	14	2	...	2	1	45	55	9	10	582	601	
1895	Grecian ...	259	116	68	23	11	2	1	1	50	62	5	7	537	605	
1897	Foyle ...	72	32	57	16	2	1	...	...	18	14	1	...	196½	213	Return ship from Demerara.
1898	Arno ...	361	144	54	8	16	3	3	2	64	64	14	10	655	748	
1899	Clyde ...	147	32	10	4	...	...	...	...	5	12	2	2	203½	214	Ditto ditto.
1900	Earne ...	139	49	...	...	1	...	2	...	21	13	1	3	210	229	• Ditto ditto.
1903	Rhone ...	189	42	44	4	1	2	2	2	14	16	1	1	302	318	Ditto ditto.
1904	Indus ...	108	35	72	5	9	1	...	...	17	8	4	6	150½	265	Ditto ditto.
1905	Avon ...	334	112	143	22	6	...	2	...	47	52	11	5	668½	734	
1907	Mutlah ...	106	23	67	6	7	...	2	...	11	6	1	2	231	231	Ditto ditto.
1909	Mutlah ...	184	57	168	19	14	...	5	...	21	27	4	2	474	501	
1911	Sutlej ...	260	86	103	14	55	5	...	...	27	41	6	6	563	613	

In Surinam there is no assisted return passage. After the expiration of 5 years' indenture, every Indian who ha attained the age of ten years at the time of his departure from India, shall be entitled to a free return passage at the expenses of the Dutch Government.

Digitized with financial assistance from
Government of Maharashtra
on 13 March, 2020